"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,184. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER

Fair Monday; fair, warmer Tuesday; moderate south to southeast winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

SWANN ATTACKED BY LEGISLATORS

District Attorney's Activity on Biltmore Hotel Bill to Be Investigated.

WHITMAN TRIP UNDER FIRE

Split in Republican Legislature Predicted, with Barnes Arrayed Against Governor.

WILL EXPOSE JUNKET BILLS

Fight to Start on Speaker Sweet, Who Has Said Public Service Investigation Must End.

The investigation of the expenses of the Thompson Legislative Committee, which may cause an open and bitter fight between the factions in the Republican Party for and against Governor Whitman, took a new angle yesterday when it was announced that a resolution would be introduced in the Senate at Albany tomorrow or Wednesday calling for an investigation of the activity of District Attorney Swann. Mr. Swann took up the complaint made by Assemblyman McQuistion, Republican of Kings, who alleged that he did not spend the money charged against him in the Biltmore bill, after reading of it in the newspapers.

Senator George F. Thompson will introduce a resolution in the Senate tonight calling for a sweeping inquiry by a joint commission into the expense accounts of all committees and commissions named by the Legislature for years back. This resolution will be so framed that it will give the proposed commission power to dig into the expenses of Governor Whitman and his party on the trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition last Summer.

Senator Thompson will urge the immediate adoption of this resolution in an address to the Senate, in which he will go into the details of the Biltmore expense account on which he placed his O. K. He will urge the investigation of all accounts, regardless of where the trail leads.

Assemblyman McQuistion of Kings will ask the Assembly to adopt immediately a resolution calling for a joint commission to investigate the expense accounts of committees other than the Thompson Committee, to determine whether there has been wrongdoing. He will ask unanimous consent for the adoption of the resolution tonight.

Swann to Push Inquiry.

District Attorney Swann will continue with his inquiry here today, calling before him Assemblyman McQuistion, Senator Cromwell of Richmond, and others who have said that they did not spend the money charged against them in the Thompson Committee expense account. When he was told last night of the move to have his activities investigated, he said:

"No abuse can be heaped upon me which can deter me from my purpose. The talk that there is a concerted effort to block off this investigation of the Thompson Committee is not true. I do not know Speaker Sweet, and I don't know anything about the talk of traction companies and other public service corporations being interested."

Senator Lawson, who has joined with Senator Thompson and Merton E. Lewis, counsel for the Thompson Committee, in framing the resolution for a sweeping inquiry to be submitted tonight, made an attack last night upon the attitude taken by District Attorney Swann in the matter. He said it should be determined whether there was any political significance in what Mr. Swann was doing.

"The Biltmore Hotel bill was genuine," he said. "I did not eat all the meals charged against me, but there was no crime committed by any one on the committee. If there is going to be an investigation, why, I say let us make an investigation of the would-be investigators and find out just what is at the bottom of all this furore. If any one wants an investigation, let us have a thorough one and see what motives are behind every one connected with them.

"I don't see where the jurisdiction of the District Attorney's office enters into the case at all. Judge Swann's actions are certainly strange—not to say peculiar. They have been of such a nature that an inquiry into them ought to be taken by some body of competent jurisdiction."

"Have you prepared a resolution to investigate Judge Swann's activities?" he was asked.

"I cannot discuss that," was the reply.

"Will such a resolution be presented soon?"

"Well, I can say that it may be."

Lawson Defends Thompson.

"This whole talk of the Biltmore Hotel bill," continued Senator Lawson, "was started for the express purpose of choking off the Thompson Committee's investigation. If the District Attorney of New York County is going to pay attention to all the newspaper accounts, it is high time that the Legislature steps in."

Senator Lawson added that the resolution to be placed before the Senate tonight by Senator Thompson had been prepared.

Senator Thompson, it was said last night, would demand a complete overhauling of the whole situation, and would like the Legislature, if possible, to determine whether any "hidden influence" is behind the attack being made on his committee, and what individual or group, either political or financial, this influence represents.

Senator Lawson predicted last night that the session of the Legislature

Continued on Page 8.

50,000 German Troops Reach Constantinople

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 24.—Fifty thousand German troops have arrived at Constantinople, according to Saloniki dispatches. British correspondents express the view that the object of this army is not an expedition against Egypt, but to support the authority of the Turkish War Minister, Enver Pasha.

Greek reports say that the Turks recently have been restive under the rule of Enver Pasha, and serious plots against him have been discovered, these being suppressed ruthlessly.

"On a single night recently," says one correspondent, "twenty-one Turkish officers suspected of disaffection were dropped into the Bosporus with stones around their necks."

PUT TAXES ON RICH FOR DEFENSE FUNDS

Democratic Leaders Agree to Heavy Increases in Income Law Assessments.

TO DROP STAMP IMPOSTS

Duty on Sugar Remains and Gasoline Will Go Untaxed—The President's Suggestions Not Favored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—An amended income tax law and a duty on sugar are to supply the bulk of the additional revenue needed by the Administration for national defense and other purposes. This has practically been decided upon by leaders of the Senate and House after conferences with Secretary McAdoo. The decision carries with it an abandonment of the proposal to levy additional stamp taxes. The stamp tax sections of the existing "war revenue" bill according to the plan will be repealed.

Opposition by Speaker Champ Clark to further stamp tax legislation was the dominating consideration that brought about the virtual agreement of the party leaders regarding the revenue program. It is now improbable that any of the special taxes recommended in President Wilson's annual address will become a part of the new revenue bill, but the income tax law is to be so broadened that it will meet nearly all of the revenue requirements for the present. The special taxes suggested by the President applied to pig iron, fabricated iron and steel, bank checks, the horse power of automobiles and other internal combustion engines, and gasoline and crude and refined oils.

The present plan is that the income tax law shall be amended to lay the heaviest burdens of the national defense program upon the "wealthier" people of the country. The surtaxes on large incomes, ranging from $20,000 a year upward, are to be increased appreciably. The increase planned is from 33 to 50 per cent.

Although Democrats are inclined to doubt the wisdom of such a course, it is tentatively proposed that the exemptions of the income tax law shall be lowered by $1,000 for each of the two classes—which would require the single man to pay a tax upon an income exceeding $2,000 and the married person's exemption would be cut to $3,000.

Democratic leaders say that an income tax law that places the burden of increased taxes upon the rich will be unpopular with a comparatively few persons only, whereas additional stamp taxes will strike the "common people" and will cause country-wide discontent over direct taxation.

It is estimated that by increasing the surtaxes all along the line the income tax may be made to produce perhaps $100,000,000 in additional revenue. In justification of the program of the party leaders, it is argued privately by those responsible for the suggested legislation that the income tax paid by citizens of the United States is relatively small when compared with the rates of taxation in foreign countries even before the war. While this country is not at war, national defense is advanced as a preventive, and the argument will be that a reasonably high tax should be borne now rather than an excessive tax in the event of war through unpreparedness.

The actual draft of the amended income tax bill has not been prepared, but the virtual agreement reached among those who have conferred recently with Secretary McAdoo contemplates the repeal of the stamp tax clauses of the war revenue bill, the retention of the spcial taxes of that measure, and amendments to the income tax that will cause that law to produce twice the amount of revenue it now brings.

That it is imperative that a duty be retained on sugar is also the general opinion among Democrats. The party leaders have sought to avoid this, but have reached the conclusion that a sugar duty is inevitable under present conditions.

The proposal to tax gasoline is regarded as dead and is now only mentioned incidentally at Democratic conferences. The suggestion of certain Democrats that an internal revenue tax should be assessed against makers of munitions of war probably will be abandoned on the theory that a high income tax would reach those who have made large profits out of munitions as well as "war stocks."

In view of the program to repeal the stamp tax schedules of the War Revenue bill of Oct. 22, 1914, extended to expire on Dec. 31, 1916, it is probable that the Democrats will seek more revenue by increasing some of the special taxes of that measure. It is suggested that the special taxes on bankers, brokers, theatres, circuses, tobacco dealers, and commission merchants may be increased moderately to offset in part the loss incident to the repeal of the stamp tax schedule. The stamp taxes, it is estimated, produce from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 annually, but Secretary McAdoo and Congressional leaders are said to have agreed with Speaker Clark that more equitable and satisfactory taxes may be devised.

DUBLIN POLICE RAID COUNTESS'S HOUSE

Charge Pro-German Literature Was Printed at Home of a Baronet's Sister.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Central News from Dublin says:

"The police have raided the house of Countess Markievicz and seized a printing press and type with which alleged pro-German literature was being printed. The Countess is the sister of an Irish Baronet and is married to a Polish nobleman. She was one of the leading sympathizers with James Larkin, head of the Transport Workers' Union, during the street car strike riots in Dublin in 1913, which were led by Larkin. She is also well known for her activities among the poor.

"The police also have raided other suspected houses, seizing arms and ammunition. In no case was resistance offered the raiders."

FRAMES NATIONS' RIGHTS AT LAW

Declaration by International Institute Resists Aggression of Belligerents.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS JOIN

Five Principles Set Forth Based on Rights of Existence and Independence.

A BEARING ON BELGIUM

Violation Seemingly Condemned—Protection Owed by Other Nations Possibly Indicated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A Declaration of the Rights of Nations, applying to the countries of the world the principles of human rights set forth in the American Declaration of Independence, has been prepared by the American Institute of International Law, which is composed of 105 members—five from each of the twenty-one American republics. The institute, which recently has taken on an almost official character, with Secretary of State Lansing and two ex-Secretaries of State on the delegation from the United States, drafted the declaration during the recent sessions of the Pan-American Scientific Congress here.

The declaration, as made public this evening by Dr. James Brown Scott, President of the Institute, Chairman of the Joint Neutrality Board of the State and Navy Departments, and Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, sets forth five international principles, two of which seem to have a direct and significant bearing on the events of the war in Europe. The first declares that every nation has the right to exist, but is not justified in defending this right at the expense of "innocent and unoffending states." The other declares that "every nation entitled to a right by the law of nations is entitled to have that right respected and protected by all other nations." The first seems to condemn the German invasion of Belgium. The second is held in some quarters to imply that all the nations of the world should have rallied to Belgium's protection.

Acute Discussion Expected.

This declaration of the right of a nation to protection in its rights by other nations is generally expected to arouse the most acute discussion. Some authorities take the view that it was probably with discreet intention that the institute failed to state how that protection should be accorded, whether by armed force on the part of disinterested neutrals, by protest, or by milder forms of diplomacy.

An explanatory citation appended to this article of the Declaration raises a doubt—that the protection of one country by another might be limited to the protector's own territories. The citation is from a decision by Chief Justice Waite of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1886, in which it was held that the United States was bound to protect the legal money of Colombia from counterfeit, because under international law each country had the exclusive right to fix its own standard of money. This citation is introduced by the statement that the right of protection "is to be understood in the sense" in which it was stated by Chief Justice Waite, hence the obligation to protect another country's rights might be limited to analogous infringements within the jurisdiction of the protecting power.

"No European nation," says an official statement issued to the newspapers on the authority of Dr. Scott, "is mentioned in the declaration, nor does it contain any reference, direct or indirect, to the incidents which have affected the North and South American countries during the present war. Nevertheless, it is taken as a pronouncement of the position of the Americas with regard to violation of neutral territory and the rights of neutral citizens and States."

The five articles of the declaration, without the preamble and citations of famous legal decisions, follow:

Five Fundamental Principles.

I. Every nation has the right to exist, to protect and to conserve its existence; but this right neither implies the right nor justifies the act of the State to protect itself or to conserve its existence by the commission of unlawful acts against innocent and unoffending States.

This right is and is to be understood in the sense in which the right to life is understood in national law, according to which it is unlawful for a human being to take human life unless it be necessary so to do in self-defense against an unlawful attack threatening the life of the party unlawfully attacked.

II. Every nation has the right to independence in the sense that it has a right to the pursuit of happiness and is free to develop itself without interference or control from other States, provided that in so doing it does not interfere with or violate the just rights of other States.

III. Every nation is in law and before law the equal of every other State composing the society of nations, and all States have the right to claim, and, according to the Declaration of Independence of the United States, "to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them."

IV. Every nation has the right to territory within defined boundaries and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over this territory, and all persons, whether native or foreign, found therein.

V. Every nation entitled to a right by the law of nations is entitled to have that right respected and protected by all other nations, for right and duty are correlative, and the right of one is the duty of all to observe.

New Declaration of Independence.

The declaration, which defines the rights of neutrals as well as of belligerents, and which might be characterized as an "International Declaration of Independence," was adopted at the first session of the institute held in connection with and under the auspices of the second Pan-American Scientific Congress on Jan. 6, but its publication was withheld until today.

Following the announcement last week of Secretary Lansing's suggestion that the institute study the uestion of neutral rights and neutral duties, and the publi-

Continued on Page 6.

PINEHURST, N. C. Centre of outdoor sports. Hotel Carolina, Holly Inn, Berkshire, now open. —Advt.

Reventlow Warns Germany Not to Ignore Great Britain's Plan to Tighten Blockade

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Great Britain's blockade intentions have at last aroused the Germans. There is a strong current of hope here that America will force Great Britain to keep to the letter of international law. Count Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, writes:

"England's decision to sharpen the blockade is viewed very generally by the German press in a manner of almost complete indifference. We do not share this view. A sharpening of the barrier signifies the strongest of British arts and wiles, since on the other side of the North Sea they have seen that nothing else helps them. It is a lying phrase when the House of Commons talks of barring those goods which Germany needs to make war. On the contrary and in reality, the British Government means by the blockade to increase the needs of the noncombatant German population to an unbearable height. To this noble purpose all else is subordinated.

"Since Great Britain cannot crush the fighting part of the German people and knows it, the German people will hold out through this, too. That need not be said, because it is a matter of course, but it is not a matter of indifference. The deeper and stronger that the German people realize that England is an enemy who wants to annihilate us—the one enemy on whose prospects of success the whole coalition hangs together; the enemy who shrinks back from no means to lower the national power of resistance of the noncombatant part of the German people through hunger and suffering—the more undivided must be our will to strike back at this accursed enemy with all the means at our disposal, regardless of the consequences and without looking to the right or left."

SCORE HURT IN CRASH OF ELEVATED TRAINS

Motorman Runs Past Signals on Double-Deck Bridge at 129th St. and Second Av.

PANIC AS CAR ROLLS OVER

Wounded Rushed to Hospital While Reserves of Three Stations Quell Excitement.

More than a score of persons were injured yesterday when a northbound Third Avenue elevated train ran past stop signals and smashed into a southbound Second Avenue train, at the switch on the double-deck drawbridge at Second Avenue and 129th Street.

The collision took place at 1:45 P. M., when traffic is lightest on Sunday. The first car of the Third Avenue train crashed into the second car of the Second Avenue train, knocking it from its trucks and turning it over, throwing its dozen or more passengers from their seats to the side of the car, and painfully injuring most of them. The crash and sudden jolt of the stop threw a number of passengers in other cars on both trains to the floor and there was a momentary panic. Women screamed and tried to reach the doors and the cry was raised that the train was going to fall into the Harlem River.

As soon as the accident was reported two ambulances were sent from Harlem Hospital and the reserves from the East 126th, East 104th, and West 135th Street Police Stations were called out and took charge, under Inspector Max Schmittberger. There was some difficulty getting the injured out of the overturned Second Avenue car, and while the surgeons were busy taking care of them, many refused to give their names to the police and went home.

Of the four injured who were taken to the Harlem Hospital all but one received treatment and were later removed to their homes. These were:

DURMANSKY, HYMAN, 28 years old, an operator, of 501 West 136th Street, who received a sprained knee jumping from the overturned car.

GRAHAM, Mrs. DOROTHY, 22 years old, of 582 East 141st Street, lacerations of the face and shoulders.

GRAHAM, JOHN, her husband, a plumber, 25 years old, severe lacerations of the right hand.

GRAHAM, LORETTA, John Graham's sister, 22 years old, of 444 St. Nicholas Avenue, fractured left wrist and bruises.

Those who received treatment at the scene of the accident and went home after giving their names to the police were:

BURMAN, HARRIS, 62 years old, a salesman, living at 4 West 108th Street, who was cut about the face by flying glass.

FEISTER, CHARLES, 37 years old, a member of the Fire Department, living at 897 Southern Boulevard, contusions of the left leg and ankle.

HOFFMAN, MAX, 22 years old, a salesman, of 444 East 145th Street, bruises and contusions upon the head.

LEVINE, AARON, 21 years old, a salesman, living at 862 Jennings Street, the Bronx, bruises and contusions.

NOONAN, JAMES, 24 years old, an operator, of 3,047 Perry Avenue, the Bronx, bruises and contusions.

QUINN, Mrs. MARGARET, 42 years old, of 772 German Place, the Bronx, bruises and contusions.

QUINN, EMILY, 9 years old, her daughter, bruises and shock.

RABINOWITZ, PHIL, of 333 East Eighty-fifth Street, bruises and contusions of the left knee.

WALKER, JOHN, 22 years old, an actor, of 330 East Seventy-ninth Street, contusions of the left leg.

There were eight others who were injured but refused to give their names and hurried home.

The Third Avenue train was in charge of Daniel Weber, 54 years old, of 2,237 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, who told the police after the accident that his controller had become jammed, and that he was unable to stop his train, which was made up of seven cars, as was the Second Avenue train. He was uninjured, except from shock, but the front of the car, which struck the second car of the other train, was badly damaged. The conductor in charge of the train was Joseph Murphy of 646 East 182d Street, who was also badly shaken.

Mr. Hedley, after an investigation, said the accident was the result of carelessness.

"The signals were set against Weber's train," he said, "and I found them so set when I arrived at the scene of the smash. Weber ran by the signals, and that was the only cause of the accident. He has been in the employ of the company for more than twenty-five years, and was one of the best of the old locomotive engineers who became motormen after the lines were electrified."

Weber was said never to have had an accident before. He was suspended yesterday, to await the result of the company's investigation.

William Hayward, of the Public Service Commission, arrived at the accident shortly after Mr. Hedley.

"I was relieved to find that it did not concern the new third track system recently installed," he said last night, "and very glad to see that it was not more serious. It was a plain case of negligence, as Weber ran by signals that were set against him, in broad daylight.

"The signal system is very good there. As soon as a train approaches the switch in either direction, the signals are set against any train approaching the other way, and there is no excuse for a motorman not seeing them. When I arrived, the signals were locked against the Third Avenue train, showing plainly that Weber must have run by them."

William Ruth of 2,467 Second Avenue, was the motorman on the Second Avenue train, with Daniel Casey of 1,494 Lexington Avenue, Conductor in charge. The guard on the derailed car was John J. O'Neil of 242 East Fifty-second Street.

DOUBT GERMAN PLAN TO LEAVE BELGIUM

Frankfurter Zeitung's Article Believed to be an Inspired "Feeler."

ALBERT NOT CONSULTED

No Approaches Made to Belgian King — Washington Belief That Berlin Inspired the Publication.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—In order to console Germany for her heavy disappointment about Montenegro, the German press continues to print the wildest stories of the Belgian Government's desire for a separate peace, naturally without the slightest justification. The Frankfurter Zeitung, in an obviously inspired leading article, which is calculated to make a sensation all over Germany, says that the Belgian Government has not signed the London agreement with its present allies. If it does sign, it gives Germany the right to regard it as an enemy, not only now, but also at the peace conference to be held after the war.

Doubtless the Belgian nation would disapprove of any such action and will concur in the opinion that the Belgians would be foolish at the moment when their country is merely held by Germany as security, to allow it to be taken by her as a legitimate prize.

The unblushing threat contained in this article is evidently intended to impress King Albert's Government, and it is still more evident that Germany would like nothing more than to induce Belgium to make peace at once.

Meanwhile the German press does not comment on Montenegrin events, but merely states that news that Montenegro has refused the Austrian terms is not yet confirmed by the Foreign Office.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The report printed in America based on an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung that the German Government is considering the voluntary evacuation of Belgium if the Belgians conclude a separate peace is taken here with several grains of salt.

In the first place it can be asserted authoritatively that if such a plan really has received consideration from the German Government, no steps of any kind have been taken to place it before either King Albert's Government or any of the Entente Powers. Secondly, it is most firmly believed here that any proposals which Germany might place before the Belgian Government would at once be submitted to the Entente Powers, for, although Belgium did not sign the London agreement, her political and economic destiny is indissolubly bound up with the cause of the Entente Powers.

King Albert's heroic resolution, according to persons who have seen him recently, is as strong as ever, and his sentiments are shared to the full by his Government at Havre. That the information was obtained from a "high German source" is not doubted here, for suggestions that Belgium would find it profitable to negotiate for a separate peace have been published recently in inspired German papers.

Germany's persistent efforts to weaken the Entente by detaching one or another of the great powers have been unsuccessful. That she should extend her endeavors to suffering little Belgium would cause no surprise, but the fact that after a year and a half of war she has not progressed in this direction beyond the stage of newspaper ballons d'essai is taken as incontrovertible evidence of Germany's realization that overtures to King Albert's Government would meet no success.

The further intimation that Germany's benevolent intentions in regard to Belgium would be dependent upon Great Britain raising the naval blockade is here regarded as a move in the game to set Germany in a good light before the American people, and create the impression that it is England which prevents a settlement of the war.

Washington Believes Article Inspired.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—No doubt is felt in the best informed circles in Washington that an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung suggesting that Germany might be willing to make a separate peace with Belgium, upon which reports have been founded that the German Government favored this, was inspired by that Government. In Teuton circles here the statement is made that no information has been received to show that the article in the Frankfurter Zeitung was printed at the instance of the Imperial authorities, but it was indicated in a trustworthy quarter that the suggestion would hardly have been made unless it met with the approval of Berlin.

While Mr. Havenith, the Belgian Minister, took the position today that any comments on the Frankfurter Zeitung's view should come from his Government at Havre, he recalled that most of the suggestions and discussions with reference to peace in Europe had originated in Germany.

"Made in Germany," was the Belgian Minister's characterization of the suggestion.

Elsewhere the disposition was to attribute the article to a wish of the German Government to withdraw from its Belgian adventure in the hope that through that means not only would the Belgian army cease its hostility toward Germany, but the German forces in Belgium could be withdrawn to other places where they would strengthen the lines facing the Entente Allies.

In a quarter where the views of the Teutonic nations are generally reflected accurately the view was advanced that if Germany and Belgium concluded a separate peace Great Britain would be placed in the position where she would have no further excuse for continuing the war on the ground that Germany has violated Belgian neutrality. It was contended in this quarter that if, after such a separate peace had been arranged and the German forces were withdrawn from Belgium, the British continued to fight, the responsibility for continuing the war, with all that such a course would mean in the way of further sacrifice of human life, would be placed squarely on the shoulders of Great Britain.

GERMAN AEROPLANES RAID LONDON, KILLING ONE PERSON AND WOUNDING SIX; MAY FORECAST A DASH BY ZEPPELINS

24 French Aeroplanes Drop 130 Bombs On Metz Barracks and Railway Stations

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Tonight's French official report chronicles an attack upon Metz by twenty-four French aeroplanes, which dropped 130 shells, aimed at the railway stations and barracks, and returned without loss, except for the forced landing of one machine. The official statement follows:

> On Jan. 23 two of our groups of aeroplanes, comprising twenty-four machines, bombarded the railway stations and barracks at Metz. One hundred and thirty shells were launched against the objects designated. The bombarding aeroplanes were escorted by two protecting squadrons, the pilots of which during the trip engaged in ten combats with Fokkers and Aviatiks.
>
> Our aeroplanes were violently cannonaded along the whole of their course, but returned undamaged, except one only, which was obliged to make a landing southeast of Metz.

HEAR THAT TURKS SANK THE PERSIA

Washington to Send Protest to Ottoman Government if It Admits the Attack.

TEUTON POWERS DENY ACT

And Amsterdam Reports That Constantinople Will Assume Responsibility.

Report Turkey Is to Take Blame for Sinking Persia

LONDON, Jan. 23.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

> According to a Berlin report the Turkish Ministry of Marine is about to publish a statement to the effect that a Turkish submarine sank the steamer Persia.
>
> The report alleges that similar statements are being published by the German and Austrian Admiralties, it being hoped by the Central Powers that such a declaration will settle the Persia question.

This dispatch has not been confirmed from other sources.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A wholly different perspective was given to the case of the P. and O. liner Persia—through whose sinking in the Mediterranean on the afternoon of Dec. 13 two American lives were lost—by the cabled information London gets from Amsterdam that Turkey has assumed responsibility for the destruction of the liner.

The permanence of this perspective is dependent upon the accuracy of the news filtering through Amsterdam. If confirmed officially it undoubtedly will be followed by a firm protect by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to the Imperial Ottoman Government against the attack, without warning, on the Persia by a submarine flying the flag of the Star and Crescent.

Secretary Lansing said tonight he had no confirmation of the Amsterdam dispatch and declined to make any comment on the situation as it would be affected by such a development. However, if the Turkish Government should now assume responsibility for the attack on the Persia it is practically certain that the United States Government will send a most vigorous protest to that Government.

All the evidence in the possession of the State Department indicates that, if the Persia was attacked by a submarine, the attack was made without warning. There is nothing in this evidence to show that the Persia attempted to escape from a submarine. Nor is there any evidence to show that the Persia offered resistance to any submarine. In fact, there is no evidence to show that a submarine attacked the Persia.

The lack of such evidence is all that has left the Persia case in doubt and rendered it impossible for the United States to protest to any nation. What the United States Government has been making every effort to learn is whether the Persia was attackd by any submarine and, if so, the nationality of the U-boat.

Protest Would Be Sent.

Consequently, should the Ottoman Government now assume responsibility for the attack, the case of the United States Government would be complete and a protest would be sent to Ambassador Morgenthau for delivery to the Turkish Government. The German Government early last week informed the United States Government, through Ambassador Gerard, that all of the German submarines operating in the Mediterranean had been heard from and all had reported they had not attacked the Persia. This eliminated Germany from the equation. On Saturday unofficial word came from Vienna that the Vienna Foreign Office had informed Ambassador Penfield also that all of the Austro-Hungarian U-boats in the mediterranean had been heard from and that they likewise had not attacked the Persia. Ambassador Penfield's message, forwarding this information, had not been received by Secretary Lansing up to a late hour tonight.

With Germany and Austria out of the situation, so far as the determination of

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH AVIATOR DEFEATS FOKKERS

Puts Three Germans to Rout, Forcing One of Them to the Ground.

ENGLISH LOSSES EXPLAINED

Germans Seldom Fly Above the Enemy's Lines, While the English Do So Constantly.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The rather rapid succession of British aeroplanes brought down by the enemy during recent weeks has caused some anxiety, it seems, lest we should be losing our supremacy in the air. Stories have appeared about the grave menace of a new type of German aeroplane, the Fokker, said to be faster than any machine of ours and very deadly as a fighting weapon. The idea that we have nothing to equal this appears to be supported by the number of casualties we have lately suffered.

The most reassuring answer to all this is the exploit of one of our airmen, who four days ago, on Jan. 17, attacked three of these Fokkers single handed and overpowered them.

This very gallant aviator, who has already a long list of successful achievements, was acting as escort to one of our other aeroplanes on reconnaisance duty when two Fokkers suddenly appeared behind that machine. Our pilot, who was 2,000 feet above them, dived immediately and, picking out one of the hostile craft, opened fire upon it with several rounds.

Fokker Forced to the Earth.

It was forced down and continued to nose-dive for at least 6,000 feet. By this time the second Fokker had climbed higher than his British adversary from behind, but our man chased up the sky and came to within 100 feet of the German, when he opened fire again. After thirty rounds this machine made a steep nose-dive, followed down about 4,500 feet by the British pilot, who saw him to earth at last in a plowed field.

Our pilot climbed again to about 11,000 feet and discovered a German Albatross aloft behind and above one of our scouts. It fled after a short encounter, but it was not the last adventure of the day, for on returning to our own lines the British pilot saw another Fokker among a little group of British biplanes on reconnaisances, like a wolf among the sheep; but the shepherd scared it, and down went the third Fokker at a very steep angle until it disappeared, still nose-diving, 3,000 feet below.

This success shows that the Fokker is not invincible. Undoubtedly, however, it is a dangerous opponent for any of our reconnoitring machines. It has a pace of about 100 miles an hour and a machine gun mounted forward, firing through the propeller, so that in a chase the pilot has a greater chance of accurate aim than one of our men in the ordinary type of army aeroplane designed for reconnaissance.

Purely a Fighting Machine.

A run of bad luck on our side following the sudden appearance of the Fokker machines over the German lines has perhaps overemphasized the menace of the enemy's new type. It is purely a fighting machnie, built exclusively for the chase, and neither stable enough nor able to carry enough petrol for reconnaissance work. It lies in wait for our scouts coming over its lines, climbs very quickly and then makes a hawlike swoop, escaping back to its own lines if it meets with serious opposition.

The difference in policy between the British and German air service accounts for the Fokker's successes, leaving the advantage still with us, in the opinion of our air chiefs. For one German aeroplane which comes over our lines four British machines fly over theirs. As a daily routine our airmen reconnoitre the enemy's positions, bringing back useful information.

"It is a big risk, but one which our generals consider worth while. The German policy is not so courageous. Their observation for artillery work is done mainly above their own lines. In spite of their extreme hatred of our squadron raids on bombing expeditions, they keep their men more at home. For this reason our men have fewer chances of chase within their own frontiers. Also—and this is important in the calculation of casualties—when one of our men is brought down the enemy may claim a definite success because he falls inside their lines, whereas when an enemy machine is hit its actual destruction is often doubtful to us because it has come to earth beyond our trench or observation.

It seems probable that our policy will not be altered. The results of continual reconnoissance are considered too valuable to be abandoned, and the only question is to find methods of defense against the fighting Fokker.

It is revealing no secret, because the

Continued on Page 2.

ONLY 56 HOURS TO HAVANA. Atlantic Coast Line, "Florida and West Indian Limited," 9:15 A. M. All Florida resorts reached. Office, 1198 B'way.—Advt.

THOUSANDS WATCH RAID

Official Report Places Attack in Kent, but Londoners Saw It.

FOLLOWED BY MANY FIRES

Two Visits in a Day—Woman and Three Children Among the Victims.

AIR DEFENDERS ON ALERT

Naval and Military Aviators Take Up Pursuit Promptly—Zeppelins Expected Now.

London Indicates Raiders Actually Reached City

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 24.—A large proportion of London's population is aware of the exact locality visited by the German air raiders, who are officially described as having thrown bombs on the east coast of Kent.

The London Times in an editorial asks: "Is there really any military advantage in the portentous mystery which still veils the official accounts of the air raids on these islands? There were two such raids within twelve hours yesterday, one delivered in bright moonlight and the other at high noon. They were witnessed by large numbers of people, who know exactly where they took place. The enemy airmen were certainly under no illusions as to their whereabouts.

"Berlin is no doubt informed by this time, and in a day or two, if the censor permits, we shall publish an accurate account of the locality from German sources. Then why make a mystery of it?"

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The east coast of Kent was raided twice to-day by hostile aeroplanes, one person being killed and six injured.

Of the first raid which occurred early this morning, the following official account was issued:

"The War Office announces that, taking advantage of the bright moonlight, a hostile aeroplane visited the east coast of Kent at 1 o'clock this morning. After dropping nine bombs in rapid succession it made off to seaward.

"No naval or military damage was done, but there was some damage to private property. Incendiary bombs caused fires, which were extinguished by 2 A. M.

"The following casualties occurred: One man killed; two men, one woman and three children slightly injured."

The second attack, this time by two seaplanes, was made on the same coast early this afternoon, but no casualties were reported. All the raiders escaped.

The War Office announcement concerning the second attack says:

"Following on the aerial attack on the east coast of Kent early this morning, two hostile seaplanes made a second attack upon the same locality shortly after noon. After coming under a heavy fire the raiders disappeared, pursued by our naval and military machines.

"The enemy effected no damage, and no casualties have been reported."

London Expects Zeppelins.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 24.—The Times believes that Sunday's aeroplane raids were in the nature of scouting expeditions. "It has been noticed on previous occasions," says The Times, "that Zeppelin raids often have been preceded by aeroplane raids, presumably aiming at an investigation of protective measures and methods in the coast area."

New Method of Attack.

A point of interest in the official account of the raids is the statement that they were made by aeroplanes and seaplanes. Heretofore Germany has relied principally on Zeppelins for aerial attacks on England. Of late, however, there has been much discussion in England of a new type of German aeroplane, the Fokker, which has been said to excel the aircraft of the Allies. English newspapers reported last week that the British airmen were outpowered and outengined.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, replied to this criticism in the House of Commons, asserting that the Fokker was well adapted to defensive operations, but was incapable of making long flights. Some of the London newspapers were not satisfied with this statement, pointing out that British Headquarters reports showed the loss of sixteen aeroplanes in a month. It was suggested that Fokker aeroplanes would accompany Zeppelins when the next raid was made.

The raids of yesterday came after an interval of several months, during which England, so far as has been reported officially, was immune from such attacks. The last previous occurrence of this nature was on Oct. 13, when fifty-five persons were killed and 114 wounded by a Zeppelin attack on London. It has been reported by returning travelers, however, that the Germans have made many attempts since that time at aerial attacks, but that their aircraft were turned back by British aeroplanes.

PERSIAN TRIBESMEN OPPOSE RUSSIANS

Thousands of Fighters Gathering to Resist Their Advance, According to German Reports.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Vossiche Zeitung's Constantinople correspondent says:

"Fighting between Persian tribes and the Russians continues, according to Bagdad dispatches. Six thousand warriors from Kermanshah are fighting against the Russians between Sengur and Essad Arhad. The son of the chief of the Bachtiars has gone with a thousand horsemen to Devlet Achbad.

"Of greater importance is the news that Nisam Saltane, with 10,000 fighters, is heading for Nitavent. This chief received his military education in Germany, and nearly all the tribes in South Persia are under his influence. It is also confirmed that he has formally declared war on the Russians and English.

"The Persians fighters for liberty have excellent leaders, and are causing much trouble to the Russians by reason of their thorough knowledge of the terrain, and the rapidity of their movements."

Russians Occupy Sultanabad.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.—The following bulletin concerning operations in the Persian campaign was issued by the War Office today:

> Southeast of Hamadan the enemy attempted to advance toward Kandehan Pass, but was repulsed.
>
> Our troops occupied the town of Sultanabad, (sixty miles southeast of Hamadan,) from which the German Consul and a detachment recruited by him from the Persian population fled.

QUEEN MILENA'S SHIP CHASED BY SEA AND AIR

Submarines and Seaplanes Followed Montenegrin Royal Fugitives Across the Adriatic.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A Havre dispatch from Lyons gives an account of a statement made on behalf of Queen Milena of Montenegro by General Govosdenostkes. The General said the ship which took the Queen, Princesses Xenie and Vera and the Montenegrin officials from Scutari to Brindisi was pursued all the way across the Adriatic by submarines and seaplanes.

Queen Milena was received at Lyons with manifestations of sympathy. She has selected Lyons as the temporary residence of the royal family.

HEAR THAT TURKS SANK THE PERSIA

Continued from Page 1.

responsibility was concerned, the United States Government, in the absence of other evidence and unless some nation like Turkey should admit responsibility, would have to remain inactive in the Persia, as in the Hesperian, case.

The moment Turkey should admit responsibility for the loss of the Persia it would be possible, through protest and a demand for reparation and disavowal, for the United States to endeavor to obtain from Turkey the same sort of guarantees that Germany has given with respect to German submarine operations in the Mediterranean.

As soon as Ambassador Penfield reports that Austria has notified him that no Austrian submarine attacked the Persia, the United States Government will resume its discussions with Vienna over the destruction of the Italian liner Ancona. It is understood the note to be sent to Austria in the Ancona case has been drafted and that it will go forward as soon as Ambassador Penfield makes his report in the Persia case. His report is expected to reach the State Department tomorrow—after allowing the usual forty-eight hours for transmission.

The coming week is expected to produce important developments in the submarine controversy. It is expected that Ambassador Bernstorff will have received by Tuesday his latest instructions from the Berlin Government dealing with the method of settlement of the Lusitania controversy, that the note of the United States in response to the latest note of the Vienna Government dealing with the Ancona case will go forward, and that it will be fully developed whether Turkey can be held responsible for the loss of the Persia.

Should Turkey assume responsibility for the loss of the Persia, it is altogether probable that the Ottoman Government will argue that the Persia lost its right to immunity from attack because the liner carried a 4.7-inch gun. Such a defense by the Turkish Government would present to the United States Government an issue that has not yet been squarely raised, to the exclusion of other issues, in any of the submarine cases that have drawn protests from this Government—this new issue being whether a merchant vessel flying the flag of an enemy nation is entitled to immunity from U-boat attack if the liner is armed.

This very question has had careful consideration in the State Department in the last few months. The importance of the issue was first presented in the Hesperian case, and was regarded as even more important when the State Department on Jan. 1 received the message from American Consul Garrels at Alexandria in which he said that the Persia carried a 4.7-inch gun. At that time it was learned in an authoritative quarter here that the United States Government would not determine its attitude toward the question of armed liners from submarine attacks or vice versa until the issue was presented in some concrete case.

SITE FOR CAVELL STATUE.

Paris Will Place Memorial in the Tuilleries Garden.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The site has been chosen for the statue which is to be erected in commemoration of Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was executed in Belgium. The statue will be erected at the Tuilleries Garden, at the angle fronting Rue de Rivoli and Place de la Concorde, one of the spots most familiar to Parisians and tourists.

AUSTRIANS SEIZE ADRIATIC PORTS

Occupy Antivari and Dulcigno, Thus Cutting Off Supplies to Montenegrins.

CAPTURE 1,500 SERBIANS

Say That Arms Continue to be Surrendered in Various Districts.

AMERICANS MAKE CHARGES

No Big Battles in Montenegro—Not Forty Men Wounded in Six Months, They Assert.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 24.—The Austrians have occupied the Adriatic seaports of Antivari and Dulcigno, according to the official communication issued yesterday, which says:

> The surrender of Montenegrin arms continues in numerous parts of the country. On the northeast front of Montenegro more than 1,500 Serbians have surrendered.
>
> The Adriatic ports of Antivari and Dulcigno have been occupied by our troops.

"It may be declared authentically," says a Vienna dispatch received in Zurich yesterday, "that the King of Montenegro has not withdrawn his unconditional surrender. But even should he do so, it would not change the condition of affairs, because the Montenegrin Army is no longer capable of resistance, nine-tenths of its artillery being in the hands of the Austrian troops and the importation of munitions and foodstuffs being impossible, as the Austrians have already occupied Antivari."

Premier Miouchkovitch of Montenegro, who declared on his arrival at Brindisi that King Nicholas had prepared documents justifying the conduct of himself and his Minister in regard to peace negotiations with Austria, is quoted in a dispatch from Brindisi yesterday to the Stefani News Agency of Rome as saying that Montenegro arranged a truce with Austria as a ruse, to enable her to gain time.

Such a step was necessary after the capture of Mount Lovcen by the Austrians, the Premier is repoted to have said, and it gave the Montenegrins a week's time to prepare the retreat into Albania, in the effort to effect a junction with the Serbians and defend Scutari.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Havas correspondent at Rome says the Montenegrin Consul General there has received a dispatch from Premier Miouchkovitch of Monenegro, sent from Brindisi, in which the Premier explains the exchange of communications between the Austrian and Montenegrin military authorities after the fall of Mount Lovcen and Cettinje.

According to this information, the steps taken for an armistice were merely to gain time, so as to assure the safe retreat of the Montenegrins toward Podgoritza and Scutari and to prevent interference with the Serbian troops, which were on the way to Alessio and Durazzo, Albania.

The Montenegrin General Govosdenostkes, who accompanied the Queen of Montenegro to Lyons, says a Havas dispatch from that city, confirmed the reports that King Nicholas had entered upon peace negotiations with the Austrians. He made the same explanation of the negotiations as that credited to Premier Miouchkovitch, that this course was adopted as a subterfuge, in order to gain time to organize the army, which lacked supplies and munitions, for further resistance. These negotiations, the General said, gave the King time to concentrate his army and make plans for its retreat in case of need.

ROME, Jan. 23.—Many more refugees from Montenegro and Albania, including sixty Serbian Deputies, have reached Bari, Brindisi, and Rome. One of these arrivals is Emile Vitta, head of the French Orphans' Association, who went to Albania to rescue Serbian children. M. Vitta sailed from Bari on a vessel which was only 200 yards from the steamship Brindisi when she was blown up and sunk. He said the Brindisi had on board 1,000,000 francs in gold, in addition to large quantities of food and ammunition.

"This ship was almost the last hope of the Montenegrins," M. Vitta continued. "If she had landed her supplies the Montenegrins would have been able to hold out more effectively."

CZAR AS FOE OF PROGRESS.

"Sensational Disclosures" About the War by a German Paper.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following was given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency:

"In connection with the peace negotiations in Montenegro the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes sensational disclosures concerning the foreign policy of Russia.

"At the time the war began secret negotiations were in progress between Serbia and Montenegro concerning the formation of a close diplomatic, economic, and military union of these nations. Russia not only was initiated into the secret, but fostered the plan. She offered assistance in the way of funds and military instructors in order to increase the fighting strength of Montenegro.

"The long standing antagonism of Serbia and Montenegro toward Austria makes its evident that these negotiations were carried on in the inerest of Russia's policy of Pan-Slavism being aimed against Austria.

"This is the more astonishing in view of the fact that Germany maintained a friendly attitude toward Russia after the Russo-Japanese war, and sought re-establishment of the cordial relations which had been traditional for decades. The reasons why Russia declined to fall in with Germany's wishes have not been known until now.

"These reasons had to do with the state of affairs in Russia. At that time the Russian Government above all else feared a revolutionary movement. In order to insure maintenance of the autocracy the Government threw itself into the arms of the reactionary Pan-Slavists, from whom it expected stanch support of the Russian dynasty.

"The Pan-Slavists were and are sworn enemies of Germany. The Russian Government therefore was compelled to adopt a policy hostile to Germany in foreign affairs, which facilitated establishment of close relations with Great Britain.

"Until now these facts have been obscured by the systematic anti-German propaganda of the Russian Pan-Slavists, it being asserted always that the German Emperor favored the reactionary régime in Russia. In reality Emperor William repeatedly pointed out to Emperor Nicholas the great menace to his dynasty which was occasioned by his refusal to grant a Constitution.

"All these facts are well known to M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, but this did not prevent the Russian Government from declaring solemnly at the outbreak of the war that its purpose was to fight for liberty and progress. In reality it was only carrying out the foreign policy of the Black Hundred and the other Pan-Slavists in order to obtain their assistance in stifling progress in Russia."

A statement was issued by the Overseas News Agency today quoting a Petrograd agency to the effect that Petrograd newspapers have announced the Duma is to assemble on Jan. 28. The Overseas Agency says, however, that the Petrograd papers have made no such announcement and have been forbidden to discuss the question.

AMERICAN REPEATS CHARGES AGAINST KING

Says Allies Landed Great Stores of Supplies, But Nicholas Wouldn't Fetch Them.

ROME, Jan. 22—(Delayed).—Some additional light as to the situation in Montenegro, Albania, and Serbia has been obtained through G. W. Bakeman and R. J. Strong of the American Sanitary Commission, and George L. Lorillard, who has been in Serbia for the United States Government to protect the interests of Austrian prisoners of war held by the Serbians.

Mr. Bakeman and Mr. Strong arrived at the American Embasy today, having left San Giovanni di Medua for Brindisi in one of the last vessels to depart from that abandoned Albanian town. Mr. Lorillard has been in Rome for several days.

Views expressed by Mr. Bakeman and Mr. Strong are in effect that the so-called sanguinary Montenegrin battles have in reality not been very heavy and that not forty men had been wounded there in six months. The Montenegrin Government, they said, was in readiness to leave the country for Italy or Greece whenever the step became necessary.

Mr. Lorillard did not deny the views of Mr. Bakeman and Mr. Strong, which also indicated that since the beginning of the war the Montenegrin Government had an understanding with the Austrians which made it unsafe for any attempts to be made at receiving succor from Italy or other Entente allies.

Mr. Bakeman, who has long been on the Adriatic Coast, said:

"It is true that the Entente allies sent hundreds of tons of food and munitions to San Giovanni di Medua at great risks. The harbor there is a safe one from attack. King Nicholas, however, would not come for the supplies or send for them. Instead I saw his soldiers carry away loads of furniture for his palace."

Dr. Edward W. Ryan of the American Red Cross, who has recently been in Montenegro, will assist in transporting the Montenegrin and Serbian refugees who have arrived at Brindisi to Corsica. Dr. Ryan on Jan. 7 was at Cettinje and witnessed the battle of Mount Lovcen. He could hear the roar of the heavy bombardment and see the shells bursting on the mountain. During the fighting he had an interview with King Nicholas, who said:

"It does not make any difference to me what others say. It is certain that Montenegro will fight with her allies to the end."

The old King, according to Dr. Ryan, then raised his sword and solemnly said: "With this, to the last."

Thereupon he followed his soldiers to Mount Lovcen. King Nicholas, in an interview with a recently returned American, is reported to have said after the fall of Mount Lovcen:

"One man could have defended Mount Lovcen, but we had no food nor the supplies of arms and ammunition promised us by our allies. So what could I do? It was all promises, promises, nothing else. In face of this, however, my soldiers are determined not to surrender."

"I wish to say," said Mr. Lorillard, "that Italy has done fine work, as far as she was able, in helping the Serbians. She has kept her good faith in getting food and other supplies to the Serbs and refugees."

Mr. Lorillard said the sanitary conditions of the Serb army were very bad. There were a hundred thousand men now scattered along the coast from Scutari to Durazzo. Typhus, cholera, and smallpox were prevalent and the roads were littered with starving and dying men and horses. The Serbians were tired out. They had been visited too much by charity commissions and had received too much advice and no help. Too many French, English, and Italian officers had visited them but with no accompanying soldiers to give them real assistance.

Mr. Lorillard said that he had no personal opinion to express in regard to the situation, and that his statement merely reflected things he had seen or conversations he had had.

ALBANIA UP TO ALLIES.

Italy Refers Whole Question to Anglo-French War Council.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Jan. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The seeming clash between the Irredentist Minister Barzilai's declarations and the later statement of Ferdinando Martini, the Italian Colonial Minister, that "Italy ought not to disperse her own forces but should concentrate them on those points only where the defense of our own frontiers and the safeguarding of our political and economical future called and call us," has drawn further explanation from Sig. Barzilai to the effect that any interpretation of his words in the sense that Italy intends renouncing for the time being its occupation of divers spots on the Albanian coast is altogether erroneous.

Italy recognizes the Albanian question as primarily a national one, and has referred it to the Anglo-French Council of War for decision, with a memorandum as to its own particular interests and parliamentary pledges in the matter. Any action she may take eventually will be co-ordinated with the general military plan of the Allies.

SEIZE FUGITIVES' PROPERTY.

Austrians to Sell What Serbs at Semlin Left Behind.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (via London.)—The Tageszeitung's Budapest correspondent says that confiscation has been ordered of the property, valued at 53,000,000 crowns, owned by Serbians living in Semlin who are naturalized Hungarians.

Most of those affected, who are mainly merchants, had fled from the city, leaving behind, it is said, Hungarian and Austrian creditors. The Hungarian Government will sell part of the property at auction to satisfy the claims.

GREECE JAILER FOR ALLIES.

Agrees to Hold All Prisoners Taken in Balkan Campaign.

ATHENS, Jan. 23.—Athens papers announce that the Greek Government has definitely accepted the proposition to take charge of all prisoners of the Balkan campaign.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Diplomatic exchanges are in progress at Athens concerning a proposal to give into the charge of the Greek Government prisoners captured during the campaign in Macedonia. Reuter's Athens correspondent says Greece's only objection is that the population of Greek Macedonia already has been increased by the arrival of Serbian and Greek refugees. It is believed, however, that this difficulty will be overcome.

King's Interview Displeases French.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The interview given recently by King Constantine of Greece to The Associated Press and the French reply were published today in the Paris newspapers. Little is added by way of comment on the King's remarks concerning the conduct of the Allies in Greece, although the manner in which the interview is treated in the headlines indicates that these statements made an unfavorable impression.

The Petit Parisien refers to the King's allegations as "groundless grievances." The Matin and Journal allude to them as "recriminations." The Petit Journal speaks of "King Constantine's anger." The Figaro refers to the King as "our colleague, Constantine," and welcomes him into the ranks of journalism.

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SERBIA NOT BEATEN, HER PREMIER SAYS

As in the Past, Will Rise Again a Nation of Warriors and Freemen.

ARMY ARRIVING AT CORFU

Soldiers Physical Wrecks and Many Die as They Reach Haven of Rest and Plenty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORFU, Jan. 21, (Delayed Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today I had an interesting chat with the Serbian Premier, M. Pachitch, at the hotel at Corfu which serves as the seat of the Serbian Government.

The Premier is a fine type of the virile Slav race which seems to thrive on the misfortunes and reverses of war. His white beard gives him a patriarchal air, but despite his years his carriage is upright and physical vigor unimpaired. His whole bearing and mental alertness show little or no traces of suffering endured in the Serbian retreat, either during the exodus from Serbia or later during the journey from Scutari to the coast.

Often during the first phase of the retreat, when the army and Government were seeking safety in the wild Albanian hills, no bread was obtainable, and, when it could be got, as much as 10 francs was paid for a few stale crusts. M. Pachitch's face is a trifle bronzed by exposure to the bitter cold during the shelterless days and nights in the Albanian wilderness, but otherwise he is in splendid health, and he rises early. He had already returned from his morning constitutional and was busy at work when I saw him. The Premier greeted me cordially.

"You always seem to find me out," he said, a merry twinkle in his eye. "A year ago it was at Nish, now it is at Corfu. I hope the next time I receive you at Serbian Government headquarters it will be at Belgrade."

The Premier speaks French haltingly, but German fluently.

"It is the only thing," he remarked, "which I can be said to possess in common with our enemies. A knowledge of their language is the only thing German about me. If I speak it today it is not from choice, but necessity.

"It is hardly time for newspaper interviews, but still I realize the people of the allied countries take the deepest interest in the doings and welfare of the Serbian Nation. Their sympathy toward us has been demonstrated over and over again. Serbians are not forgetful; neither are they ungrateful.

Defeated, but Not Conquered.

"You ask me concerning the future. Well, as yesterday, so today. I am more convinced than ever of the final victory of the allied cause. Even if you were to be beaten, which is wholly unlikely, we should attempt to go on fighting. It is true we are now defeated, but Serbia is not beaten and never will be beaten while a dozen Serbs remain alive to handle their rifles. Serbia is unconquerable. Her territory may be occupied, mut the Serbian spirit, with its love of liberty and reverence of the fatherland, is unquenchable.

"No nation in the records of history has been more sorely tried, perhaps, than Serbia. Before today fire and sword have passed over our beloved land, leaving in their track desolation and chaos. We were crushed by the Turk and our national independence was temporarily lost, but never our national aspirations or our determination to be free in the end. It was a long road to travel, but Serbia arose afresh from the ruins of the past, a nation of soldiers and free men.

"So events today are simply a phase of our history—a cruel and bitter phase, perhaps. We have gone down before a multitude of enemies, but we have gone down fighting. Germans, Austrians, and Bulgars combined have trampled on our national existence, but I say to our enemies now: You cannot kill Serbia, although you slay her people.

"The tomorrow shall bring us our triumph. It may be in two months or two years, but come it will assuredly. The storm clouds of war have enveloped Serbia, but the national star of Serbia shall rise again and our independence, our liberty, shall be restored to us by the valor of our own and the allied arms.

Scorned to Make Peace.

"Peace could have been ours yesterday, if we had been willing, but when our fortunes were at lowest ebb we scorned conditions which meant the conclusion of a dishonorable peace and a peace which would have detached us from our allies who have so bravely fought for Serbia. I say, better death than dishonor. Our enemies already have expressed admiration at the courage and self-sacrifice of the Serbian Army. They did it the credit of saying it fought with unparalleled heroism. Never shall we permit them to say we proved unworthy of the name of Serbs and deserted our allies.

"History proves that the will of a people rightly struggling to be free generally prevails. The French Revolution and the wars which succeeded it were dark days for France, but the soul of the people was in the fight and in the end what a triumph was theirs!"

Discussing present conditions in Serbia, the Premier said he feared the unhappy population of the districts occupied by the enemy were cruelly tried. Food was scarce, and news he had received was to the effect that small quantities of bread were doled out, and that all the food possible was collected and transported to Germany and Austria to feed the populations there, who seemingly were running desperately short. Americans who did such splendid rescue work in Belgium asked permission of the Serbian Government to send food and supplies to aid the Serbian population, which of course was granted.

M. Pachitch made reference to his recent brief visit to Brindisi, and spoke of his interview with the Italian Sovereign. He declared he was much touched by the kindness and sympathy manifested by the King toward Serbia in her darkest hour. He saw no reason why Italian-Serbian friendship should not be of the closest.

The British and Russian Ministers accredited to Serbia arrived tonight.

Yesterday the Premier presided at an open-air Cabinet council held in the shade of palm trees in the garden of the hotel where the Ministers are staying. It was a historical gathering, this first reunion of the Serbian Government at Corfu. The Government, while fully sensible of the honor the Allies would seek to confer on it by inviting the Ministry to install itself in the palatial Villa Achilleion, hesitate to accept, finding the villa, which is six miles distant, too far removed from the centre of the city and the French headquarters and consular offices. If suitable quarters can be obtained M. Pachitch and his colleagues may elect to remain at Corfu.

Serb Soldiers in Pitiable Plight.

Meanwhile the French are doing their utmost to alleviate the lot of the stricken Serbian Army, large detachments of which are arriving daily. At the sanitary station at Corfu harbor thousands have already been inspected by the French medical mission. The plight of these survivors is terrible, pitiable. Hunger and exposure during the retreat have done their deadly work and the majority of the first were pale, emaciated physical wrecks.

Some of those whom I saw today could barely crawl ashore and up the winding path to the sanitary station. Others there were who could not even walk ashore and had to be carried. The short run across from the mainland was not accomplished without mortality. When the roll was called ten did not respond to the bugle summons. Death overtook them in their bunks even in sight of the blissful isle of Corfu. Today over twenty newly arrived Serbs died in the hospital as a result of starvation. Ten days' rest are expected to restore the others to health, if not to strength.

The French doctors and nurses are showing the tenderest sympathy for the suffering Serbs. Some of the latter, officers and men, whom I saw, shuddered when referring to the inferno of misery they had passed through. With tears of gratitude they spoke of the splendid efforts of the French and indeed of all the Allies to rescue the remnant of the main battered Serbian army. The French are furnishing new uniforms and complete equipment to the Serbs who recover and are found fit for military service.

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WOULD QUIT MIDDLE SERBIA.

Germany Invites Bulgars to Occupy Several Districts.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 24.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends a dispatch received from Sofia which says Germany has invited the Bulgarian Government to occupy the towns and districts of Prisrend, Pristina, Krusevac, Kuprya, Pozarevac, and Prokuplje in Serbia, and Djakova, in Montenegro, which have been held recently by the Germans.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The Bulgarian press characterizes as untrue reports that a misunderstanding has arisen between Germany and Bulgaria, and also between King Ferdinand and his people. The incorrectness of these reports is demonstrated by the fact that Emperor William and King Ferdinand exchanged cordial greetings recently at Nish."

Ship Torpedoed on Greek Coast.

SALONIKI, Jan. 22, (via Paris, Jan. 23.)—A German submarine has sunk a British cargo boat. The crew was saved.

SHIP IN DISTRESS IN THAMES.

The Freighter Falls City, from New York, Has a Mishap.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The British steamer Falls City, down by the stern and flying the signal that she is not under control, has been towed into the Thames.

The Falls City, a freighter, sailed from New York on Nov. 24 for Hull and arrived there on Dec. 15.

BRITISH AVIATOR DEFEATS FOKKERS

Continued from Page 1.

enemy has already discovered it to his cost, that we now have a machine which is a match in speed and hunting qualities for the German type. Like that, it is designed specially for air combats and carries its gun forward, so that it can fire straight ahead.

That is all I can say about it, although I studied its details today with extreme interest. Proof of its efficiency is shown clearly enough by the splendid achievement I have already recorded above, when three Fokkers were brought down by a single British airman.

Other Defeats for the Fokker.

Apart from that the Fokker has often been challenged and beaten by our aviators on ordinary reconnoitring machines, on January 17 one of our pilots sighted a Fokker biplane flying over a wood at 10,000 feet, overhauled it and opened fire at close range. After some manoeuvring a jet of flame was seen to come from the enemy's machine and the Fokker dived steeply.

On the same day a pilot on escort duty saw his reconnaissance machine attacked by a Fokker. With another British aeroplane in support, he dived at it, and it was last seen going down in a spiral. On its homeward journey, one of our aeroplanes was attacked by another Fokker, but the latter beat a hasty retreat when the British pilot opened fire.

Again, on Jan. 17, two pilots on escort duty with bombing machines were waiting for two laggards when they were attacked from above and behind by a single-seater Fokker. The pilot was in a standing position and fired through his propeller, opening with a burst at forty yards. Our airmen turned and opened fire with half a drum from a Lewis gun. The German flew round and attacked again. Our men gave him another half drum, and the pilot of the hostile machine apeared to be hit. His gun was seen to swing outward, and he dived and was lost to sight.

These episodes show that the Fokker is not quite that devilish invention which is depicted so luridly in the imagination of writers at home. It is formidable, and by the fortune of war it may gain new victims, but the little fighting machine which has now joined our squadrons is a match for it, and there is no cause for panic. Beyond any question at all, the damage inflicted on the enemy by our air service is greater above comparison than the injury they do us.

NEW CRAFT REPEL FOKKERS.

British Battle Plane Reported Effective Against German Type.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France describes a visit he made to the aerial headquarters, and says that the Germans must be well aware that Great Britain possesses a battleplane which is a very effective answer to the German Fokker machine, although only a limited number of the type is in active service.

The correspondent describes a single day's fighting against the Fokker machine in illustrating the effective manner in which the British are able to deal with these German aircraft, which he says, although extremely valuable as fighting machines, are believed to have a radius of only 150 miles.

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STOP THE AIR RAIDS, SLOGAN IN M. P. FIGHT

London Aviator Runs for Office on Zeppelin Issue and Campaigns in an Aeroplane.

USES AMERICAN TACTICS

Pemberton Billings Stirs Mile End Voters by Promising Better Aerial Defense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—London is watching with keen interest and some amusement the contest between Warwick Brookes and Pemberton Billing for election to the House of Commons in the Mile End district of the metropolis. Next Tuesday's poll is expected to furnish a significant indication as to the extent of the criticism of the Government.

Mr. Brookes, who is a partner in the Army and Navy Stores, in Victoria Street, is the coalition candidate and is being strongly backed by both the Liberal and Unionist Parliamentary organizations. Mr. Billing recently resigned from the Royal and Naval Air Service in order to stand for Parliament as an independent candidate. His chief support comes from the Northcliffe press, which has been booming him since he sprang into the campaign two weeks ago with the lively issue of better air defense for London against Zeppelins. Mr. Billing, who is a lanky fellow, sharp-featured and looks like John Purroy Mitchel, has been telling the voters of Mile End that something must be done to keep the Zeppelins off London, and if he gets into Parliament he will start things going. He is rushing through Mile End, which compares in the character of its population with the lower east side of New York, saying that Brookes, if he goes to Parliament, will be "throttled by the politicians, and we have had enough bungling politics in this war now."

Campaigns in Aeroplane.

Mr. Billing, who is the most spectacular campaigner London has seen in many a day, has been going about with an aeroplane tacked on a motor car and making speeches from the seat. This unique conceit has taken with the people of Mile End, who have waited in crowds for Billing to come along. Mile End is placarded with flaming posters like "Send up your own airmen; vote for Billing," and "P. B. means Pure Bunkum." The Brookes sympathizers have been calling on Mr. Billing to explain why, if he regarded the air defense as vital, he did not stay in the air service to help keep the Zeppelins off. In reply, Mr. Billing is saying, "There is no good in being up in the air alone. I must get into Parliament and impress upon it the necessity of more equipment."

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent went to one of the Billing mass meetings today in the Mile End Palladium to see how Mr. Billing was running it. While waiting for Mr. Billing to appear moving pictures showing him in an aeroplane flight were thrown on a screen and the throng screeched in wild acclaim. When Mr. Billing strode to the platform the crowd howled like a Cooper Union throng saluting a campaigner for office in New York.

Mr. Billing, wearing a monocle and a wrist watch, grinned amiably and plunged into the heart of a rousing talk that was filled with expressions reminding one of the vivid campaigns anywhere in America.

Won't Be Bluffed.

"They can't bluff me," began Mr. Billing. "I'm no politician. I suffer because my opponent is one, but they can't put me out of the race. I'm no mud thrower, but don't mind telling you that Mr. Brookes, if he gets in, will pool his principles with the coalitionists, like they've pooled their salaries. He'll be a tratior to Mile End if you elect him. Will you do it?"

"Not on your life," yelled a raucous voice.

"I don't care two whoops for being an M. P., but I do care about the people of London being murdered by Zeps," cried Billing. His supporters have been saying that if a Zeppelin raid came while the campaign was on it would mean his election. It came Mr. Billing's way to announce dramatically to the Palladium audience that a raid occurred last night on the Kent coast. When he did it a tense murmur ran through the house, while Mr. Billing followed it up by roundly condemning the "German murderers," and asking if the voters were going to "stand for it any longer."

Mr. Brookes's campaign, while not so picturesque as that of Billing, has been vigorous, and although Mr. Billing now has a Zeppelin raid to accentuate his argument, bets are being made that Brookes is going to win.

"It's got to be a vote to support the Cabinet," said Mr. Brookes tonight. "The Cabinet has the confidence of the people, and that'll put me in Parliament."

GORIZIA ATTACK RESUMED.

Vienna Reports an Artillery Engagement at Tolmino Bridgehead.

VIENNA, Jan. 23, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following bulletin on the Italian campaign:

> There have been artillery engagements at the Tolmino Bridgehead, in the western sector of the Carnian Ridge and several parts of the Tyrolean front. In the region of Flitsch an attack of a weak hostile detachment on the Rombon Slope was repulsed.
>
> One of our aviators dropped bombs on an Italian storehouse at Borgo.

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GERMANS PIERCE ARTOIS DEFENSES

Explode a Mine and Occupy 250 Yards of French Trenches Near Arras.

DEFENDERS EXPEL THEM

But in a Second Attack the Germans Capture 200 Yards of a French Salient.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—In attacks following mine explosions and a bombardment, the Germans this morning gained a footing in 250 yards of French trenches near Neuville-St. Vaast, north of Arras, but were driven out by a counterattack. Later they succeeded in occupying about 200 yards of a salient in the French lines. Damage to German trenches by French artillery is reported East of Soissons and in Champagne.

Following is the French official night report:

> In Belgium the fire of our artillery was directed on the enemy works in the region of Nieuport.
>
> This morning, after the explosion of mines and a violent bombardment, the Germans carried out an attack on part of our front to the west of the road between Arras and Lens, in the region of Neuville-St. Vaast. The enemy was able to penetrate on a front of several hundred meters into our first line trenches and as far as the supporting trench. Our counterattacks, delivered immediately, broke down the effort of the enemy and dislodged him from the ground which he had captured.
>
> The enemy occupied in the afternoon only about 200 yards of an advanced trench forming a salient of our lines. Our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns resulted in considerably losses to the Germans.
>
> Between Soissons and Rheims our trench guns seriously damaged the enemy organizations at the Cholera Farm and on the plateau of Vauclere and exploded a munitions depot to the east of Rheims.
>
> In Champagne our artillery seriously damaged the enemy trenches in the region of Maisons de Champagne.

"There is nothing of importance to report," the French War Office announced this afternoon.

A British official statement issued today says:

> There has been some mining activity at Marcourt, Hulloch, and Givenchy. We successfully bombarded hostile works at Monchy and Frelinghien.

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Capture by the Germans of an allied position 250 yards long, to the north of Arras, was announced today by the War Office. The statement follows:

> Near Neuville, north of Arras, the Germans, after successful mining operations, occupied an advanced position of the enemy, 250 yards long, and captured seventy-one Frenchmen.
>
> In the Argonne the Germans occupied a section of a trench after a short engagement with hand grenades.
>
> Military establishments east of Belfort were bombarded.

TURKS CHECK BRITISH NEAR KUT-EL-AMARA

General Aylmer's Attempt to Break Through Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

LONDON, Jan. 23. — Heavy fighting occurred on Friday between the British army which is attempting to reach Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, and the Turks. The battle took place at Essin, seven miles from Kut-el-Amara. The British were unable to drive the Turks from their positions. The purpose of the British is to rescue the original expeditionary force, which has been surrounded at Kut-el-Amara by the Turks.

The following official statement on the Mesopotamian campaign was given out today, under yesterday's date:

"Sir Percy Lake (the new commander in Mesopotamia) reports that General Aylmer attacked the Turkish position at Essin on Friday. Fierce fighting continued through the day, with varying success. The weather throughout was atrocious, a pouring rain rendering movements of troops extremely difficult.

"Owing to the floods it was impossible to renew the attack on Saturday, and General Aylmer took up a position 1,300 yards from the enemy's trenches.

"The weather continues very bad, with incessant rain. No details regarding the casualties have been received, but they are reported to have been very heavy on both sides."

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SELF-SEEING IN GERMANY

An Account of Some Experiments with Understanding in the Region of Feeling.

HURT OF THE WORD HUN

Discussion of Belgium, the Lusitania, Anti-American Propaganda, and Zeppelin Raids.

SENTIMENT IN TWO PHASES

Admitting the Legality of the Trade in Ammunition, Is It Emotionally Neutral.

By GARET GARRETT.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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BERLIN, Jan. 1.—"As Huns," says Excellenz, the host, stabbing himself with the word, "we fooled the world for a long time. Then how suddenly it found us out!"

This is the beginning of an after dinner conversation. Imagine that there are present, besides yourself, a member of the Reichstag, two members of the Foreign Office staff, a Commerzienrat, an editor, a soldier, and a professor who is writing an essay to prove that when people invent atrocity tales against their enemies they reveal their own characteristic cruelties. Excellenz, continuing, casts out the irony and asks directly: "Did our American friends believe that we could change over night and become Huns, indeed? How could they turn on us so, knowing us as they did? That is not what should happen in friendship. Why did your sympathies desert us? We wonder if you ever believed in us at all."

It is easy to tell a German the truth, especially the truth about himself. He respects it, almost morbidly, and the more it burns the more respectfully will he receive it. Therefore, there is almost no excuse for those Americans and German-Americans who since the beginning of the war have been going about in Germany saying false and futile things, out of spite, out of malice and ignorance, or out of a shallow desire to be ingratiating. Therefore, too, all the greater need has been for those who could to tell the truth, and say: "In view of what has happened it could not be different. The Americans are a sentimental people. Their sympathies are strong and volatile, controlled not otherwise than by the authority of feeling. The fact for Germany to face is not that the attitude of a certain Administration at Washington is thus or so, but that the sympathies of the American people run actively against Germany."

"But why? Tell us why?"

There Was Belgium.

"In the beginning there was Belgium. Now"——

"But have you not read the antebellum letters of the Belgian diplomats from all the capitals of Europe? Have you not"——

"No, no. This is not to debate the Belgian question. It is both too late and too soon for that. What we are trying now to account for is the state of feeling in the United States. In the beginning there was Belgium. Americans heard only the cry of a people in pain, whose mortal sin was to have been in the way. There were those who desired then that the United States should intervene. The violation of Belgium, whatever else you may say for it, produced moral sentiments very damaging to Germany's cause. That was instant. Then came endless reports of German cruelties—some of them, let us say, necessary, some unnecessary, all of them deplorable from every point of view."

"But surely," interrupts the Host, "intelligent people may agree not to believe atrocity tales, or, if they must believe them, then to remember that they are not typical."

"Yes, but we are talking about emotions. At last came the Bryce report on German frightfulness in Belgium. Lord Bryce is a very eminent person. He is regarded in the United States with great respect and real affection. His word would be accepted without question. Could anybody suppose that the author of 'The Holy Roman Empire,' the most sympathetic critical understanding in the English language of the German errand on earth, would consciously put upon Germany an undeserved stigma? The Bryce report produced a profound impression in the United States. It was furnished by the British Government to the American papers weeks ahead of the date of 'release,' so that there was plenty of time to prepare it for publication, and it received tremendous circulation. For a great majority of people it put the seal upon all that had been said of German cruelty in war. After that it was harder for neutrals to find the words with which to combat the unneutral trend of American thought. The German Government also investigated what had taken place, and in due time made its report. It was a dignified performance. It was an important document in rebuttal. There are many who hold it to be intrinsically a stronger document than the Bryce report. But what did the German Government do with it? A summary of the introduction was furnished to the press—a few hundred words. The physical existence of the report itself was unknown. One day the Berlin correspondent of a Chicago newspaper saw a copy of it on a desk in the Foreign Office. 'Hello!' he said, 'what's that?' 'Why, that's the answer to the Bryce report,' he was told. He asked for a copy, and was allowed to take that one. It was already old. He posted it to his newspaper, which, some weeks later, printed considerable extracts. Other papers reprinted from that paper meagre extracts. The total publicity of the German report, as compared with that of the Bryce report, was nil. Therefore, it is correct to say that the Bryce report on German frightfulness in Belgium stands uncontroverted in the minds of American people. Do you know what that means?"

"We have never known how to do these things," says your Host. "We have made many stupid mistakes. Yes, we see what that means."

The Lusitania.

"Then there was the Lusitania. One has to come to Germany to learn that the sinking of the Lusitania was regarded by the German people in two ways—in one way with a kind of military satisfaction and in another way with human horror. For three days Americans waited in tense anxiety for some word of how the tragedy had touched the German people. The moral quality of the act would be determined not by the formal expressions of the German Government so much as by the attitude of the German people. But the German Foreign Office would not allow the American correspondents to say that one side of the German character, the side Americans especially knew, disapproved of the act, because, if that were said, the world might think the German people were disloyal to the Government. So of that human feeling we received not one hint; but later, through sources over which Germany had no control, we heard that at the news of the Lusitania's destruction people went cheering and exulting through the streets of Berlin."

"And you believed that!" exclaims your Host. "That is what we cannot understand—that you should believe such things. You had Germans among you. You had many citizens of German blood. They could have told you how the sinking of the Lusitania would be regarded by Germans. They knew the German character and its natural reactions. But perhaps you would not have believed them."

"Perhaps not, in view of what happened. Who shall wonder at it? The sinking of the Lusitania was cheered in New York, in Chicago, in St. Louis, and in Cincinnati, both vocally and in print, by friends of Germany who in combating anti-German feeling became much more German than Germans in Germany. They behaved very badly."

States of Feeling.

Excellenz, the host, is silent. Several others press at once for a hearing on the logic of the case. The facts—what of the facts? Is it true that the American people condemned Germany on the pleadings of emotion, without reference to the facts?

"Let us stick to feeling," you say. "That is the subject, is it not—the state of feeling in the United States toward Germany? Though the facts were altogether as Germany relates them, though they justified the act to the reason of the world, yet the sinking of the Lusitania would remain characterized as a colossal political blunder, because of its effect upon feeling. Until then it had been thought unneutral for the United States to buy the bonds of its ammunition customers. Until then American sympathies were accesible to argument. The change was sudden. After the sinking of the Lusitania Wall Street opened its doors to Anglo-French bonds. Many of the same people who had denounced the sale of ammunition for profit were now for giving it in enormous quantities. And the heart was closed. Such were the political consequences of the sinking of the Lusitania. They might have been far worse. If for one day had been lost, besides the neutrality of the heart, the neutrality also of the head, there would now be war between the United States and Germany."

This statement is received in silence, but with perfect understanding. "Yes, politically it was a great blunder," says your Host at length. "That may be. You are probably right. What else?"

"You complain that Americans do not take the trouble to know what is going on in Germany. Neither do you know what is taking place in the United States. German sympathizers by their attack upon life and property have produced a state of feeling which you know nothing about. It is not so much that these activities are pro-German as that they are anti-American."

"But surely," several Germans protest at once, "you cannot suppose that the German Government has any knowledge of these things. That is the lawlessness of individuals."

"It is lawlessness in the name of the German cause, undisavowed by the German Government or German sympathizers, and it tends to associate the cause with violence."

"But that is something we cannot help. If feeling is so easily misled in the United States, what can the German Government do? No sane person believes that the German Government would provoke disloyalty among American citizens. That would be fatal to the German cause."

"So it was. The German Government sent Dr. Dernburg to the United States to carry on pro-German propaganda. He began at once to talk of an uprising of Irish-Americans and of German-Americans. We should see what would come of our anti-Germanism. We were sitting on a volcano and didn't know it."

Dr. Dernburg.

At this every German lifts his hands in despair. He knows all about it. There is nothing to add. The Dernburg propaganda in the United States, he admits, was an inconceivable blunder. Possibly Dr. Dernburg would say so himself, now that he sits in quiet detachment at Grunewald, near Berlin, with a perspective that no propagandist could ever hope to command. It is easy to see what happened to him. In the United States he was always on the impulse of combating something; therefore he leaned forward and was out of poise. No longer a propagandist, he has recovered his vertical habits of thought and is in private life a fairly impartial critic of both American and German affairs.

The German company is thoughtful. There is still another thing; you break the silence with it. "And then those Zeppelin raids?" you say. "Nobody in Germany knows how frightful they are. The Zeppelin crews cannot tell what damage they have done. You have to wait for the English papers, and the English keep a lot of it out of the papers, in order to cheat you of your satisfaction. Thefefore, you never know how ghastly the business is. We get it in the United States from people who have witnessed it."

You suddenly find resistance. Justification of the Zeppelin raids bursts all around. They are essentially retaliatory. The English and French began it. The world is a shrieking hypocrite. It goes into spasms of horror when the Germans drop bombs on London, but says almost nothing when the English and French drop their bombs on German towns, once even on a royal castle, killing innocent noncombatants on numerous occasions. The only thing is that German bombs are more effective. Is that what the world holds against Germany? Why is it a greater atrocity to drop bombs on London than on Stuttgart?

"Intrinsically," you say, "it is no worse. And yet, the effect upon the world's imagination is bound to be very much greater. Technically and legally it is the same; but in degree and in feeling it is very different." There is no protest, perhaps owing to the utter inability of a German to imagine the world loving London more than he loves Stuttgart or any other town of Deutschland, and you are tempted to phrase the moral, "A people could not afford to be always technically right and emotionally wrong; sure only of its facts and unmindful of the feelings. The world would never understand."

Turning the Argument.

That was too easy to say. You ought to have distrusted it for that reason alone. You remember instantly that it is not safe to fling philosophy about carelessly in a German company.

"Perhaps it is so," says Excellenz, the Host, "But tell me, do you really hold that your trade in ammunition with our enemies is neutral?"

It is now your turn to take thought. The argument lies clearly in your mind. It is technically neutral; the facts are all yours. But you have been insisting upon the spirit as well as the letter of conduct. And Excellenz, continuing, turns the argument against you. "We admit that your legal attitude is perfectly correct. You have the right on your side; but if you speak of degree as altering the aspect of acts, there is a degree in this that makes it vital to us. If we should lose the war it would be owing to American ammunition. You must see that our feeling about it is affected accordingly. Can you say it is quite neutral?"

"It was neutral at first," you insist, "and if the degree of it has seemed latterly to transcend the fact of neutrality, that is a growth from circumstances over which the Americans had no control."

"If conditions were suddenly reversed," Excellenz persists, "so that the Germans alone had access to the American markets, would ammunition be supplied in unlimited quantities to Germany or would some way be found to diminish the traffic?"

"There cannot be any positive answer," you reply. "The sympathies of the American people are anti-German for emotional and political reasons. The emotional reasons have been indicated. The political reasons lie deeper. There is a belief in the United States that Germany thinks a political philosophy antagonistic to ours and that the triumph of Germany in this war would be a disaster to democracy in the world. That is not for the present debatable. It is a kind of political instinct, not to be removed by argument in the heat of the conflict. It lies in the region of feeling and must be accepted in that light."

"Yes," says Excellenz, "we can understand that; only, on the other hand, you must believe that we, too, have a kind of faith and that your trade in ammunition with our enemies, although legally correct, produces a state of feeling which cannot be reasoned away."

False Americans in Germany.

This conversation is reproduced at length because it summarizes hundreds of others, some shorter, some longer, but all to the same effect, provided the American has the courage to state his case and the self-belief to command for it the respect it deserves. The Germans, indeed, are glad to hear it. They have been misled and harassed by Americans who think it the part of neutrality, friendship or tact to represent their country in an aspect which none can respect.

A German-American politician from Chicago, his beautiful clothes bulging with letters of introduction, plumps himself into the Hotel Adlon with the happy tidings that the Wilson Administration is doomed on account of its anti-German bias; that all the New York papers have been bought over to a conspiracy to "revive the Lusitania thing," which nobody really cares about at all; that the Anglo-French loan is a dismal failure, and that he is commissioned to buy up all the dainties in Berlin and take them out to the German soldiers in the trenches on the Russian front. He regards the correspondents distantly. Do they have difficulty at the Foreign Office? No wonder! Their editors are writing anti-German lies for English gold. He is the original truth bringer. In a week he will be "running up and down the Foreign Office like a wild Indian." They shall see this. They see, instead, a week later, a crestfallen German-American whose special pass to the eastern front has been strangely lost by somebody in the Foreign Office where "they do not know how to treat a friend when one comes." The Germans are not as credulous as they seem. They do sometimes get their incredulity in the right place. This is a typical person.

There is another type, not necessarily German-American, of either gender, whose neutrality consists in repudiating the United States as an English colony, governed jointly by the English in Downing Street and the bankers in Wall Street, the latter fattening grossly upon war orders. These people are a nuisance alike to the American Embassy, where they demand favors as American citizens, and to the German Foreign Office, where they expect other favors in return for denouncing the American Ambassador and proposing to have him sent home. They have done a great deal of harm, misrepresenting equally American sentiment toward Germany and German sentiment toward the United States.

The feeling in Germany against the United States is compounded of anger, humiliation, misunderstanding, and chagrin. In veins it is very bitter, though nearly always under perfect restraint. One does not easily forget such experiences as, for instance, a conversation with a private banker, who in the course of explaining the advantages and disadvantages of Germany's position, comes suddenly almost unawares on the subject of American ammunition. His voice does not change; only his color rises and a white streak appears on each side of his nose. He gets past with the remark that it will not make any difference, so far as the outcome of the war is concerned, and none afterward, he hopes, for the sake of the future trade relations of the two countries. There is not a fault in his courtesy, but one is relieved when the white streak has gone.

There was for a while a gloomy habit of saying among Germans that if it came to war with the United States it would not matter. Americans were doing all they could against Germany anyhow, and to have them as declared enemies would be positively a relief. It might even cause them to keep some ammunition at home, which would diminish somewhat the supplies of the English and French. That mood passed, yielding to the arguments of a few who could prove that the industrial potentiality of the United States was not a thing to be underestimated. The feeling, however, does not subside, and flares out suddenly from time to time, especially in military circles.

The conviction that the United States is not neutral pervades every class of German opinion. The charges are mainly these, that the United States furnishes ammunition to the enemy on a scale which cannot be reconciled with a neutral spirit, that its demands have rendered Germany's submarine warfare illusory, and that it has not in like temper insisted upon its neutral trade rights against the sea power of England. The third point, last named, is now uppermost in the German mind. The letter of President Wilson's note to Great Britain was received with satisfaction. The question was, would the demands be pressed? When the case of the Ancona was acute between the United States and Austria, one of the most influential members of the Reichstag wrote an article to this effect: "If there is any hope that President Wilson will press his case against England let us not allow the Ancona matter to become a distraction. Let us, on the contrary, remove it entirely from thought by yielding, so that there may be nothing on our side to confuse the issue."

And when the tension between the United States and Austria was for a time so apparently dangerous that the Americans in Berlin were looking to their passports and getting their money within reach, the man in the Foreign Office who is forever an optimist on American-German relations, never for a moment allowing himself to believe that they could be broken, calmly insisted that nothing disagreeable would happen. The Austrians had behaved impulsively, and had conducted their correspondence without the assistance of the German Foreign Office, but all the same, it would be amicably settled. Nothing would come of the Ancona incident. And nothing did.

HOUSE ON WAY TO GERMANY

Leaves Paris After Spending Sunday with Ambassador Sharp.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, spent Sunday as the guest of the American Ambassador and Mrs. William Graves Sharp. He left this evening for Switzerland, whence he will go to Germany.

The Temps today discussed at length the visit of Colonel House and says he will be able to compare the present state of mind of the belligerents with what it was during his visits last year.

"Colonel House will find in London, as well as in Paris," says the Temps, "the same resolution as on his recent trip—to fight without lassitude or weakness until the final victory. He will note with as much more impartiality our determination that this war shall have at its conclusion a stable peace, based on right and liberty, and no thought of mediation will guide his investigation.

"He will observe a feeling of sympathy and a recognition, which has grown and become solid as America gives most touching proofs of its friendship, that the efforts of the Kaiser and his agents have not succeeded in misleading a people who love justice. If President Wilson has wanted to maintain strict neutrality, nevertheless he has forced Germany to yield before his tenacity."

The Temps pays tribute to the Americans who have given their lives in the French trenches, and concludes by saying:

"President Wilson is exercising his powers with a high conception of his responsibilities. The mission he has confided to Colonel House shows a sincere desire to be exactly and directly informed. We congratulate him on this inquiry, the results of which for us cannot be disadvantageous."

WON'T FIGHT COMPULSION.

British Labor Unions Becoming Reconciled to Service Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—It is now believed that the concluding stages of the Military Compulsion bill will be passed without difficulty and that the measure will go into operation without the Labor Party or the trade unions endeavoring to frustrate its effect by a strike or other industrial upheaval.

The suspicions formerly entertained by labor men concerning the bill have been largely removed by Premier Asquith's assurances and the successful passage of the bill through its stages in the House of Commons, and, in the opinion of some of the influential trade union leaders, when the Bristol Labor Conference this week is apprised of private assurances received from Premier Asquith the conference will decide to support the bill.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 24.—All the morning papers emphasize the importance of the Bristol Labor Conference. The conference begins next Wednesday and continues through Friday, with about 600 delegates attending. The membership of the party now numbers 2,093,000.

The Times suggests that the conference may result in a split between the purely trade union element and the Socialist branches. Some of the labor leaders declare that should the anti-compulsion element prevail at the conference a general election will follow, as the Government would thus be able to ascertain the real feeling of the country and reassure its allies.

Motions already laid on the table for action at the conference include nine expressing opposition to compulsory service, one in favor of compulsion, and three demanding that the Government make public expression of the terms upon which it is ready to make peace.

LEIPSIC LECTURES FOR WAR SCRIBES

Bennett Enjoys the Hospitality of the Sachsisches Institut fuer Kultur, &c.

HAS KRIEGSBROD FOR LUNCH

As a Preliminary to Six Hours More of German Educational Exposition.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

LEIPSIC, Dec. 26.—We passed through more corridors and courts and streets and climbed more stairways, until at last we entered one of the older buildings of the university.

We were on the way to the Sachsisches Institut für Kultur und Universalgeschichte in University Street.

This institution is not only one of the most vital forces in scholarship, but it is a monument to its founder and developer, the late Karl Lamprecht. The Saxon Institute for Culture and Universal History represents, though it does not fulfill—for he said no one man nor any one set of men would do that—the dreams of Lamprecht.

Lamprecht died a year ago at the age of 58. He had a fascinating conception of historic values and of the office of history.

What interested him was not names and chronologies, but how the peoples of the earth were born, how they lived and loved, how they married and were given in marriage, how they worked, and made laws, how they built and how they dressed, how they spoke and suffered and wrote, how they played, and how they died.

Facts interested him pre-eminently—the large facts of existence in their connections, relations, and differences. The purpose of his system, on the one hand, was to ascertain on the basis of what requirements, habits, and desires of a people its material equipment had been fashioned, and, on the other hand, to ascertain in how far and in what special ways the traditions and culture of a people had been affected by its material equipment.

The second stage in the purpose was the more important in that it dealt with the more profound and spiritual aspects of a people's genius.

Definition of the purpose led the student into the philosophical method founded on Lamprecht's historical method. His aim was a history of philosophy—and I suppose we may also say a philosophy of history—not based on metaphysical or transcendental systems, but grounded in history itself, in the history of things as they were and are, and in the record of the spirit of past times.

The customs of the home were to Lamprecht of an interest equaling his interest in the policies of Governments. That is why in the wonderful collection of books he assembled you find a copy of Miss Alcott's "Little Women" a few feet from yards of shelves sagging with the bulk of the Congressional Globe and the Congressional Record.

In brief, not the history of events but the history of conditions was his chief task.

His Studies Dealt with Masses.

Professor Lamprecht's system of investigation and of teaching involved the accumulation and the consideration of gigantic masses of minutiae, but the uses to which those details were put was the attainment of just and spacious conclusions in the vast fields of human existence, human thought, and human aspiration.

His final aim was the recording of the annals of the culture of the race and his life work was the collection of materials, the formulation of a scheme and the encouragement of investigations bearing on the history of culture. That scheme was overwhelming in its comprehensiveness, and the view I obtained of the material, equipment of charts, manuscripts, and printed volumes was staggering.

Room after room was lined to the ceiling with lore bearing on all the recorded periods of the progress of the race in culture and economics, and the scores of study tables were strewn with contemporaneous pamphlets and magazines on that subject.

Once Visited America.

Lamprecht once visited our country, and it has been said that on a journey from New York to San Francisco he accumulated more and fresher data on the character of the American landscape, the aspect of American towns and villages, an dthe characteristics of the people he saw than was possessed by many a native observer of our life.

He was an incessant note taker, but a fact meant relatively little to him until it was correlated and compared with other facts. Thus it became more than information to him. It was a means to conclusions, a source of deductions. When he touched a fact it was no longer either isolated or lifeless.

He knew so much that, even what he saw from a car window, meant a hundredfold more to him than it did to the generality of mankind, because he could correlate it with numberless other observations. His notebooks were amazingly accurate, and in the study, in the library, and in human intercourse he was always at work on them.

His sole resentment was his own ignorance, and a subject he had not studied was a source of distress to him until he had mastered it. His musical education had been neglected in his youth. The older he grew the more profound became his conviction as to the part music has played in the culture of the race.

It was for that reason that, comparatively late in life, he took up music, and it then became his custom to seek out on every possible occasion the performances by Leipsic professors of the masterpieces of music.

The name and memory of Lamprecht are revered in Leipsic, and the halls and studios where he did his life work have become places of pilgrimage. That building has for more than a hundred years been the seat of German culture. Within its walls dwelt Johann Christoph Gottsched, who vastly extended the horizon of German culture in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Leipsic Made a Classical Centre.

Gottsched made Leipsic the seat of this classical movement; he gave the movement its direction, its text books, and, with his wife's assistance, its models by means of her translations of the best specimens of French classic drama, and he did more than any other man of his time to make the German people accept the theatre as an institution.

When his work along these lines had been taken up by more masterful spirits and given a vastly more profound significance Gottsched did not become either embittered or idle. He did a genuine service in the task of normalizing the structure and giving elegance to the texture of the German language.

Some of the stairways and halls by which we reached the collections of the Institute for Culture and Universal History passed through the apartments Gottsched and his wife used to occupy. At the first landing of the first stairway a bronze medallion showing Gottsched in life size has been let into the wall.

It is a massive work, and it is given a special splendor by the simplicity of the surroundings. In these chambers, too, moved the young Goethe in his early Leipsic days.

Coming out of the past, we were introduced to the present again by Professor Goetz, a young man who a few months ago was being addressed by the men of his battalion as Major Goetz. Early in the war he left his professor's chair for the front. He was wounded, and returned to his post as successor to Lamprecht in the Institute for Culture and Universal History.

It was after 3 o'clock when Professor Goetz finished his talk to us on the work of the institute, and then we were photographed in one of the courts of the university, the Rector being forced into the centre of the group.

After the lecture we marched to the hotel, where there awaited us a meal that was called luncheon. It comprised soup, fish, lamb chops, three kinds of vegetables, butter, bread that was nearly all wheat flour, a pudding, wine, and coffee. I have given the menu as a sidelight on the food situation in Germany.

A Lecture on Physics.

More lectures followed the meal.

At 5 o'colck there was a discourse, illustrated by experiments, on physics in the university laboratories in Linnéstrasse. Privy Councillor-Professor-Doctor Wiener was the lecturer. Among the experiments were some in four-color photography that were marvelous.

At 6 o'clock there was a lecture on philosophy in the Middle Ages by his excellency Professor-Doctor Wilhelm Wundt, the Nestor of the university. He is more than 83 years old, but is still active. Nor does he dwell in the past. At the close of the lecture he talked with extraordinary penetration on phases of the present crisis.

But do you think the day was closed with Prof. Wundt's discourse? Not at all! Six hours of survey of other phases of Leipsic's culture awaited us.

(Copyright, 1916, by The Chicago Tribune.)

RUSSIANS DRIVE TURKS IN PANIC

Advance Toward Erzerum Along Roads Strewn with Frozen Corpses.

THREE ARMY CORPS ROUTED

Turkish Centre Broken in the Battle of Lake Tortum—Three Regiments Wiped Out.

PETROGRAD, Jana. 23.—Today's official statement of the fighting on the Caucasian front is as follows:

The precipitate retreat of the Turks in the region of Erzerum continues. In many places we are still capturing artillery ammunition, provisions, and telephone material. Our pursuing troops are advancing along roads strewn with frozen bodies of askaris, (infantrymen.) Large numbers of prisoners have been taken at each inhabited place.

One of our detachments, which has arrived at the Caucasian front from Manchuria, charged half a squadron of cavalry and three companies of askaris, who were defending the village, sabring some of the force and capturing others.

South of the river Charianson we completely annihilated a strong Kurd detachment. In the neighborhood of Melazghert our cavalry engaged large forces of Kurds and took from them 600 head of cattle.

The defeat of the Third Turkish Army in the Caucasus, resulting in its retirement upon Erzerum, is regarded here as a greater victory than that at Sari Kamysh, a year ago, when these same troops were so demoralized that they were only recently enabled to resume the offensive.

The entire Eleventh Corps and parts of the Ninth and Tenth of the Turkish Army were engaged in the battle in the neighborhood of Lake Tortum, according to the military authorities here. Behind these were concentrated the reserves from the Ninth and the garrison of the Erzerum Fortress. In spite of the most skillful handling of the Turkish divisions, however, they were unable to withstand the sudden and unexpected onrush of the Russians against the centre.

The campaign began toward the end of Summer. During Autumn three Turkish divisions were thrown back at Olti and along the seacoast, while in the district of Lake Van a division under Halil Bey was defeated. The operations toward Urumiah ended with the defeat of the Persians, Turks, and Germans, thus guaranteeing the safety of the Russian flanks.

In December the Russians began an active attack against the Turkish centre, and on Jan. 3 broke the lines of the Eleventh Corps, so that these forces were obliged to retire in disorder. Evidently, according to Russian military authorities, the Turks had not forgotten the lesson of Sari Kamysh, when, in trying to rescue the Ninth Corps by flank attacks, they suffered a virtual annihilation of the Ninth and Tenth Corps as they were then constituted. They did not risk a similar manoeuvre on this occasion, but permitted the flanks to be unmolested, massing their forces against the central positions.

Not until three days after the beginning of the retreat of the main Turkish Army was an attempt made to threaten the Russian right along the sea. This offensive was quickly stopped. After a breach had been forced in the positions of the Eleventh Corps, the retreat became a rout, the Turks falling back upon the Erzerum fortress, leaving dead and wounded, guns and equipment behind.

The defeat of the Turks, it is asserted, was particularly disastrous in the direction of Koprukeui, where by artillery attacks, followed by assaults with the bayonet, the Russians virtually destroyed three regiments, leaving the key to the Erzerum positions in Russian possession. It is pointed out that after the Sari Kamysh battle the Turks were able to hold this position.

"Unimportant," Says Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 23, (via London, Jan. 24.)—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued today:

Caucasus front: On the centre there has been unimportant artillery fire; on our right wing there have been cavalry engagements. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

BELGIANS ARREST A COUNT.

Military Authorities Charge Him with Extensive Frauds.

GISORS, France, Jan. 23, (via Paris.)—The Belgian Count de Prelles de la Nieppe has been arrested at the instance of the Belgian military authorities at Calais charged with frauds involving several million francs. The police refuse further details.

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1 Broadtail Caracul Coat Collar, cuffs and border of Silvered Fox; flare model. Heretofore $795.00	500.00
1 White Caracul Coat Collar, cuffs and border of Taupe Fox; full length ripple model. Heretofore $395.00	275.00
2 Tiger Kitten Coats Full length model; collar, cuffs and border of Skunk or Beaver. Heretofore $195.00	145.00

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Skunk	Formerly $29.50	23.50
Raccoon	Formerly $11.50	8.50
Raccoon	Formerly $16.50	10.50
Mink	Formerly $39.50	29.50
Hudson Seal	Formerly $18.50	13.50
Hudson Seal	Formerly $27.50	19.50
Black Fox	Formerly $39.50	28.00
Black Fox	Formerly $19.75	15.00
Taupe Wolf	Formerly $24.50	16.50
Brown Fox	Formerly $29.50	22.50
Beaver	Formerly $22.50	14.50
Fitch	Formerly $45.00	29.50
Mole	Formerly $29.50	19.50
Natural Lynx	Formerly $29.50	19.00

Fur Scarfs

Black Wolf	Formerly $19.75	12.50
Skunk	Formerly $22.50	14.50
Skunk	Formerly $27.50	19.50
Raccoon	Formerly $11.50	8.50
Mink	Formerly $22.50	14.50
Hudson Seal	Formerly $10.50	7.50
Natural Lynx	Formerly $29.50	19.00
Taupe Wolf	Formerly $22.50	14.50
Beaver	Formerly $12.50	8.50
Beaver	Formerly $19.75	15.00
Mole	Formerly $29.50	19.50
Black Fox	Formerly $29.50	28.00
Black Fox	Formerly $19.75	15.00
Fitch	Formerly $29.50	19.50
Brown Fox	Formerly $24.50	17.50

Beginning this morning and concluding Wednesday Night

Saks Overcoats at $21
For Men and Young Men

Formerly $38 and $35

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Also continuing today and concluding Wednesday Evening

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Madame Waddington's

A Village in the War Zone is a vivid impression of what war means to the women and children and the old people of an invaded country. Scenes about her country home in France.—In the

February Scribner

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MORE ANSWERS

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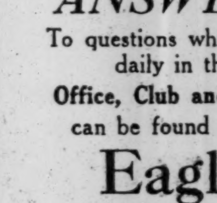

This Pin Is a Symbol of Blood and Tears.

Send $1.00 to People's Relief Committee, 171 East Broadway, or to the Women's Auxiliary of the People's Relief Committee, 709 Sixth Avenue—for the Jewish victims in the War Zone.

The President has proclaimed the 27th of January National Jewish Relief Day.

Buy a pin—replica of the statue of Exile—presented to Mayor Mitchel.

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and tonsilitis if neglected frequently result in serious illness. The preparation that will give you quick relief and is sold at fifty cents at your druggist's and at the Riker-Hegeman stores is

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OUR NAVY FOURTH IN BIG-GUN SHIPS

France Ranks Us in Capital Vessels, According to Washington Naval Experts.

SPEED ONE OF THE FACTORS

Dreadnoughts South Carolina and Michigan Eliminated Because They Make Only 18½ Knots.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A bird's-eye view of the relative strength of the world's navies in dreadnoughts—that is, all-big-gun ships of the battleship and battle cruiser type—has been submitted to the House Naval Committee by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. It consists of a tabulation of all the dreadnoughts of the world, covering the period from the laying down of the first dreadnought to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in August, 1914, and such non-confidential information as is available regarding the dreadnoughts authorized or begun since that date.

It does not pretend to embrace all the dreadnoughts authorized or begun since the war began, because the belligerent powers are not willing to disclose what they have done in warship construction. In some quarters it is said that England has started fifteen dreadnoughts since the war started, but this cannot be confirmed. The non-confidential information includes the statement that twenty-five dreadnoughts have been laid down or authorized since the outbreak of the war.

The principal naval powers—Great Britain, Germany, United States, France, Japan, Russia, Italy, Austria, Spain, Argentina, and Brazil—had a total of 137 dreadnoughts laid down prior to Aug. 1, 1914. These, plus the 25 dreadnoughts known to have been laid down or authorized since Aug. 1, 1914, would bring the total of the world's dreadnoughts completed, begun or authorized up to 162. As a matter of fact the number is even greater because some have been begun by the belligerents that have not been announced to the world and concerning which there is no definite information except that obtained with the distinct agreement that it must be kept strictly confidential. The total of 162 dreadnoughts includes the United States battleships South Carolina and Michigan, which were classed as dreadnoughts at the time they were authorized, but which are not now considered as such on account of their slow speed, 18½ knots.

Dreadnoughts now cost, on an average, $15,000,000 each. Some of them cost $12,000,000. Those now being begun by the United States Government will cost $18,000,000 each. Experts consider $15,000,000 a fair average value. At this rate of computation the aggregate cost of the 162 dreadnoughts covered by the tabulation sent to the Naval Committee would be in the neighborhood of $2,430,000,000. The distribution of the 162 dreadnoughts may be shown as follows:

	Laid Down or Completed Before Aug. 1, 1914.	Authorized or Begun Since Aug. 1, 1914.	Total.
England	46	4	50
Germany	28	2	30
United States	14	5	19
France	13	4	17
Japan	8	2	10
Russia	11	[illegible]	11
Italy	6	4	10
Austria	4	4	8
Spain	3	0	3
Argentina	2	0	2
Brazil	2	0	2
Totals	137	25	162

According to this the United States would stand third in dreadnoughts publicly—not confidentially—known to have been completed, started, or authorized. But two of the nineteen credited to the United States are the South Carolina and Michigan, which are not now properly classifiable as dreadnoughts. Eliminating these, the showing would be seventeen—the same as that for France. But the seventeen for France includes four dreadnoughts that have been begun, while the seventeen for the United States includes battleships Nos 43 and 44, which while authorized on March 3, 1915, have not been begun and cannot have their keels laid before August, 1916. Consequently the United States may properly be ranked not as a bad third, but as relatively fourth among the powers in number of dreadnoughts.

Since the outbreak of the war six dreadnoughts, which were being built in belligerent ship yards, have been taken over by four Governments. England has taken over the Almirante Cochrane and the Almirante Latorre which were being built for Chile, and also the Reshadiah and Sultan Osman, which were being built for Turkey. Germany has taken over for her own use the Salamis, which was being built for the Greek Government. France has taken over a battleship of the Lorraine type, which was being built in a French shipyard for the Greek Government.

AS MENACE TO DEMOCRACY.

Big Army and Navy Would Mean an Overturn, Says Dr. Garfield.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College, speaking yesterday morning in the Mount Morris Baptist Church at Fifth Avenue and 126th Street, said:

"Our army and navy ought to be well organized and equipped and economically maintained, but we ought not to have a larger military establishment than we need to police our country and defend our shores. To base our building program upon that of other nations is to put ourselves in the vicious circle of naval competition and to commit ourselves to a policy dictated by Europe and absurdly inapplicable from a political point of view to our needs.

"Democracies have waged great wars," Dr. Garfield continued, "but they have done it wastefully and have succeeded only when they have evolved themselves for the time being into something not democratic. The departure advocated by the enthusiasts for a big army and navy is not for a season, but permanently. If this is to be done, it is folly to attempt longer to maintain our democratic institutions. If necessity dictates that we enter into competition with European States in the maintenance of great army and navy establishments, wisdom demands that we adopt as the permanent machinery of Government that which under our Constitution was intended for emergencies only, in other words, that we put our liberties in commission and clothe our President with autocratic powers and surround him with expert military advisers.

"Political parties are preparing now to make capital out of conditions that need mending. Fears and prejudices are being played upon to put through programs involving vast expenditures. It is the part of wisdom, of true patriotism, to look before we leap. Preparedness in every department of civic and social life is our present need. That is our first line of defense. Military preparedness is our second."

STOKES ATTACKS WILSON.

Ex-Governor Says America Has Earned the Scorn of Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 23.—Ex-Governor Edwin C. Stokes of New Jersey, a Republican candidate for United States Senator, was the principal speaker last night at the "victory dinner" of the Bergen County Republican Committee, held at Cella's Park Hotel, Fort Lee. He bitterly attacked President Wilson and his policies in the Lusitania, Mexican, and other matters.

"The Democratic Party is a great spender but a poor provider, and the Administration at Washington now finds itself without means for adequate national defense," he said. "We are a peaceful nation, and we don't want war, but when we realize that civilization is still barbaric and that treaties are mere worthless scraps of paper it behooves us to defend ourselves against any aggressor. The President's slogan, 'America First,' has become a hollow mockery, and we are getting nothing but the scorn of Europe and Mexico's utter contempt.

"It's a great Administration that can't defend an American outside of the limits of his own country, and our foreign trade will never amount to anything until our flag is strong enough to protect our citizens in no matter what part of the globe they may happen to be."

Ex-Senator John D. Prince of Passaic said he would be a candidate for Governor if Vice Chancellor Vivian M. Lewis of the same county decided not to enter the race.

PEARY TO FORM COMMITTEE.

Navy, Army, and Militia to Aid Aerial Coast Defense Work.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, organizer of the aerial cost patrol system, was authorized yesterday by the Executive Board of the Aero Club of America to form a committee of Army, Navy, and Militia authorities to co-operate with him in establishing the chain of aerial coast defense units. The Executive Board also wrote to Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels and to E. Lester Jones, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, inviting them to co-operate with Admiral Peary.

The defense plan calls for the division of the coast of the whole country into sections, each about 100 miles long. In each one of these sections there is to be established a station with a hangar for a seaplane and all equipment necessary for minor repairs.

The plan has received the indorsement of President Wilson, Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, and aeronautical authorities. Portland, Me., has established the first unit, and the first unit for New York State is to be established by the "Women of 1915," who are holding a subscription dance at the Hotel Biltmore tonight to raise funds.

Commander Charles L. Poor of the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, and Lieutenant R. C. Bolling, Commander of the Aviation Detachment of the New York National Guard, have promised their co-operation in establishing the New York units of the aerial coast patrol.

F. D. ROOSEVELT'S NAVY PLEA

"Not One Dollar" Should Be Cut from the Program, He Says.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 23.—"Not one dollar, not one ship, not one man ought to be cut from the United States naval program now under way," said Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in an address here today. "The program is intended as the minimum that can be carried out, and, while considered very large by many people, is distinctly less than that recommended by naval experts. The question of national defense is essentially nonpolitical and non-partisan. All parties and individual members of parties, in Congress and throughout the country, ought to unite to obtain the accomplishment of at least the program recommended, and, if possible, an even greater one.

"Although we have in the past few years increased our navy faster than ever before, other powers have increased theirs even faster. Some people have talked of the great cost of our navy as compared with some others. The reason is that we pay a living wage on an American basis to the 100,000 officers, enlisted men, and navy yard mechanics and the employes of the many privately owned plants that do work for the Government. I believe we, as American people, should pay an American standard rather than the lower standard which obtains in other countries."

Mr. Roosevelt was a guest of Postmaster Hopkins, and left the city late tonight for Washington.

SEES PACIFISTS UNHEEDED.

It Is Because They Said Present War Was Impossible, Pastor Says.

The pacifists are not heeded because before the war they said that such a war as the present one was impossible, said the Rev. William Carter in a sermon last night in the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. He said that if the disarmament advocates had had their way in France end England tnose countries today would not exist. It could not be expected, he added, that this country should pay attention to counsel which had been proved so fallacious and potentially ruinous.

"The whole trouble with the pacifist movement," said Mr. Carter, "is that it has been betrayed in the house of its friends. Listen to this from one of the most notable leaders of the movement: In 1913 Dr. David Starr Jordan, President emeritus of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, wrote a book entitled 'War and Waste,' in which he said: 'What shall we say of the great war in Europe, ever threatening, ever impending, and which never comes? We shall say that it will never come. Humanly speaking, it is impossible.' And yet, notwithstanding these ex-cathedra statements, so solemnly and oracularly given, it has come, and it shocks the world with the extent of its atrocities.

"The trouble with the pacifist seems to be that he is too intellectually arrogant, too cocksure of himself, too carried away by sentiment and the stuff that dreams are made of. He will not face the facts, he will not look at human nature as it is; he will not predicate his action on what man is, but on what he thinks he is or what he thinks God ought to have made him."

Dr. Robert T. Morris, author of "Microbes and Men," speaking in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning, said: "The women of the world will be responsible for the next war, which will come quicker than the present war has come. The women of the belligerent countries are instilling hate in their children. If the efforts of the educators of the world are aimed toward the development in these children of what Dr. Butler calls the international mind, this hate may be bred out of these children, but they will have to be caught young. If they are more than 20 years old before the instruction is begun, it will be too late to change their ideas."

Export Tax on Peruvian Oil.

LIMA, Jan. 23.—A bill providing for an export tax of two sols (ninety-six cents) per ton on petroleum has been approved by the Chamber.

OUR NAVY ALMOST SOLIDLY AMERICAN

Of Its 52,561 Men 47,664 Were Born Within Continental Limits of the United States.

VAST COST OF SEA FORCE

New Construction Since 1883 Was $48,671,046, or $19,000 Less Than Wilson 5-Year Program.

Since March 3, 1883, the year in which was authorized the first appropriation for what is officially known as "The New Navy," the sea force has cost the Government $2,240,519,540, and of this amount there was expended on new construction $480,671,046, or less by a little more than $19,000 than the amount the Wilson administration has recommended for construction and equipment in the next five years.

Furthermore, the enlisted personnel of the United States Navy today constitutes the most thoroughly American body of men in the world, for the official Government statistics show that of the 52,561 men aboard American warships or serving on shore, 47,664 were born within the continental limits of the United States, and of the remainder, 1,900 were born in the overseas possessions of the United States. A German paper published a few months ago that 50 per cent. of the enlisted men of the American Navy were foreign born.

This and other interesting information pertaining to the United States is to be found in the 1915 Navy Year Book, just published. Not only does the new Year Book give in detail the statistical history of the new navy, but it also gives the officially admitted naval losses in the present war of the various European belligerents. Its tables show how long it takes each of the leading powers to build a dreadnought or other type of warship, and many other interesting facts concerning our own and foreign sea services. If one wishes to find out what was done for the navy in any Administration, including and since the first Cleveland term, all that is necessary is to consult the Navy Year Book for 1915. It tells the whole story down to the last cent.

What Congress Has Done.

The first of the scores of interesting tables in the Year Book deals with the cost of the navy, as indicated by the appropriations of the seventeen Congresses that have been elected in the past thirty-three years. The Congress that did least for the navy was the Forty-seventh, which appropriated $16,037,512.23 for the service. This was in 1883, during the Arthur Administration. The one that appropriated the greatest amount for the increase of the navy was the Sixty-third, which voted $295,267,526.98 for new construction and maintenance.

Another table gives the absolute cost of every vessel in the navy, as well as the total cost of the ships by classes. For instance, the battleships of the navy now in commission, in reserve, in ordinary, or out of commission, cost to construct and equip $232,712,597.70. The ship of this class, the cost of which was greatest, is the super-dreadnought New York, built at the navy yard in Brooklyn. The cost was $11,219,890.74. The ship whose construction was accomplished for the smallest amount is the Illinois, which cost $4,621,408.82, figures which in themselves show the great progress that has been made in battleship construction and power in the past twenty years. Only three first line ships in the Atlantic Fleet cost in excess of $10,000,000. They are the New York, Texas, and the Florida, two of them, the New York and Florida, Government constructed.

The armored cruisers of the navy cost the Government $66,898,624.03, the protected cruisers cost $42,004,392.62, the monitors $18,822,843.21, the gunboats $9,129,891.97, the training ships $1,713,806.22, and the fuel ships $12,628,380.47. The destroyers and submarine flotillas are not included in the above list, but are accounted for separately as distinct arms of the service. The cost and maintenance of these craft adds more than $20,000,000 to the grand total.

Upkeep of the Ships.

Here is a table that shows the average yearly cost of upkeep of every class of warship now in the United States Navy:

Battleship	$820,074.83
Armored cruiser	663,992.62
Cruiser, first class	512,729.67
Cruiser, second class	290,351.59
Destroyer	125,061.78
Monitor	193,556.95
Submarine	37,394.70
Transport	252,928.97
Gunboat	126,140.86
Supply ship	202,768.60
Hospital ship	203,271.40
Torpedo tender	187,775.96
Collier	116,093.21

The total tonnage of all the ships now in the United States Navy is 1,352,135 tons. This does not include the new Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Arizona, all of which are to be commissioned this year, and which will add about 120,000 tons to the above total. When all ships, now building or authorized are completed, the tonnage of the navy will be 1,723,196, of which total seventeen will be among the world's most powerful vessels. These figures do not include the big increase that the Wilson Administration has asked the present Congress to authorize.

The oldest battleship in the navy is the Indiana, which was commissioned twenty-one years ago, and the newest is the New York, commissioned in April, 1914. Since the New York became a unit of the Atlantic Fleet, no battleship has been completed. The Nevada, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania, however, are all at the present time more than 95 per cent. completed, and the Arizona is about 85 per cent. finished. This means a new division of superdreadnoughts, all mounting 14-inch guns.

Building Fifty Submarines.

The Year Book shows that under construction for the navy at the present time are fifty submarines, among them two powerful fleet submarines, which are to be the largest and most efficient undersea boats ever built for this or any other navy. There are also seventeen new destroyers on the ways, seven of them nearly completed.

Here is a table that shows the citizenship statistics of the enlisted personnel of the navy. The total enlisted force is 52,561 men.

Native born	47,664
Naturalized	2,513
Declared intentions	49
Resident aliens	129
Non-resident aliens	241
Porto Ricans	38
Filipinos	1,735
From Guam	112
Samoans	75

At the end of the last fiscal year there were 980 officers of the navy on the retired list. These included 150 Rear Admirals, 43 Commodores, 62 Captains, 103 Commanders, and 138 Lieutenant Commanders, Lieutenants, and Ensigns.

The data relating to European navies and the Japanese Navy shows that up to Aug. 1 last Great Britain officially admitted the loss as a result of the war of battleships and other vessels totaling in tonnage 254,494 tons; Germany admitted a loss of 238,904 tons; France, 28,027 tons; Russia, 21,775 tons; Japan, 4,801 tons; Italy, 17,758 tons; Austria, 7,397 tons, and Turkey, 16,490 tons. England admits the loss up to Aug. 1 of 42 ships, Germany admits 69 ships, France admits 12, Russia admits 6, Japan admits 7, Italy admits 4, Austria admits 7, and Turkey admits 13.

STRATEGY A LOST ART, SAYS BRITISH OFFICER

Shane Leslie, Cousin of Churchill, Assails European Generals As Incompetent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 23.—Shane Leslie, a cousin of Winston Churchill, formerly First Lord of the British Admiralty, criticised the commanders on both sides in the European war in an address on "The Individual in War," in New Rochelle this afternoon. More than two thousand persons attended the meeting of the New Rochelle People's Forum, which is maintained by Justice of the Supreme Court Martin J. Keogh. Mr. Leslie has just come from the Dardanelles campaign. Before that he served in the hospital corps in Belgium and France.

"Nothing counts in war except the machine," said Mr. Leslie. "The recital of war used to be the recital of the commanders' strategy, but this war is so unwieldy that I believe the Generals don't know what is going on. I saw a great battle, no account of which I have ever seen in print.

"There has been a total lack of generalship and strategy on both sides, except at the battle of the Marne, when the French turned the tide against the Crown Prince and von Kluck. Since then it has been trench fighting, and the commanders sit in their tents twenty miles from the front and the individual has free play. The glamor and chivalry of war are gone. The only romance is with the flying corps, and it is curious to note that there has sprung up a sort of individual chivalry between the German and allied airmen.

"Europe is floundering between the crossfire of armed mobs. The professional soldier is gone. As soon as the Allies find a Ulysses S. Grant and the Germans find a Robert E. Lee they will all know what they are about."

In concluding, Mr. Leslie said: "I'm not a pacifist, but I assure you that after this war I will out-Ford Ford. But after the war few individuals will survive. The individual, even under the work of the deadly machine, is supreme. To you of America I say the future is yours; we have made a waste of our past; we have no future. You have got to think seriously in America, and all that is best in the world is yours. I would make it an international law that every member of every Cabinet that declares war goes into the line of the first regiment."

PACIFISTS GRATIFIED.

Security League Unmasked Its Conscription Policy, Committee Declares

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Anti-Preparedness Committee issued a statement tonight expressing satisfaction at the recent meeting here of the National Security League, because the meeting had made it clear at last that the "militarists" aimed at nothing less than universal compulsory military service. The statement is signed by Miss Lillian D. Wald, Paul U. Kellogg, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and others.

"What some of us had suspected," says the statement, "is now made perfectly clear. While we lack the funds which the 'preparedness' organizations enjoy, we shall do our best to circulate as widely as possible some of the illuminating speeches which the militarists, lulled to security by the atmosphere of Washington, have permitted themselves to make.

"Universal military service—what the ordinary man rightly calls 'conscription'—is now put forth boldly as the goal of the militarists of the Roosevelt and Leonard Wood school. It is put forth piously as the latest invention of democracy, but it is really the oldest instrument of tyranny. It would place our entire democracy in the hands of a military caste and make our civil life as helpless to correct the blunders of diplomacy as the civil life of Europe proved to be in August, 1914.

"But, if the committee was frank on the subject of conscription, it was silent on two other important aspects of 'preparedness.' It had nothing to say about the Government manufacture of armaments, the elimination of Kruppism from the whole question of national defense. Furthermore, the convention passed no resolutions in favor of income and inheritance taxes as the best means of raising the huge budgets proposed. The league lost an opportunity to convince the skeptical public that 'preparedness' is not, as many people suspect it to be, a doctrine advanced for the profit of the few at the expense of the many."

URGES DEFENSE ACTION.

Preparedness Advocates Call on Congress to Get Into Motion.

The American Defense Society, on the Advisory Board of which are Colonel Roosevelt, Charles J. Bonaparte, William F. McCombs, President Hibben of Princeton, and Dr. David Jayne Hill, has called a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the organization for Feb. 22, and it is to be suggested to Congress to shunt to one side propositions looking to the appropriation of money for public buildings and like projects, and get to work on national defense.

"Although," says a statement by the Trustees, "the present Congress is already in session for its second month practically no steps have been taken toward placing the country upon a sound military basis, in response to the demands of the people."

The meeting of the National Committee will be held in the Hotel Astor.

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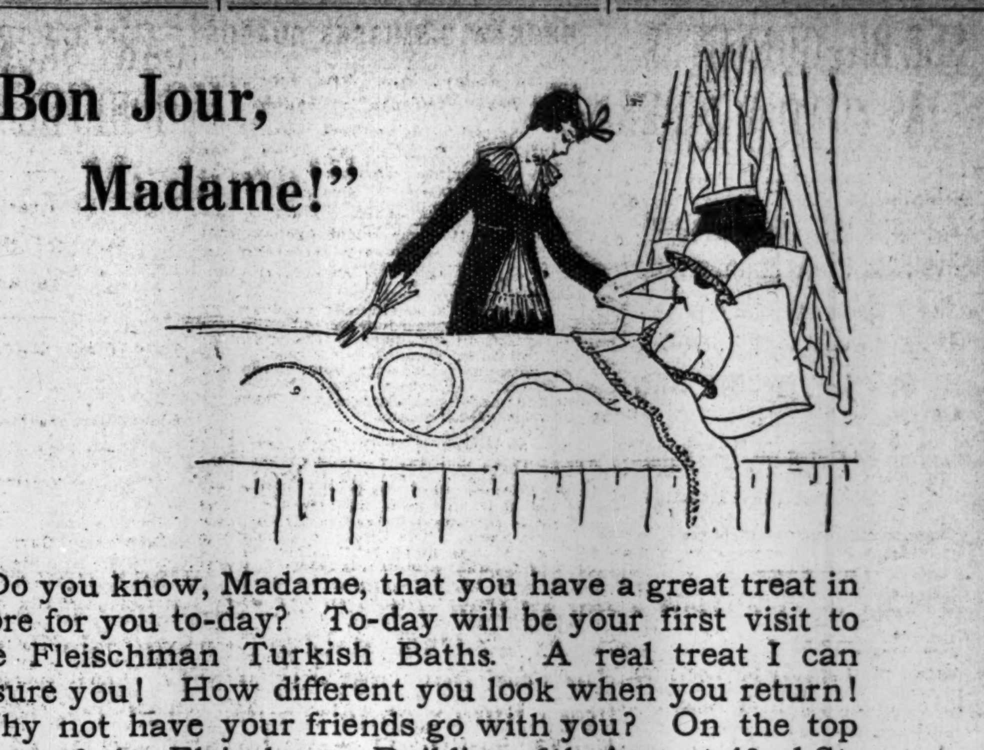

"Do you know, Madame, that you have a great treat in store for you to-day? To-day will be your first visit to the Fleischman Turkish Baths. A real treat I can assure you! How different you look when you return! Why not have your friends go with you? On the top floors of the Fleischman Building, 6th Ave. at 42nd St.

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Admittance $1.00—6 Tickets $5.00—13 Tickets $10.00

HUNGARIANS HERE PROTEST.

Arrange for Mass Meeting to Assert Loyalty to America.

Following a meeting of Hungarians in the Hotel St. Regis yesterday afternoon announcement was made of a protest meeting to be held next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Garden Theatre, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, when prominent speakers are to be heard. The committee adopted the following signed statement:

The affair will be naturally and absolutely American in spirit and utterance, and has for its objects:

1. To denounce the unpatriotic attempts to divide and classify American citizens according to racial origin.
2. To file strong protest against the obnoxious practice of condemning one class of citizens for saying and doing the very things for which another class is highly lauded and praised.
3. To strenuously object against the insidious attempts of a self-constituted and so-called ruling element of our population to exclusively appropriate to themselves the United States and the American flag.
4. To declare as un-American the unfair habit of convicting thousands of our citizens of disloyalty for the real or fancied offenses of a few, even before hearing and trial.
5. To expose the pernicious efforts to weaken the affection and devotion of thousands of stanch citizens, by viciously and persistently vilifying and misrepresenting them and their race.
6. To demonstrate to all the world that the American citizen of Hungarian origin is and always has been peaceful, loyal and law-abiding, giving the best in him to the service of the Republic.
7. To respectfully call the attention of our President and of our national legislature to these facts for the purpose of enlisting his and their sympathy with a view of putting a stop to such agitation.

The time has arrived when such action is highly imperative, when further silence means evasion, cowardice, and submission to prevalent injustice.

We call upon you in the name of that liberty which is American, in the name of that free speech and justice which are American, to represent and add your voice to the voices of your fellow countrymen in a unanimous and concerted effort to have the truth lifted back to the place from which it has always ruled the world and world thought and conduct.

ALEXANDER KONTA, President.
Dr. ARTHUR KOZMA, Secretary.

The Executive Committee, whose members signed the call, and of which Morris Cukor is Chairman, includes Joseph Auslander, G. D. Berko, the Rev. William Biskorovanyi, Guttenberg, N. J.; Marcus Braun, the Rev. Stephen F. Chernitzky, Bridgeport, Conn.; the Rev. John Frohlich, Elemer Farkas, William Farkas, Dr. W. Forgo, the Rev. Francis Gross, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Dr. Frank I. Horn, the Rev. Lawrence Horvath, Philadelphia; Joseph Horvath, the Rev. Kalman Kovacs, McKeesport, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. Zoltan Kuthy, the Rev. Ernest Komjathy, Bridgeport, Conn.; the Rev. Louis Kovacs, Youngstown, Ohio; the Rev. John Lukacs, New Brunswick, N. J.; the Rev. Sigmund Laky, Louis Szombathy, the Rev. M. A. Tamassy, Julius Volgyi, the Rev. Jeno A. Vecsey, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. N. V. Winter, and Andrew Zboray.

Marcus Braun, Chairman of the Reception Committee, announced that admission to the meeting would be by tickets to be obtained in advance.

KING'S AIDE IS KILLED.

General H. G. Fitton Falls at the Front in France.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 24.—The name of Brig. Gen. Hugh Gregory Fitton, aide de camp to the King, appears among the killed in the casualty lists from the British front in France published today.

General Fitton was born on Nov. 15, 1863. He distinguished himself in the Soudan and Boer campaigns. He was mentioned several times in dispatches, and received the distinguished service order for his services with the Dongola expeditionary force in 1896. He married a daughter of the late Sir Alfred Hickman.

Emperor Francis Joseph Ill Again.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says Emperor Francis Joseph is confined to his bed with a fresh attack of bronchitis.

CAN YOU RAISE $7.50 TO CLOTHE 5 BABIES?

Committee Says Thousands Will Die of Cold in Belgium if Clothing Is Not Sent.

ONLY $2 TO KEEP A BOY WARM

Sympathy Won't Keep Girls from Freezing, but $10 Will Make Five of Them Less Miserable.

Declaring that January and February of this year will be the most severe months experienced in the history of Belgium and Northern France, Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman of the New York Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, yesterday issued a new appeal for funds to buy clothing and shoes for 3,000,000 destitute persons in those countries.

The committee today enters upon its second week of active campaigning. Never before has such a representative group of New York men been got together to raise funds for international philanthropy. They represent every line of human endeavor in the Greater City. The members of the committee are:

Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman; William C. Potter, Treasurer; J. F. Bresnahan, Secretary; Dr. John H. Finley, Chairman New York State Committee; George Barr Baker, James O. Bloss, W. C. Breed, Henry W. Bull, Nicholas Murray Butler, Lewis L. Clarke, Henry Clews, Henry J. Cochran, James W. Ellsworth, Joseph H. Emery, Austin B. Fletcher, Macomb G. Foster, Bishop Greer, Otto H. Kahn, D. P. Kingsley, Dr. George F. Kunz, James W. Lane, Seth Low, T. Frank Manville, Douglas Mathewson, Edwin P. Maynard, Gates W. McGarrah, Andrew Mills, J. B. Morrell, William Fellowes Morgan, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Charles E. Peck, William C. Reick, C. Tiffany Richardson, Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Isaac N. Seligman, Charles H. Sherrill, R. A. C. Smith, Gilbert G. Thorne, Henry D. Walbridge, and George T. Wilson.

Discussing the wants of Belgium and prosperity in the United States, Mr. Fairchild yesterday said: "The United States is the one great nation basking in peace and prosperity and the enjoyments these bring. It is the aim of the Greater New York Committee to bring home to the people of this city that America alone has not suffered from the great tragedy abroad, that business is better, and that we have been, and should continue to be, the fairy godfather in Belgium and Northern France.

"Belgium cannot wear sympathy," continued Mr. Fairchild; "it must have clothing and shoes immediately. There are millions of people who are without the actual necessities of life, and unless they are helped at once, thousands of them will die during this Winter. The man with a modest income can afford to cloth one infant in the war-stricken countries. It is not always that we receive the opportunity to combine two gifts in one. If the average New York man will closely study the following paragraph and send what he can afford, he will not only be helping some ragged, bare-footed outcast, but he will endow himself with the thought that he has helped a fellow creature.

"We can clothe one infant for $1.50, two for $3, and five for $7.50. We can clothe one girl or boy for $2, and five of them for $10.

"The need for clothing is so great this Winter that thousands of destitute anxiously await the distribution of the flour sacks so that they may convert them into clothing. It is a fact," continued Mr. Fairchild, "that the price of bread in Brussels has been kept below the price paid in the United States. It sells there for about 4 cents a loaf. The people of Belgium are fed for the time being through arrangements already completed, but as the war continues, Belgium's bread lines increase, and the demand must be met by America."

According to Mr. Fairchild, a large part of the country is actually below sea level, so that the coming six or seven weeks the ground will be soaked and wet, and women and children must go barefooted if America does not come to their aid immediately.

Mr. Fairchild is appealing for money with which to buy 300,000 woolen garments for children and small babies; 300,000 blouses, petticoats, drawers, undervests, stockings, capes, and shoes for women, and 300,000 union suits, trousers, coats, and shoes for men. "There are thousands of men and women in Belgium," he says, "now unemployed who would gladly engage in the work of garment making for themselves, their families, and others."

MEANS SMALLER JOURNALS.

To Divert Ships British Want Paper Pulp Imports Reduced.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 24.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, will meet the leading British newspaper owners today for a conference regarding proposals to reduce importations of paper and wood pulp by 40 per cent. and thus liberate a considerable number of ships for other trades.

Such a step would necessitate an agreement for a corresponding reduction in the size of newspapers. It is said that most of the newspaper owners would welcome proposals to this effect, though those made recently by individual owners have failed.

EXPLAINS MARK EXCHANGE.

German Press Agency Says It's Due to Post-Bellum Munitions Orders.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Commenting on the action of the Bundesrath in creating a monopoly for buying and selling foreign exchange, the Overseas News Agency says that one reason for the movement of the exchange market against Germany is that orders have been given for war materials to be delivered in Germany after peace is concluded. Installments have been paid on these orders, the news agency says.

SWEDEN TELLS OF SEIZURES

Those by British 34 Times as Great as Those by Germans.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"A Blue Book has been published by the Swedish Government," says the Overseas News Agency, "in relation to questions of neutrality. It enumerates goods seized by England. The value of these goods amounts to 34,000,000 kroner, ($9,180,000,) as compared with goods valued at 1,000,000 kroner seized by Germany."

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New Tailored Suits for Women's Spring Wear

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EVERY one of them tailored with the same care and precision that has individualized Saks shirts heretofore.

The designs are new and striking. The materials are of a kind usually seen in the better grade made-to-order shops.

Altogether—a collection of shirts to suit the taste and pocketbook of most any man.

At $1.85—Soft cuff and pleated and stiff cuff negligees, dainty woven-figured Madras. Tailored to a nicety, and equal to shirts sold at much higher prices in "custom-made" shops.

At $1.45—Soft and stiff cuff negligee and pleated models with stiff cuffs. In woven Madras, Scotch heathers, and other desirable materials. Figure designs and dull woven stripes on white or colored grounds.

At 95c—Unusually good shirts in woven Madras, finely woven crepes and mercerized cloths in new figured designs and stripes on light grounds.

SEE BIG-GUN SITES AT 30 POINTS HERE

Suspicious Folks Start Government Investigating Building of Concrete "Emplacements."

HAVE FEAR OF INVASION

A Staten Island Tennis Court Elicits a Warning—Federal Agents Find All Alarm Baseless.

Agents of the Government in the last six months have inspected more than a score of places near New York where they had been informed that concrete foundations, apparently designed as emplacements for heavy siege artillery, either were already in place, were in process of construction, or were contemplated. Those reports, which said that the emplacements were in place or under construction were investigated.

In no instance did the inspections bear out the statements of those who informed the Government concerning what they considered was a move on the part of a certain foreign Government to prepare for a possible future attack on New York City. The suspected foreign Government is not of the Allied Entente group.

The nature of the warnings transmitted to the Government officials conveyed the suspicions of the informers in such positive terms and with such evident sincerity that it was mandatory on the part of those to whom the communications were addressed to order inspection of the places designated in the letters. Some of these inspections were made by officials acting for the Department of Justice, while others were made under the direction of Department of War agents.

The situation of the places that have been inspected by the representatives of the Government has been kept secret, the Government desiring in every way possible to protect those against whom suspicion, as investigation proved, was erroneously directed. In two cases, however, the facts have become public. One of these places is in Connecticut, and another is on Staten Island. One is near the candy factory of a well known citizen of foreign birth, and the other is not far away from the home of another well known citizen of foreign descent.

The information with reference to the construction of concrete emplacements for heavy artillery on the property of these two men came to the Government from several sources. The writers said that there could be no doubt of the suspicious character of the concrete work on these two sites, and that the foundations appeared to be of sufficient strength to support siege guns of the highest calibre. The Staten Island "emplacements" would support guns which could demolish both Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, as well as the lower part of New York City, said one of those whose fears of a future enemy landing near New York had been aroused.

As for the Connecticut site, the information was to the effect that there were several emplacements there, so situated as to go a long way toward giving the command of the Long Island Sound approach to New York to an enemy, once that enemy gained a foothold in that part of Connecticut.

The inspection to which the candy manufacturer's property in Connecticut was subjected was as thorough as it could possibly be made. The men ordered to make the inspection appeared at the place unannounced and informed those in charge of the factory that an inspection of the property had been ordered, for the purpose of determining whether or not any concrete emplacements that might be used for artillery had been constructed on it.

The charge was indignantly denied, but the agents of the Government said that denials would not do and that only the most rigid inspection would settle the matter, once and for all. Such an inspection was made, and no emplacements were found. The Inspectors so reported to their superiors.

The Staten Island site reported as worthy of investigation was gone over, as one man who knew about it tells the story, "with the finest of fine-tooth combs." A shallow concrete floor for a tennis court was about the nearest thing to an emplacement found on this property.

Still another place reported to the Government officials, the situation of which is still a Government secret, is on the outskirts of Brooklyn. Here the agents did find some concrete foundations. Investigation, however, proved that they were not for artillery, but were the genuine foundations of a clubhouse, the construction of which certain peaceful citizens of Brooklyn had planned.

Another suspected place reported is said to have been just beyond Yonkers and near the Empire race track. Still another was on the Hudson in range of Iona Island, one of the navy ordnance depots, and of the United States Military Academy at West Point. It was out of the range of New York, even if an enemy succeeded in getting a 42-centimeter howitzer in place. But there were no emplacements, and the man who owned the property proved to be a good American citizen, with many generations of American ancestors.

According to a man who is in the confidence of well-informed Government officials, no less than thirty places where emplacements had been reported as in existence have been investigated by agents of the Government. In no instance, it was said, did the investigation bear out the suspicions of the informers.

GERMANS OUT OF KAMERUN?

Said to Have Been Chased by the British Into Spanish Guinea.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Madrid last night said official announcement had been made there to the effect that German troops in Kamerun, retreating before the victorious British forces, had crossed the border into Spanish Guinea, where they were to be interned.

A later message from the Madrid correspondent of the Havas Agency said that the Spanish Ministers of War and Marine, on being questioned concerning this announcement, denied that they had received news that German troops had actually penetrated Spanish territory. In any event, they said, British troops would not pursue them across the border.

Several weeks ago the French and British began a vigorous campaign for the conquest of Kamerun, the only remaining German possession in Africa with the exception of German East Africa. Official British reports chronicled several victories over the Germans, who at last accounts were said to be fleeing toward Spanish Guinea, which adjoins Kamerun on the south.

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BROKAW DISMISSES GUARDS

Police Believe Man Who Sent Him Death Threats Is Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Jan. 23.—For the first time since Christmas Eve, the home of Clifford V. Brokaw in this place was unguarded tonight. The detectives from the Burns agency went to New York on an early train and Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw took an auto ride unattended.

Frank Myska, a gardener employed by Mr. Brokaw, who was arrested on Saturday night on the charge of having written letters in which he threatened to kill Mr. Brokaw, his wife, and their son, Clifford V. Brokaw, Jr., will be arraigned before a Justice of the Peace tomorrow evening.

The prisoner has refused to eat since he was locked up in the Glen Cove Jail, and asserted that he would starve himself to death, according to the police. His actions have made the police believe that his mind is affected. The first letter was delivered to Mr. Brokaw at his home, "The Elms" on Christmas Eve. It was incoherent. Chief of Police McCahill gives this version of it:

C. V. Brokaw, Elms House.

We command you to pay every person who is working by the month, $2,000, altogether, $30,000. Those that are working per day, $1,000, altogether $6,000. The persons working in the house by the month, ten in all, two with the automobiles, and three gardeners, $30,000. Uuless you pay $30,000 by Jan. 8, 1916. If you don't pay it your life is in danger. You can't run away. Seven are watching you. We warn you about Jan. 8, 1916, yourself, wife, and son will be killed. No one will help you.

The letter bore three black hands, crudely drawn.

A second letter reached Mr. Brokaw on Jan. 2, and a third was found in a moving picture theatre where Myska had been. The evidence against Myska was obtained by Robert C. Monroe, a Cherokee Indian employed by the Burns Detective Agency. He went to the Brokaw estate ostensibly to teach Mr. Brokaw's son to ride horseback and struck up an acquaintance with Myska.

The first letter received by Mr. Brokaw was written on a piece of wrapping paper bearing an unusual design, and Monroe gave the police a quantity of it which he said he obtained from the prisoner's room. He also obtained specimens of Myska's handwriting by telling Myska that he could not write and asking his assistance. According to the police, the handwriting is the same as that in the Brokaw letter.

SCIENTISTS TO FLOCK HERE.

Dr. Ambrosetti Says the War Will End "Kultur" in Europe.

"The war in Europe will spell the end of 'Kultur.' When the great conflict is over there will be no money left in Europe for scientific research. Scientists will flock to America, and this will be the headquarters of real culture," says Dr. Juan B. Ambrosetti, Professor in the National University of Buenos Aires and Director of the Ethnographical Museum of the Faculty of Philosophy. Dr. Ambrosetti, who was a delegate to the recent Pan-American Scientific Congress, returned to the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday from a short tour of the United States, and will leave tomorrow for a trip through Central America on his way home.

Dr. Ambrosetti has headed many ethnographical expeditions into the little known country that lies to the north of the Argentine Republic.

"I think the war is going to last a long time," said Dr. Ambrosetti. "It is a war of exhaustion, and the result is going to be a complete case of exhaustion for the whole of Europe. Practically all of the museum and research work of Europe will have to stop, and that means also a cessation of scientific investigation over there, due to the lack of funds available for such work.

"But America will save and carry on this work for future generations. I have no doubt that many European scientists will come over here to do their work, for here alone they will be able to carry on their investigations easily and with proper facilities. Therefore America is bound to take the lead in scientific work. 'Kultur' will disappear, and Culture, the proper cultivation of philosophy, the arts and sciences, will supersede it."

ENGLISH RADICAL HECKLED.

Francis Neilson, M. P., Assails Armaments in Synagogue Speech.

Francis Neilson, radical member of the British Parliament, whose failure to attend its sessions after the outbreak of the war caused widespread comment in England and resulted in numerous attacks upon him in what he termed "the reptile press," delivered a lecture last night at the Free Synagogue House, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street.

He chose as his topic "National Armaments and International Hatreds," and after speaking was heckled by his small audience. Mr. Neilson's views are not popular in England. He has been in this country since October. It is considered probable that he will remain here at least until the end of the war, and he says he has sent his resignation as a Member of Parliament to his constituents. He has delivered a number of lectures since his arrival.

In his talk last night Mr. Neilson, who is a tall, rather florid, smooth-shaven man, with bushy black hair, explained that he was opposed to war and armaments, and commented upon the "fluctuating friendships" that the European nations have shown for one another in the past.

"You can't work a people up to national armaments on a large scale unless you first supply them with a national hatred," he said last night, and added that the war was a profitable enterprise for the armament makers.

He pictured a "United States of Europe" as the ideal of the future which would end war, and said that, because of their contact with one another in the trenches during the present war, the people of Europe were moving toward internationalism at a far greater rate than they ever had before.

PLAN TAX ON BETTING.

Maryland Seeks Way to Meet $1,500,000 Deficit.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 23.—How to meet a deficiency of $1,500,000 in the State treasury is puzzling the new administration and the legislators. There has been some talk of compelling race tracks to contribute liberally to the State. The tentative plan proposed is to compel all to adopt the pari-mutuel system of betting, imposing a tax on the gross receipts. As there are five months of racing on all tracks in the State, a large sum could be obtained in this way. Such a plan, however, will encounter great opposition from the church people.

It is said by Democrats that the election returns proved conclusively that the race tracks hurt the party. Racing is held responsible for the defeat of two Democratic candidates for the House in Harford County.

GARY BACKS WILSON IN HIS DEFENSE PLEA

Urges the Interior Not to Ignore Need of the Coast in Preparedness

EXPECTS MEDIATION COURT

Steel Corporation's Chairman Also Wants Government to Own Munition Plants.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in an interview yesterday argued for the immediate need for national defense and preparedness and the necessity for support of the President's program by all the citizens in all parts of the country. He said that one good thing which might be expected to result from the war would be the establishment of an international tribunal for the adjustment of disputes and the maintenance of peace. Toward this end America, with other nations, would lend its influence, he predicted, for the maintenance of the international equilibrium.

"This doesn't mean disarmament, I am sorry to say," Mr. Gary remarked, "and such a tribunal would not always be able to prevent war, but it would prevent prolonged war. Where two nations should have a dispute and refrain from having it submitted to this tribunal, the other nations who would be parties to the international court, acting like a huge police force, would be powerful enough to compel the disputants to appeal to the tribunal or at least to make their quarrel short."

Urging preparedness for national safety, Mr. Gary said:

"I think we should have a navy equal to that of any nation in the world. I do not want to see any one nation in control of the seas. I want to see the equilibrium of the nations maintained; above every thnig else, I want to see this, and have the United States able to command its own destiny."

America the Friend of All.

Commenting with deep feeling on the desire of the people of this country to continue neutral, to avoid unnecessary wars, entangling alliances and dangers abroad, with hope for uninterrupted relations with each and all foreign nations, he said:

"We are the enemies of none and the friends of all. I think at a time like this, when we do not know what is going to happen to us, and while we wish for peace, and are equally desirous of remaining neutral and friendly to all peoples and nations, we ought not to consider personal interests or selfish interests in striving toward a safe course for the nation's safety. Politics, of course, should have no place at all in our consideration of the subject of such great importance to the American people today.

"And while we are agreed that we desire to continue in peace, picking a quarrel with no nation, but determined to maintain our own integrity and national independence, then it does seem to me that we must be in a position to protect ourselves. Nowhere is it asserted that our program for preparedness is a move for war. The people of America do not want war, but peace, if possible, and they feel that they should be prepared for any emergency.

"The only exception to this general desire that I have heard is from some people in the interior of the country, who profess to have no interest in the questions of defense and preparedness because they are not so much affected by the situation as the seaport cities and States. This is an unwise position and a narrow view of the problem. It is also unjust to the country at large. It is a selfish view and the radically wrong view to take of a matter of such supreme importance to the entire country.

I mention this because I have heard it stated that Congressmen have taken a position against the Administration's program on the ground that their constituents are not interested in it.

Inland Cities' Interests.

"That view and attitude in the condition now existing cannot be logically maintained. It would be impossible to imagine cities and property on the coasts being destroyed by a foreign foe without the realization that such a calamity must result in corresponding injury to all the rest of the country. If New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, and other large coast cities were attacked or destroyed, the effects would be felt quickly and severely by all the rest of the country. The foundation of the country's wealth is in the seaport cities. Other sections of the country would lose with them their markets and their financial support. How, then, can it be said that only sections of this great country are concerned in the question of national protection?"

Mr. Gary quoted Leslie Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, as saying that it might be a good thing if the Treasury and more of its Sub-Treasuries were placed in more remote parts of the country for protection against attack. In the event of a sudden invasion, according to Mr. Shaw, it would be impossible for the Government quickly to remove its stores of gold and other things of value to the interior.

"Our great national wealth, our commercial prestige, our enterprise, are all reasons for national insurance by preparedness," said Mr. Gary. "We have been forced into the position of a world power and we are compelled to observe our responsibilities. Coupled with all this are the duty we owe our neighbors to the south of us, and our responsibilities regarding our island possessions, which force us to consider what must be done in preparedness.

"There is no question about the loyalty by the people. They are all loyal to one another and to the nation. Where there is lack of interest in the question of preparedness, I think it is due to lack of the proper national spirit."

The most important feature of the preparedness program, Mr. Gary suggested, was to be found in Government ownership and control of gunmaking and ammunition plants, remote from the seacoast, but provided with ample transportation facilities. The Government should provide in this way for the army and navy, he said, even if the plants cost more than private concerns pay to operate similar works.

INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS.

Salaried Persons Failing to Make Return Jan. 29 Subject to Penalty.

According to the income tax law, persons receiving salaries of more than $3,000 are liable to have more tax held against them than the law requires unless they file a return by Jan. 29, either with their employer, or the Collector of the internal revenue district in which they reside, on Form 1,008, which provides for all of the deducations on the incomes of individuals allowed by the law. The law states that, "Claims for exemptions and deductions may be filed with the withholding agent, and claims for exemption may be filed with the collector, not later than thirty days prior to March 1."

This regulation was made for the purpose of allowing employers an opportunity to do the necessary bookkeeping required in making the returns to the Government on the salaries of employes who receive more than $3,000 a year. If the report is filed with the withholding agent, and not with the Federal collector, the withholding agent can extend this time, provided all returns are made by him to the collector on March 1.

Form 1,008 is not intended for employers, who must make returns before March 1, and is only to be used by employes and others having a fixed and determinate income of more than $3,000 when they wish to obtain the benefit of all their deductions before the tax is paid.

The following deductions are authorized by the law: First, the amount of necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on the business of an individual, except business expenses of partnerships, and not including personal, living, or family expenses; second, all interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness of the taxpayer; third, all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year, not including those assessed against local benefits, or water rents which are not considered taxes, but expenses; fourth, losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms, shipwrecks, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise; fifth, debts due to the taxpayer which have actually been ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year, and, sixth, an amount representing a reasonable depreciation for the exhaustion, wear, and tear on property properly arising out of its use or employment in the business.

An employe who wishes to obtain these deductions should obtain Form 1,008 and return it either to his employer or to the collector of his district by Jan. 29, unless he files it with his employer, and the latter permits an extension of time. The clause permitting the filing of the return with the collector is to enable an employe to avoid divulging his personal affairs to his employer.

Form 1,008 does not provide for the declaration of income derived from dividends or the net earnings of corporations which have already paid the normal tax of 1 per cent., and it is not necessary to report such dividends, unless the total net income of the taxpayer, including such dividends, amounts to $20,000 or more. In such case, the taxpayer who has filed his return on Form 1,008 must also make a return direct to the collector on Form 1,040, which contains a blank for the inclusion of dividends, in order that the surtax may be fixed thereon.

When returns are made by an employe directly to the collector on Form 1,008, the withholding agent is informed how much to deduct from the tax returnable upon the salary of the man in question. If a man receiving a salary of $10,000 fails to make return on Form 1,008 at the proper time, either to his employer or to the collector, he is assessed at 1 per cent. on his salary, or $100; whereas he might have obtained deductions as stated above before paying the tax and without a long wait, if he had complied with the regulations. When the proper forms are not used, or deductions are not applied for on time, rebates can be obtained only by going through a considerable amount of red tape and waiting some months before the adjustment is made.

The certificate for claiming special exemptions, Form 1,007, a yellow slip which certifices a person to be single or married, should be filed with Form 1,008 before Jan. 29, in order to obtain the abatement of $3,000 or $4,000, as the case may be. This form is not to be filed with the collector unless Form 1,008 is also sent to him.

The Banking Factor in Business

Nowadays the interior merchant naturally and very properly patronizes his home banks, but if his finances admit, he maintains an account with a New York bank. With a sound and stable institution, liberal and progressive in its policy, he is able to form a valuable business connection, while personally he has at his command its financial services and the highest reference as to his standing and responsibility in his own or his family's dealings with the local shops.

The Harriman National Bank makes a feature of the accounts of interior merchants, and even where they may not be able to maintain a New York account it offers their local banks, through a Credit-Letter system, the privilege of drawing through us upon their home institutions.

There is very little occasion for the interior merchant to travel far from the location of the Harriman National Bank for the purchase of his goods; his residence is made, very likely, in one of the great hotels in this neighborhood; here are the theatres, the clubs and the shops. All told, the Harriman National Bank is at the very centre of a section of the city beyond the boundaries of which the visitor to New York has scarcely any occasion to travel.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

LINCOLN GOT MONEY TWICE.

Escaped Spy's Sources of Supply Known to Federal Agents.

Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, the confessed spy, who escaped from the custody of a Deputy United States Marshal more than a week ago, has not been caught, and according to Federal agents he has received since his escape two distinct sums of money which may delay his capture.

Captain William H. Offley of the Bureau of Investigation, said last night that the fact the escape was not made known by Lincoln's custodian until two days after it had happened was likely to prove the greatest stumbling block to his pursuers.

"We knew that Lincoln had hardly any money when he escaped," said Captain Offley, "and that his efforts must first of all be directed toward getting some. Before he was arrested on this forgery charge, we found that there were five separate places in this city where he was able to raise funds on a moment's notice. As soon as we heard he was free, our first care was to watch these places and we found at once that he had visited two of them and got money."

Captain Offley would not name any of the persons whom he suspected of supplying the fugitive with money, but intimated that all the known sources were stopped now.

Federal officials announced that a conference had been held between representatives of the Government and lawyers representing The New York American in regard to the story of Lincoln's alleged visit to the newspaper office last Tuesday night. Nothing of the results of the meeting was disclosed.

The story that Lincoln put off his escape until he might gain the largest amount of publicity for his book was scouted by those trying to find him.

Marshal Power in Brooklyn was emphatic in assertion of his belief in the entire honesty of Francis J. Johnson, the deputy marshal who allowed Lincoln to escape and whose dismissal was ordered from Washington Saturday.

$25.50 2c the first week and add to your deposit 2c each week until next Christmas, or $1.00 the first week and 2c less every week until next Christmas.

$63.75 5c the first week and add to your deposit 5c each week until next Christmas, or $2.50 the first week and 5c less every week until next Christmas.

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Look for the sign Christmas Club in your bank window or phone the Christmas Club, Spring 309, for location of bank operating Christmas Club nearest to your home or office.

14 Banks in Greater New York. 200 in New York State. 100 in New Jersey. 35 in Connecticut.

(20)

THE POLLENTIA GOES DOWN.

British Transport Founders After Crew Is Taken Off.

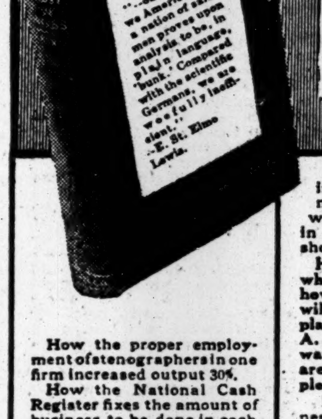
HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 23.—The British freight steamer Pollentia, which had been reported in distress about 706 miles off Cape Race, foundered tonight, according to a wireless message received here.

All on board were rescued by steamers which responded to her call for help.

An earlier radiogram said that the Italian steamer Giuseppe Verdi and two other steamers were standing by the Pollentia waiting for the seas to moderate sufficiently to enable them to take off her crew.

The Pollentia is understood to have been in the service of the British Admiralty. The Giuseppi Verdi left New York Jan. 13 for Genoa.

The Secrets of Business Strategy


"...our boast that we Americans are a nation of salesmen proves upon analysis to be, in plain language, 'bunk.' Compared with the scientific Germans, we are woefully inefficient." —E. St. Elmo Lewis.

A wonderful, an astounding book—a book that will be to business what Bernhardi's book on War was to German fighting efficiency—a manual of the *strategy* that makes men successful in business—unfolded, before your eyes, out of the actual plans, methods, and success-secrets of America's great corporations and managers of men.

How the proper employment of stenographers in one firm increased output 30%.
How the National Cash Register fixes the amount of business to be done in each territory.
Rules to test your personal efficiency.
The rules of Wanamaker publicity.
How to manage a growing business.
The secret for retail success.
How to train salesmen.
Picking the right wage plan.
The Line and Staff System of organization.

What Big Men Say

"A great book. Invaluable for the man who is slipping."—N. A. Hawkins, Sales Manager, Ford Motor Company.

"Will help revolutionize business."—George W. Coleman, W. H. McElwain Co., Boston.

"The man who reads it will find his outlook on business immeasurably increased."—Harry Tipper, Advertising Manager, The Texas Co.

"A corking good book. I am reading every word of it."—Waldo P. Warren, for nine years advertising manager, Marshall Field & Co.

"It ought almost to blind with its flood of light."—Harrington Emerson.

"Gives knowledge that might take ten years to pick up by experience."—Geo. B. Everitt, Nat'l Cloak & Suit Co.

"I wish I could have had it years ago."—A. H. Fargo, President, A. H. Fargo Co.

Now—when the complications of war are opening up vast new business opportunities, and demanding better business knowledge, every man with responsibility on his shoulders, or the hope in his heart of being worthy of big responsibilities, should read this great manual of business strategy.

How the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. is organized; what wrecked most of the Vacuum-Cleaner makers; how the United Cigar Stores know what each store will earn during the coming week; Hugh Chalmers' plan for getting each day's work done on time; Frank A. Vanderlip's method for getting men to work his way—dozens of such successful ideas and methods are given, and from them is unfolded the big, complete strategy of Success.

In this new book, "Getting the Most Out of Business," E. St. Elmo Lewis has written the Bernhardi book of American business. Melville W. Mix, president of the Dodge Manufacturing Co., said, after he read this book, "It seems to me that Mr. Lewis is the father of one of the most valuable contributions to current business literature. Its localized and personal atmosphere seems to take one into the confidence of the great captains of industry and finance." Charles F. Abbot, former president of the New England Efficiency Society, says of this book, "I consider this the most instructive and most practical work on modern business I have ever read." John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Co., sums up the whole attitude of big men towards this new strategy, and the attitude *every* man *should* take, when he says, "I have ordered ten copies for distribution among our heads."

How to Get This Book

Send no money. So great do we know this book to be—so important to every man in business, young or old, rich or poor—that we will send it to any responsible man to examine for himself before he pays a cent for it. Simply fill out and mail the coupon, and we will send you, prepaid, this remarkable book, "Getting the Most Out of Business." Take five days to pass an opinion on it. Then send us the price, $2.00, or return the book. This book will give you a definite strategy on which to base your plans—a workable philosophy of successful business. Tear off the coupon now.

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Demonstrations may be had at any time, but especially at three o'clock in the afternoons of every week day excepting Saturday, and on Saturday mornings at ten o'clock. You and your friends are welcome

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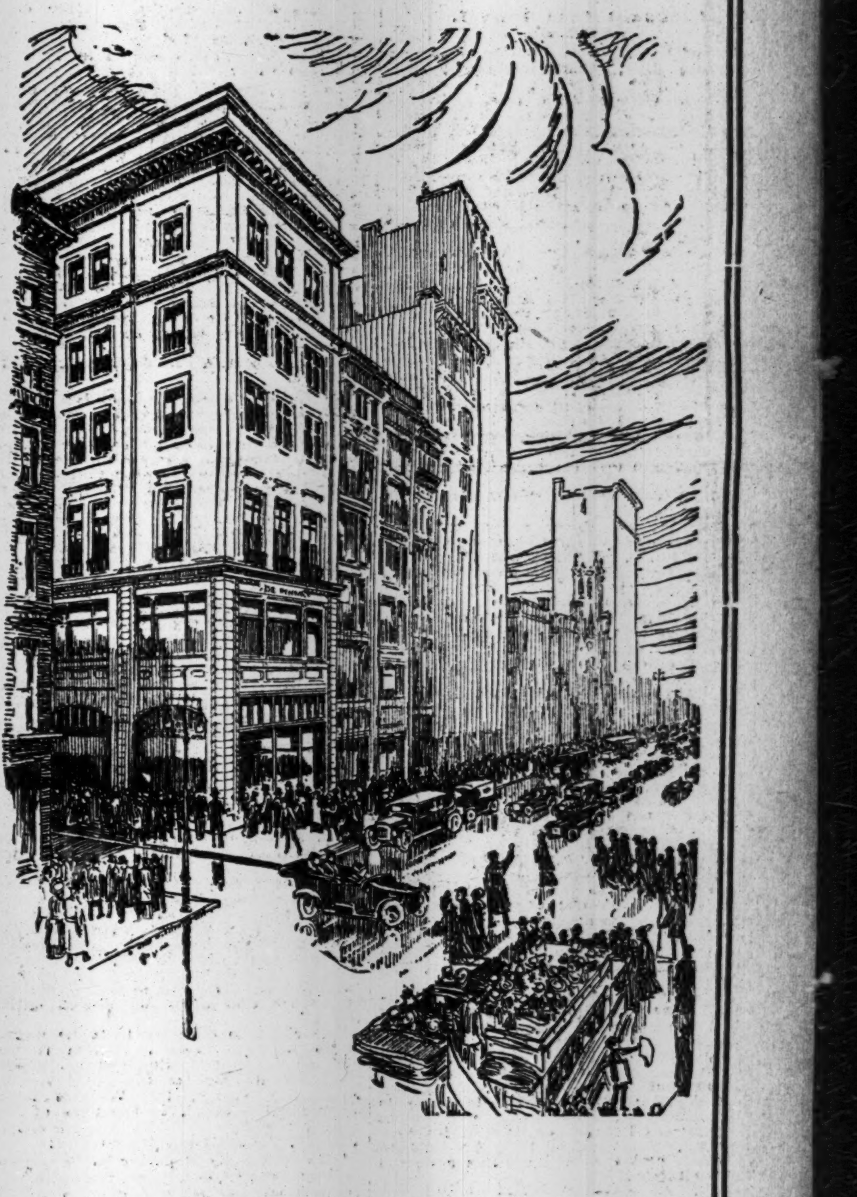

The Only House in America Devoted Exclusively to the Outfitting of Young Men and Boys, Misses and Girls.

CARRYING out the ideals which for thirty years have made this one of the leading shops of its kind in the world.

Offering features which are the natural development of prolonged experience with the younger members of the best families in America.

A building appropriately fitted to the needs of an exclusive clientele, from the unique college boys' lounge in the mezzanine to the spacious and airy workrooms in the upper floors.

With double the space of former years, situated in the ideal location, this house now offers its new Spring models for young men, boys, misses and girls.

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When an Owner selects a Contractor for his building operation he is charging such Contractor with a grave responsibility, and it is therefore incumbent upon the Owner first to be assured that his Contractor can bear that responsibility before he permits him to assume it.

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Building Construction

CHINESE REBELS ISSUE NOTE

Tell Legations They Will Protect Foreigners and Seize Contraband.

PEKING, Jan. 23.—Tung Chi-Yao, who has been appointed military Governor of Yunnan by the rebels of that province, and Jen Kao-Tseng, the civil Governor under the rebel régime, sent letters today to the legations at Peking respecting the conduct of affairs by the Republic of Yunnan, the existence of which was proclaimed last month by the revolutionists.

The letters state that Yunnan Republic will respect all Chinese treaties, agreements, and obligations which antedate the movement for restoration of the monarchy, and will repudiate all others. The legation are warned that the republic will confiscate contraband destined for the government of President Yuan Shih-kai.

The request is made that the powers remain neutral in the struggle between the revolutionists and the Government of Yuan Shih-kai. Protection for foreigners is promised.

LANE IN RUNAWAY SMASHUP.

Secretary and Wife Shaken Up as Horses Drag Their Carriage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Secretary of the Interior Lane and Mrs. Lane were badly shaken up today when the horses to a carriage in which they were riding smashed the vehicle into a lamppost and dragged it half a block down a sidewalk.

The runaway ended when the horses became entangled in the harness and fell.

TWO MEXICANS SHOT FOR SLAYING AKERS

Duran Brothers Curse Americans as They Face Firing Squad at Juarez.

REFUSE TO BANDAGE EYES

Bernardo Pleads for Young Kinsman's Life—American Women Attend the Execution.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 23.—Bernardo and Federico Duran, the Mexican cattle thieves, condemned to die by the Carranza authorities for the killing of Bert Akers at San Lorenzo, a few miles below the international boundary, on Friday, were executed at daylight today in the cemetery at Juarez. The body of Akers was interred here late today.

The Duran brothers died cursing Americans. Bernardo appealed for mercy on behalf of his brother, Federico.

"It is unjust to kill two of us for one American," he said. "It is giving two eyes for one tooth. I am willing to die, because I killed the gringo, but my brother ought to be allowed to live."

The bullets of the firing squad killed Federico, but Bernardo was still conscious after he fell, and the officers commanding the firing squad gave him the "mercy shot" through the head.

The bodies of both Mexicans were buried immediately, but that of Bernardo, who confessed to having fired the shots that killed Akers, was exhumed to satisfy a doubt concerning the identity of the slayer.

Douglas Downs, an American, who was with Akers, seeking stolen cows, and who escaped the bullets of Mexicans, declared last night after seeing Bernardo Duran, that the prisoner was not the man who shot Akers. Downs was at the Juarez cemetery when the face of the executed man was exposed late today, and admitted that he had been mistaken last night.

The certification by American officials who were with Downs that the slayer had been executed served tonight to calm a feeling at Ysleta, where Akers and Downs lived. The authorities had feared that the feeling of resentment in Ysleta might result in trouble.

Three Mexicans previously arrested in connection with cattle stealing at Ysleta were removed to jail in El Paso for protection.

The execution was attended by fifty Americans, of whom some were women. The first automobile carrying spectators reached the cemetery shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning. It was greeted by a lone sentry, who growled that "the prisoners had been shot and buried." The machine raced back to military headquarters, where a drowsy Corporal, roused from slumber on the floor, declared the Durans were to be shot at 5 o'clock by the Provost Guard.

Bugles were sounding reveille, and dawn was just breaking when the prisoners, carefully bound, appeared to take their place before the adobe wall where hundreds have fallen since civil war began in Mexico nearly six years ago.

As the prisoners faced the rifles of the firing squad, with eyes unbandaged, Bernardo shouted:

"Watch and see how Mexicans die. If I had a rifle some of you would go with us."

There were no Mexicans present except the soldiers and officers in charge.

Bernardo, the elder brother, was 24 years old, and Federico, 22. Federico gave a tintype picture of himself to a soldier to be sent to his parents at Santa Rita, N. M. Bernardo gave his hat as a present to a policeman, who embraced both prisoners as they left the jail for the execution ground.

Just inside the cemetery gate the party halted for a moment.

"We want to hurry up and have it over," said Bernardo in a growl, answering the question of an American. "There is nothing to say except that I killed the American and am willing to die. We thought the Americans were trying to rob us, and that they were armed. The peace officer with them had no warrant to search our place. But hurry up and have it over."

Captain Alfredo Ortiz, commanding the firing squad, offered Bernardo a bandage for his eyes. It was refused.

"I want to see," Duran said.

"I want to die as my brother dies," said Federico, who braced himself against his brother and said: "We are bad men. We kill the American. We should die."

Captain Ortiz shook hands with the prisoners and embraced them. Then he stepped back and gave the orders to aim and fire.

The Captain stepped to the bodies and fired one shot through Bernardo's head. A shot also was fired into the head of Federico.

MEXICO TO ALTER OIL LAWS.

Changes in Taxation and Regulation of Petroleum Output Forecast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23. — Decrees shortly will be issued making important changes in the taxation and regulation of petroleum production in Mexico. Many changes are contemplated.

By arrangement made with the Southern Pacific Railroad, the National lines soon will begin to receive and deliver all freight and passenger traffic over the northern border at Eagle Pass instead of Laredo.

HEAD OUT OF DOOR OF AUTO HITS POLE

Harold E. Tierney, Lawyer, Crushed to Death in Night Ride on Rough Road.

MOTHER SEES BOY KILLED

Hurled Into Air Crossing Avenue Near Home—Six Injured in Sunday Motor Accidents.

Two persons were killed and six were injured in automobile accidents in New York and vicinity yesterday.

Harold E. Tierney, a lawyer of Englewood, N. J., and Democratic candidate for the New Jersey Assembly at the last election, was killed near Closter early yesterday morning, when his machine left the roadway and bumped along in a ditch for 150 feet. A lurch of the car thrust Tierney's head through a pane of glass in the door of the limousine, and before he could regain his seat and draw his head out of danger the automobile grazed a telegraph pole. Tierney fell back into the cab with his head crushed, while the chauffeur, unaware of the injury to his pasenger, regained the road and sped on.

Even the three other men who were in the automobile did not notice that their companion was unconscious. All had been thrown about in the car, and the three others were discussing the roughness of the journey when someone directed a remark to Tierney. When he did not answer they discovered that he was injured.

Ettore Isaia, 7 years old, of 2,524 Seventh Avenue, was crossing the street in front of his home yesterday when an automobile owned by Marion Karoghusian, a rug importer, of 870 West End Avenue, traveling swiftly, hurled the boy into the air. Before the chauffeur could stop the car the front wheels ran over the boy and crushed his chest.

Ettore's mother, who was at a window of their home watching him, screamed and ran for the street, but fainted in the hallway. When she recovered she became so hysterical that Dr. Jennings of Harlem Hospital was called.

The occupants of the car picked up the child and dashed for the Harlem Hospital. Karoghusian said that his chauffeur had been driving at excessive speed, and witnesses told of seeing the car weave swiftly among the traffic in the avenue. Patrolman Fahje of the 135th Ctreet Station arrested the chauffeur, Charles Smith of 528 West Forty-ninth Street. It was said that a charge of homicide would be made against him.

George Pearsall, aged 13, of Freeport, L. I., was injured yesterday when a taxicab driven by George Padgett struck him. With his brother, the boy was running along the street with a "pushmobile" made with roller skates and a box, and did not see the taxicab approaching. In trying to avoid the boy Padgett sidewiped a tree and wrecked the rear part of his machine.

George Ansell, of 157 Vermilyea Avenue, was running his automobile along Mosholu Parkway near Broadway, the Bronx, yesterday, when he ran into a horse and carriage. David Foster, age 54, of 2,350 Eighth Avenue, who was riding in the carriage with his daughter, was thrown to the pavement. He was attended by Dr. Eiss, of Fordham Hospital.

John Latson, of 1,409 Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx, was struck by an automobile in a dimly-lighted street near his home last night. Louis Katlan, the owner of the car, took the injured man to Lebanon Hospital, where he was treated for concussion of the brain and minor lacerations.

Ellen Heffernan, aged 58, of 760 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, was thrown to the pavement at Westchester Avenue and 156th Street by a machine driven by Harry S. Anderson of 897 East 169th Street. She was taken to Lebanon Hospital.

Mrs. Rose Bucher of 303 South Seventh Street, Newark, was seriously injured yesterday when a trolley car wrecked her automobile at Springfield Avenue and 120th Street, Newark.

NO REVOLT, SAYS CABRERA.

Quatemalan President Denies Reports Originating in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala advised his Minister here, Joaquin Mendez, today, that there was no revolution in Guatemala, notwithstanding reports from Mexico of rebel victories. Other reports received here indicate revolutionary preparations directed by political refugees from Guatemala in Mexico.

The State Department is watching the situation with interest and some anxiety, not so much because of any doubt of the ability of the established Government in Guatemala to suppress a new revolt as because of the relations between that Government and Mexico.

ARRESTED ON CHECK CHARGE

Couple Held in Waterbury—Nurse Girl Also Accuses Pareant.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 23.—A man and a woman arrested here on charges of attempting to pass forged checks on the Lincoln National Bank of New York, who describe themselves as Dr. J. E. Pareant and his wife, Jennie, of 151 West Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan, are wanted on charges of obtaining goods by false pretenses from merchants here, in Providence, R. I.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and several other places, the police say.

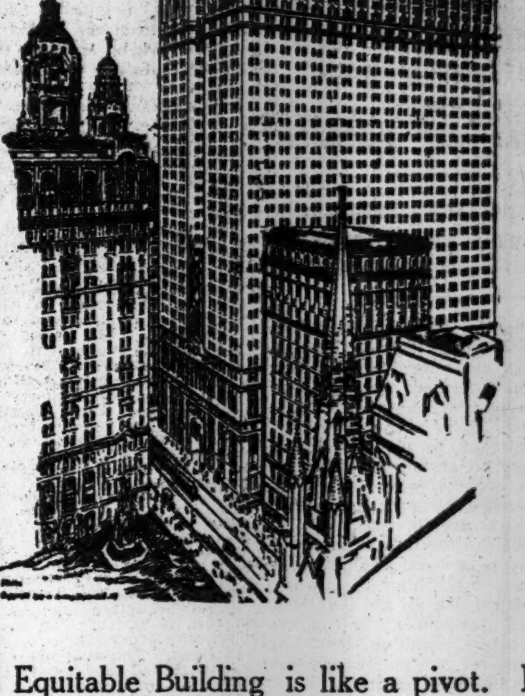
Some medical apparatus was found in possession of the man, who said he had a physician's office at 16 West Eighty-sixth Street, and later at 131 West Twenty-third Street in New York, and had been a member of the staff of the Vanderbilt Clinic and of the Woman's Hospital at 141 West 109th Street. Detectives say he had used the names of Paul Pareant and R. O. Jocques, also that he was known as Jerome Vernon Wayne when he lived in President Street, Brooklyn. Pareant is 28 years old. His wife is the same age.

The police are particularly interested in the fact that the couple brought a 13-year-old girl here, Louise Neunzel, from the home of her parents, at 112 Jonathan Street, Providence, R. I., on the promise to pay her for caring for their baby. The police found no infant at their rooms. At some of the places where the couple obtained goods they are said to have represented the girl as their daughter. The police tonight entered a complaint of assault against Pareant, naming this girl as the victim.

According to information received by the police, Mrs. Pareant is a native of Bennington, Vt., while her husband went to New York from France some years ago. He was employed for a short time as a druggist in the Hospital Corps of the United States Army in the Philippines. While living in Atlantic City, it is said, he was convicted of the illegal practive of medicine and was sentenced to give years in the Trenton Prison.

Inspector Faurot said Pareant was not wanted here. The man, it seems, never lived or practiced medicine at 16 West Eighty-sixth Street. One of the leading physicians of the city resides there, and has occupied that house since it was built. He said he had not heard of Pareant until Saturday, when an attorney from Providence called and asked about the man. The attorney said Pareant had bought goods in Providence, for which he had not paid, and had obtained credit on his representation of being in practice at 16 West Eighty-sixth Street.

At 151 West Eighty-sixth Street and at an address given in President Street, Brooklyn, it was said Pareant never had an office. Nor was he known at either of the hospitals which he mentioned to the police. President Charles E. Warren of the Lincoln National Bank disclaimed any knowledge of the case.



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INSTITUTE FRAMES RIGHTS OF NATIONS

Continued from Page 1.

cation of the memorandum in which he expressed his attitude toward circumstances under which several of the American Governments have suffered keenly through the operations of European belligerents, the declaration is regarded here as having the greatest international significance. The fact that it was framed by a body whose members represent the best international law opinion of the American countries is taken as a significant indication of Pan-American solidarity.

Although framed by a private body, the Declaration nevertheless is understood to express the attitude toward international law of the American continent, inasmuch as its framers are drawn from among the most eminent authorities on international law in their respective countries. In fact, it is said that when the original draft of the Declaration was presented to the body in executive session, with an explanation that it was founded on the American Declaration of Independence, the members unanimously took the stand that the principles laid down admitted of no discussion.

The institute's 105 members are drawn in each case from the National Society of International Law, which has been founded in each of the twenty-one American republics. The Honorary President is Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State, and the President is Dr. Scott. Secretary of State Lansing, Robert Bacon, ex-Secretary of State and ex-Ambasador to France, and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, are the other members of the institute from the United States.

Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, ex-Counselor to the Chilean Legations in Europe and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, is Secretary General of the institute, and its Treasurer is Dr. Luis Anderson of Costa Rica, ex-Minister from that country to the United States and President of the Central American Peace Conference, which met in Washington. In addition to the officers, the Executive Committee includes Antonio Sanchez de Bustamente, member of the Cuban Senate, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and delegate to the second Hague Peace Conference, and Joaquin D. Casasus of Mexico, ex-Ambassador to the United States and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Virtually all of the countries in Europe, however, also are represented in the institute, since one or more corresponding members have been elected in each, including the most distinguished authorities on international law in all of the nations now at war. The official recognition enjoyed by the institute is instanced by the fact that the Cuban Government has requested that its next meeting, in January, 1917, be held in Havana, and the institute has accepted the invitation.

FULL TEXT OF DECLARATION.

Rights of Nations, as Interpreted by the American Republics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The full text of the Declaration of the Rights of Nations as formulated and adopted by the American Institute of International Law follows:

Whereas, The municipal law of civilized nations recognizes and protects the right to life, the right to liberty, to which the Declaration of Independence of the United States adds the right to the pursuit of happiness, the right to legal equality, the right to property, and the right to the enjoyment of the aforesaid rights, creating a duty on the part of the citizens or subjects of each nation to observe them; and

Whereas, These fundamental rights, thus universally recognized, are familiar to the peoples of all civilized countries; and

Whereas, These fundamental rights can be stated in terms of international law, and can be applied to the relations of the members of the society of nations, one with another, just as they have been applied in the relations of the citizens or subjects of the States forming the society of nations; and

Whereas, These fundamental rights of national jurisprudence, namely, the right to life, the right to liberty, the right to the pursuit of happiness, the right to equality before the law, the right to property, and the right to the observance thereof, are stated in terms of international law, the right of the nation to exist and to protect and to conserve its existence; the right of independence and the freedom to develop itself without interference or control from other nations; the right of equality in law and before law; the right to territory within defined boundaries and to exclusive jurisdiction therein, and the right to the observance of these fundamental rights;

Therefore, The American Institute of International Law unanimously adopts at its first session, held in the City of Washington, in the United States of America, on the sixth day of January, 1916, in connection with and under the auspices of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, the following five articles, together with the commentary thereon, to be known as the Declaration of the Rights of Nations:

A Nation's Right to Exist.

1. Every nation has the right to exist and to protect and to conserve its existence; but this right neither implies the right nor justifies the act of the State to protect itself or to conserve its existence by the commission of unlawful acts against innocent and unoffending States.

This right is and is to be understood in the sense in which the right to life is understood in national law, according to which it is unlawful for a human being to take human life unless it be necessary so to do in self-defense against an unlawful attack threatening the life of the party unlawfully attacked.

In the Chinese Exclusion Case (reported in 130 United States Reports, pp. 581, 606), decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1888, it was said that:

> To preserve its independence, and give security against foreign aggression and encroachment, is the highest duty of every nation, and to attain these ends nearly all other considerations are to be subordinated. It matters not in what form such aggression and encroachment come, whether from the foreign nation acting in its national character or from vast hordes of its people crowding in upon us. The Government, possessing the powers which are to be exercised for protection and security, is clothed with authority to determine the occasion on which the powers shall be called forth; and its determinations, so far as the subjects affected are concerned, are necessarily conclusive upon all its departments and officers.

The right of a State to exist and to protect and to conserve its existence is to be understood in the sense in which the right of an individual to his life was defined, interpreted, and applied in terms applicable alike to nations and individuals in the well-known English case of Regina vs. Dudley, (reported in 15 Cox's Criminal cases, Page 624; 14 Queen's Bench Division, Page 273,) decided by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in 1884, to the effect that it was unlawful for shipwrecked sailors to take the life of one of their number, in order to preserve their own lives, because it was unlawful according to the common law of England for an English subject to take human life unless to defend himself against an unlawful attack of the assailant threatening the life of the party unlawfully attacked.

Independence and Equality.

II. Every nation has the right to independence in the sense that it has a right to the pursuit of happiness and is free to develop itself without interference or control from other States, provided that in so doing it does not interfere with or violate the rights of other States.

III. Every nation is in law and before law the equal of every other State composing the society of nations, and all States have the right to claim, and, according to the Declaration of Independence of the United States, "to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them."

The right to equality is to be understood in the sense in which it was defined in the following passage quoted from the decision of the great English Admiralty Judge, Sir William Scott, later Lord Stowell, in the case of The Louis, reported in 2 Dodson's Reports, Pp. 210, 243-244,) decided in 1817:

> Two principles of public law are generally recognized as fundamental. One is the perfect equality and entire independence of all distinct States. Relative magnitude creates no distinction of right; relative imbecility, whether permanent or casual, gives no additional right to the more powerful neighbor, and any advantage seized upon that ground is mere usurpation. This is the great foundation of public law, which it mainly concerns the peace of mankind, both in their politic and private capacities, to preserve inviolate. The second is that, all nations being equal, all have an equal right to the uninterrupted use of the unappropriated parts of the ocean for their navigation. In places where no local authority exists, where the subjects of all States meet upon a footing of entire equality and independence, no one State, or any of its subjects, has a right to assume or exercise authority over the subjects of another.

The right of equality is also to be understood in the sense in which it was stated and illustrated by John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who said, in deciding the case of The Antelope, in 1825, (reported in 10 Wheaton's Reports, Pp. 66, 122):

> In this commerce, thus sanctioned by universal assent, every nation had an equal right to engage. How is this right to be lost? Each may renounce it for its own people; but can this renunciation affect others?
>
> No principle of general law is more universally acknowledged than the perfect equality of nations. Russia and Geneva have equal rights. It results, from this equality, that no one can rightfully impose a rule on another. Each legislates for itself, but its legislation can operate on itself alone. A right, then, which is vested in all, by the consent of all, can be divested only by consent; and this [slave] trade, in which all have participated, must remain lawful to those who cannot be induced to relinquish it. As no nation can prescribe a rule for others, none can make a law of nations; and this traffic remains lawful to those whose Governments have not forbidden it.

The right of equality is further to be understood in the sense in which it was expressed and illustrated by Elihu Root in the following passage from the address which he delivered in his capacity of Secretary of State of the United States in the presence of the official delegates of the twenty-one American republics accredited to the third Pan-American Conference, held at Rio de Janeiro on July 31, 1906:

> We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guarantee of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights, or privileges, or powers that we do not freely concede to every American republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together.

IV. Every nation has the right to territory within defined boundaries and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over its territory, and all persons, whether native or foreign, found therein.

This right is to be understood in the sense in which it was stated by Chief Justice Marshall in the following passage of his judgment in the case of the schooner Exchange, (reported in 7 Cranch's Report, pp. 116, 136-7,) decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the year 1812:

> The jurisdiction of the nation, within its own territory, is necessarily exclusive and absolute; it is susceptible of no limitation not imposed by itself. Any restriction upon it, deriving validity from an external source, would imply a dimunition of its sovereignty, to the extent of the restriction, and an investment of that sovereignty, to the same extent, in that power, which could impose such restriction. All exceptions, therefore, to the full and complete power of a nation, within its own territories, must be traced up to the consent of the nation itself. They can flow from no other legitimate source.
>
> This consent may be either express or implied. In the latter case it is less determinate, exposed more to the uncertainties of construction; but, if understood, not less obligatory. The world being composed of distinct sovereignties, possessing equal rights and equal independence, whose mutual benefit is promoted by intercourse with each other, and by an interchange of those good offices which humanity dictates and its wants require, all sovereignties have consented to a relaxation, in practice, in cases under certain peculiar circumstances, of that absolute and complete jurisdiction within their respective territories which sovereignty confers. This consent may, in some instances, be tested by common usage, and by common opinion, growing out of that usage. A nation would justly be considered as violating its faith, although that faith might not be expressly plighted, which should suddenly and without previous notice exercise its territorial powers in a manner not consonant to the usages and received obligations of the civilized world.

The Right to Protection.

V. Every nation entitled to a right by the law of nations is entitled to have that right respected and protected by all other nations, for right and duty are correlative, and the right of one is the duty of all to observe.

This right is to be understood in the sense in which it was stated in the following passage from the judgment of Chief Justice Waite in the case of United States vs. Arjona, (reported in 120 United States Reports, Pages 479, 487,) decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1886, holding that, as each nation had by international law the exclusive right to fix its standard of money, it was the duty of the United States as a member of the society of nations to protect the money of a foreign country, in this case, Colombia, from forgery:

> But if the United States can require this of another, that other may require it of them, because international obligations are of necessity reciprocal in their nature. The right, if it exists at all, is given by the law of nations, and what is law for one is, under the same circumstances, law for the other. A right secured by the law of nations to a nation or its people is one the United States as the representatives of this nation are bound to protect.

IF Caliban had ever seized Miranda in his claws, if the arts of Prospero had failed and the spirit of evil had prevailed, the catastrophe would have been like the hideous situation in the poem, "The Indictment," from Frederick Fanning Ayer's "Bell and Wing." It is a picture of degeneracy or atavism that purifies by its very horrors.

Down underground,
  So too overhead,
I've the teeth of a hound,
  I've the blue of the dead
And the cold as well.
  I've the humor of Hell
To cudgel and slay,
  I've the dog in me
Of deformity,
  The dog and to have his day.

Red hands—blood red,
  For so it is
The blood of the dead,
  And the crime is his
And the hands are mine,
  And the fault is his
And the knife and spine
  And butchery are mine and mine.

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STATEMENT AS OF JANUARY 1st, 1916.

ASSETS	
Bonds and Stocks	$14,754,741.00*
Real Estate	566,500.00
Loans on bond and mortgage	15,500.00
Premiums in course of collection	1,337,762.90
Interest, dividends and rents accrued	116,940.01
Cash on deposit and in office	1,067,704.57
Total Assets	$17,859,148.48

*Includes excess deposit of $112,811.12 in Canada and New Mexico.

LIABILITIES		
Unearned premiums		$7,909,326.42
Losses in process of adjustment		466,300.65
All other claims		200,059.67
Reserve for dividend, payable Jan. 3rd, 1916		250,000.00
Reserve for contested Liabilities (not Losses)		250,000.00
Policyholders Surplus		8,783,461.74
Capital	$2,500,000.00	
Net Surplus	6,283,461.74	
	$8,783,461.74	
		$17,859,148.48

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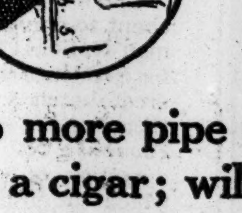

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MINORITY LEADERS PLEDGE AID TO CITY

Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Callahan to Try to Lighten Tax Burden.

WRITE LETTER TO MAYOR

Democrats Outline a Constructive Program of Legislation for the City's Benefit.

Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan, the minority leaders of the Legislature, have written a joint letter to Mayor Mitchel promising to continue their efforts in the Legislature this year to "secure justice to the City of New York and relief from the burden of taxation which now oppresses the city." The writers say they will appeal to all of their associates from New York City in the Legislature, regardless of their party affiliations, to help in securing the enactment of necessary laws.

"Every one recognizes now," the letter states, "that the direct tax imposed last year was both unnecessary and unjust and should not have been imposed. This year there has been introduced in the Legislature an appropriation bill which amounts to more than $57,000,000. This sum does not include any appropriations for special purposes which the Legislature may determine to make, but it is solely for the ordinary expenditure for the maintenance of government. The special bills in the past, as you know, have amounted to several million dollars. We are certain that if this bill is reduced to the point where it represents the actual needs of the government there cannot be the slightest justification for the levy of a single dollar of direct tax this year.

"We also propose to ask the Legislature at this session to grant to the City of New York absolute home rule so far as its own local affairs are concerned. This can be accomplished, first, by the adoption of a constitutional amendment which will give the city the right to manage its affairs without any restrictions or interference whatever, and, second, by the enactment of such legislation at this session as will permit the city to take over control of its affairs so far as the present limitations of the Constitution will permit. We shall urge the Legislature to pass laws so that the immense sums spent annually for the maintenance of the Public Service Commission of the First District, so long as said expenses are to be a city charge, shall be determined absolutely by the city authorities, and we shall urge that the expenses of the Public Service Commission, so far as said commission exercises a State function, shall be paid by the State itself.

"We are going to urge the Legislature to adopt some laws and repeal others which will correct a large portion of the injustice of the past. We shall ask for an apportionment of State highways to the counties comprising New York City in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution, which apportionment will mean a saving to the city of at least $10,000,000. The city has been deprived of its equitable share of State highways for the last ten years. We shall ask for the passage of a law repealing the statute giving State aid to town roads. We shall ask for the repeal of the statutes which require the State to pay taxes on State property for local purposes.

"We shall demand that the Legislature shall not make any appropriation of State funds in the future for purely local purposes. We shall ask that the State shall give the same support to State functions exercised in the City of New York for health, education, &c., that it does to the remainder of the State. Furthermore we shall insist that hereafter the State shall grant to the city its just proportion of the indirect taxes collected within its borders, such as the motor vehicle, excise, and stock transfer tax.

"We shall present to the Legislature a constructive plan for a more equitable distribution of taxation, so that the shortcomings of the personal property tax law may be overcome and those who escape taxation now will be compelled to pay their just share. Bills to carry out these measures of relief have been introduced or are now being prepared. There are other measures which consideration may find to be necessary."

Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Callahan added that they were ready to attend any conference or co-operate with the Mayor in any other way that might be suggested.

COURT CHANGES 3 NAMES.

In One Case Forchheimer, as "Too German," Becomes Turner.

Justice Newburger of the Supreme Court has permitted Fuller Chenery, 16 years old, to change his name to George Allon Fuller. The application was presented by Harry S. Black, Chairman of the Board of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, the petitioner's uncle, who married the only daughter of the late George A. Fuller, the architect and builder.

The petition said young Mr. Fuller wanted to qualify as his grandfather's successor in the Fuller Construction Company.

Mrs. Lina Turner Forchheimer was also permitted to change her name to Lena F. Turner. She is 41 years old and, when in this city, lives at the Waldorf-Astoria. She travels much abroad, and her German-sounding name has caused her annoyance, especially as she spends a good deal of her time in France and Switzerland. She selected the name of Turner because she has a daughter who is studying dramatic art in Paris and who is known as Nellie Turner.

Roland J. Rappaport was permitted to change his name to William West. He is 24 years old and a former vaudeville actor. He recently passed an examination for appointment to the police force, but wished to retain his stage name.

ABERDEENS COMING HERE.

Will Open Their Campaign to Aid Irish Babies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Lord Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada, until recently Viceroy of Ireland, and Lady Aberdeen will leave here tomorrow for New York, where they will begin their campaign to raise funds with which to continue an infants' welfare movement in Ireland. The need of saving the Irish babies at this time to replace the adults killed on European battlefields will be set forth by Lord and Lady Aberdeen on Wednesday night at a meeting in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Civic Forum of New York.

The Aberdeens will also lecture before the Twentieth Century Club in New York and at several meetings which are being arranged at other places in the metropolitan district. Lady Aberdeen is President of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland, which has been carrying on the work for which she is now seeking funds in America. Her plea, it is said, is supported by members of all political and religious organizations in Ireland.

Corporation Counsel Dinner.

A reunion dinner for present and former members of the staff of the Corporation Counsel's office has been planned for Monday evening, March 6. Almet F. Jenks, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, will be toastmaster. Mayor Mitchel, Justice John Proctor Clarke, Frank L. Polk, Counselor to the State Department, and Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy have promised to speak. Governor Whitman has been invited.

Among the former corporation counsels expected to be present are Morgan J. O'Brien, Francis M. Scott, John Whalen, George L. Rives, William B. Ellison, Francis K. Pendleton and Archibald R. Watson.

38 GET VERA CRUZ MEDALS.

Navy Department Awards Honor Trophies for Seizure of Port.

The Navy Department has ordered the award of thirty-eight medals of honor to the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for "deeds of extraordinary heroism and for distinguished conduct during the seizure of Vera Cruz, April 21 and 22, 1914." Medals of honor are only awarded after the most rigid investigation by the Navy Department, and for that reason the announcement is not made until nearly two years after the taking of the Mexican port by the bluejackets and marines under Admiral Fletcher.

The officers to whom the medals have been awarded are:

NAVY.

Admiral Fletcher.

Captains Edwin A. Anderson, H. McL. P. Huse, and William R. Rush.

Commanders William A. Moffett, William K. Harrison, H. O. Stickney, and Rufus Z. Johnston.

Lieut. Commanders Richard Wainwright, Allan Buchanan, Guy W. S. Castle, and Adolphus Staton.

Lieutenants George M. Courts, James P. Lannon, Frank J. Fletcher, Hugh C. Frazer, T. S. Wilkinson, Jr., George M. Lowry, Oscar C. Badger, Paul F. Foster, E. O. McDonnell, Frederick V. McNair, J. C. Townsend, John Grady, C. C. Hartigan, and Jonas H. Ingram.

Surgeons Cary D. Langhorne and Middleton S. Elliott.

Chief Boatswain John S. McCloy.

MARINE CORPS.

Lieut. Cols. Wendell C. Neville and A. W. Catlin.

Majors George C. Reid, Randolph C. Berkeley, and Smedley D. Butler.

Captains John A. Hughes, Walter N. Hill, Eli T. Fryer, and Jesse F. Dyer.

The officers are referred to under the ranks they now hold. Some recipients of the medals were Ensigns or Lieutenants of marines at the time of the seizure of Vera Cruz.

Admiral Fletcher, Captain Huse, and Lieutenants Courts and Fletcher, says Secretary Daniels in announcing the award, "were under fire and were eminent and conspicuous in the performance of their duties." Captain Anderson's "indifference to the heavy fire, to which he himself was exposed at the head of his regiment, showed him to be fearless and courageous in battle." Lieutenant Lannon rescued at the peril of his own life a wounded bluejacket and was desperately wounded. Lieutenant Fraser faced the fire of his own men as well as of the enemy in rescuing a wounded bluejacket, while the conduct of Surgeon Langhorne is rewarded for "extraordinary heroism in battle."

Captain Rush, Commanders Moffett, Harrison, and Stickney, Lieut. Commanders Wainwright, Castle, and Buchanan, Lieutenants Wilkinson, Lowry, Badger, and Foster, Lieut. Col. Neville, Majors Reid and Berkeley, Captains of Marines Hughes, Hill, Fryer, and Dyer, and Surgeon Elliott were "cool and courageous under fire" and "were eminent and conspicuous in their conduct, leading their men with skill and courage." Commanders Sitckney, Moffett, and Harrison commanded the cruisers Prairie, Chester, and San Francisco, which steamed into the inner harbor of Vera Cruz, protected the landings of men, and with their batteries silenced the Mexican artillery on shore.

Lieutenant McDonnell faced the Mexicans' fire while signaling on the top of an exposed building. Chief Boatswain McClow performed services "eminent and conspicuous" throughout the two days of fighting, and remained on duty forty-eight hours with a bullet in his thigh.

Lieut. Col. Catlin, Major Butler, Commander Johnston, Lieut. Commander Staton, and Lieutenants McNair, Townsend, Grady, Hartigan, and Ingram are praised for courage and skill in command of the highest order.

MEZUZAHS FOR JEWISH AID.

Women's Committee Asks President's Wife to Speak.

The Women's Proclamation Committee of the Central Jewish Relief Committee, after a preliminary meeting yesterday morning at the Hotel Astor, announced that the committee plans a mass meeting on Thursday night, at which Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, will be invited to speak. The committee will meet again at the Astor this afternoon. The purpose of the Women's Proclamation Committee is to enroll 1,000 Jewish women to assist the Central Committee.

Among those present yesterday were Mrs N. Taylor Phillips, Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken, Mrs. Emanuel Elzas, Mrs. Harry Fischel, Mrs. Fred Wachtel, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. David Kass, Mrs. P. Leerberg, Mrs. P. A. Toledano, Mrs. M. L. Levenson, Mrs. R. A. Bernstein, Mrs. Samuel Goldberg, and Mrs. Morris Shannolt.

Miss Ernestine Weinstein of Salt Lake City has given the Central Committee 500 golden mezuzahs to be disposed of on Thursday. The mezuzah is a little case containing a parchment scroll, on which is written a sentiment from the Bible, and may be worn as a watch charm. These will assist Miss Weinstein: Fannie Rosenstoch, Mrs. Oscar Shein, Mrs. J. Silverstein, Mrs. Alfred Elumenthal, and Mrs. E. L. Buttenweiser.

The Central Committee will establish campaign headquarters tomorrow in the Broadway Central. "We expect a busy time between now and Friday," said Albert Lucas, Executive Secretary of the committee.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society has received a cablegram from Isidore Hershfield, its special representative in Europe, through the United States Ambassador at Berlin, saying that he has visited Warsaw, Socachew, Skifniewice, Lowicz, Lodz, and Kalisch in Poland, where he found many persons for whom inquiries have been made. He says the need for relief is very great.

ZOO BEAR BITES SMALL BOY.

Polar Jim, in Central Park, Mistakes Fingers for Peanuts.

Jim, the polar bear at the Central Park Zoo, broke his long record for good behavior at noon yesterday and turned berserker for the first time in his life.

Jim lives with his mate in the pit back of the Arsenal. His diet is not supposed to include peanuts donated by little boys, whose interest in bears is supposed to halt at a rail two feet from the cage. Should curious boys climb over or squeeze under the rail, they meet a barrier of wire mesh rising five feet to further restrict investigation of the habits of bears, but not woven closely enough to keep out fingers if they are small.

At noon yesterday Edwin Wallace, 12 years old, of 131 East Fifty-third Street, bearing a big bag of peanuts, began a tour of the menagerie, scattering his goods broadcast among the animals with a fine disregard for feeding hours.

At the polar bear cage Edwin grew generous with his peanut ration, and, climbing up the mesh barrier when no attendant was near, sought to get freer play between the wider bars. Jim, inside, stood on his hind feet and made a lunge for the boy's hand, taking it for more peanuts, and snapped his teeth upon three fingers. The bear held on and the boy yelled.

A man among interested spectators beat the bear's head with a walking stick until he opened his jaws and dropped back.

Dr. Mincher took the boy to Flower Hospital, where the last joint of the middle finger was amputated and deep scratches on the other fingers were dressed.

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Answers to Doubters

WE recently announced the sale of the new **Encyclopaedia Britannica**, 11th edition (guaranteed, authorized and complete), in a compact and convenient "HANDY VOLUME" form, at one-third the price of the Cambridge University issue—the only other issue of this great library—the entire **Encyclopaedia Britannica** shipped under our sweeping guarantee for a first payment of only $1.00 down.

We have received hundreds of letters from people who cannot believe what we said about this bargain in our announcement. We want to answer everyone who has any doubts.

Here are some of the questions we have received and our answers to them.

Questions	Answers
(*a*) "Is it the genuine Britannica that you are selling at a reduction of 64% and on a first payment of only $1.00?"	(*a*) We guarantee that the "Handy Volume" issue is the *genuine* and most recent edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The Britannica is copyrighted in the United States and it is impossible for anyone to sell or offer for sale anything *called* the Encyclopaedia Britannica unless it *is* the genuine work. The "Handy Volume" issue is manufactured by the same printers and binders as the more expensive book, for the Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, the American publishers of the "Handy Volume" issue and the Cambridge University issue.
(*b*) "Do you really mean that you are selling an issue of the Britannica for 64% less than the Cambridge issue and that it is a well-made book? I don't see how you can do it!"	(*b*) *How* we can do it is a long story. Much too long and full of minute detail to tell in this place. It was the result of a long series of experiments—here one saving, there another, both small, then another a little bigger, then a dozen others each so small that by itself it hardly counted, but the dozen together making an appreciable difference. *We* didn't see ourselves *how* it could be done. *But* we *know* it *has* been done. We can prove *that*. If you like the *product* you need not bother over the *process*.
(*c*) "Do I correctly understand your advertisement of the 'Handy Volume' issue of the 11th Edition Britannica to mean that this issue contains absolutely *all* of the contents of the Cambridge University issue, word for word the same? That seems too good to be true."	(*c*) Everything that is in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica issued by Cambridge University of England is in the "Handy Volume" issue; every page, every article, every line of text, every picture in black and white outline or half-tone; every illustration in just the same colors; every map—absolutely the same contents. If we did not send out the *complete* Encyclopaedia Britannica, it would be as fraudulent as if we delivered only the New Testament after advertising the Bible!
(*d*) "I cannot believe that the type is legible. If you have reduced the price and the size, isn't the type in the 'Handy Volume' Britannica so fine that one cannot read it?"	(*d*) Professor Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, a well-known authority on jurisprudence and an eminent botanist, writes us as follows, after seeing and examining the "Handy Volume" issue: *Gentlemen:* *Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 17, 1915.* *The new form of the eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is nothing less than marvelous. To put that great work in such small compass and in so useful a form is of itself an achievement; to do so and yet make a page which I can certify is no more trying to a pair of bad eyes than the original edition, is a landmark in bookmaking. You are doing a public service in putting these indispensable volumes within the reach of everyone.* *Yours very truly,* ROSCOE POUND. This is only one of many letters of the same tenor from people who purchased the higher-priced issue and therefore know the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and who have examined the "Handy Volume" issue.
(*e*) "I want the Britannica and always have wanted it, but I never could afford it. Now the price you are offering it at is so low that I am afraid the print, paper, binding and get-up don't suit the scholarship and reputation of the splendid encyclopaedia I've always longed for."	(*e*) The following letter answers this better than we can. It was written by a professor of English at Harvard who paid three times as much for his set of the Britannica as you will need to pay. *Harvard University, Nov. 17, 1915.* *As a subscriber to the original edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, I have been curious to see how the problem would be solved of making the work more compact and cheaper without rendering it illegible. An examination of the new issue proves that the solution has been found. The type, though smaller, is no less clear than before, the illustrations and maps are in no ways impaired, in appearance the volumes are just as attractive, and the reduction in size makes them infinitely easier to handle. I have seen no achievement in the art of bookmaking more surprising.* *Yours very truly,* W. A. NEILSON.
(*f*) "You guarantee that the contents are the same in the 'Handy Volume' issue as in the Cambridge issue that costs three times as much. Does this mean text only—have you left out the hundreds of beautifully colored maps and color plates?"	(*f*) The maps and color plates are all there and all in the same colors. Not one of them is left out. Most of them are from new color blocks, so that the colors are brighter, clearer, better and more accurate than the last printings of the color plates in the big books. Color-printing and all other details of manufacture are supervised by the publishers and are done for them, not for us, under the same strict rules of "the best, no matter what the cost," that governed the manufacture of the Cambridge issue.
(*g*) "Is there any time limit on this offer? In other words, could I get this set in a year or two, at the same price and on the same terms as now?"	(*g*) We advise you to order now. Orders can be filled promptly from stock now on hand. But there will be a long waiting list when the first supply of sets is exhausted: the second supply will come in slowly, because the manufacture of these fine books cannot be rushed. The offer is limited. We can't say when it will be withdrawn. But you can be sure that you cannot "get this set in a year or two at the same price and on the same terms as now."
(*h*) "What will you do if I order and don't like the books and send them back and they come to you in bad condition? Won't I have to pay for them?"	(*h*) We take all the risk. We expect you to be satisfied. We know the quality of the work that is in the "Handy Volumes" and we know how useful and valuable the Encyclopaedia Britannica is. We want you to test the set. If you are not satisfied, we want the books back and we will return your money. If the books come back showing no signs of use, we should not feel sure that you had given them a fair test. Under no circumstances will you be asked to pay for any damage. (Note: We pay all shipping charges on any set returned because it is not satisfactory—no matter *why*.)
(*i*) "Are the 'Handy Volumes' well bound and solidly made? I have often been disappointed in the quality of materials and the workmanship of books that I've bought from glowing descriptions in circulars and advertisements."	(*i*) The "Handy Volumes" are well made and well bound. What we say of them is simple fact and not "brag." They are made from the same grade of raw materials, paper, cloth and leather, as are used for the more expensive Cambridge issue. The two issues are manufactured by the same paper makers, leather manufacturers, printers and binders. The saving in price does not come from any skimping in quality of materials or of manufacture. There is no skimping.
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SWANN ATTACKED BY LEGISLATORS

Continued from Page 1.

would be livened up if any enemies of Senator Thompson wanted to make a fight on him.

When Assemblyman McQuistion said that he too would demand immediate adoption of his resolution, he was asked if he thought any member of the Assembly would object. He said:

"It is manifestly the duty of the Legislature to act on this matter immediately, and the public generally will be interested in noting who the persons are who attempt to block this investigation."

Mr. McQuistion's resolution, now being prepared by Robert Cumming, head of the Bill Drafting Department, will call for the appointment of a commission, with power to go into the expense accounts of all so-called "junkets," including the trip of Governor Whitman, and the other expenses of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission last Summer, for which $700,000 was appropriated.

The feeling yesterday was that the "lid would be knocked off" when the Legislature convenes tonight and that every one connected with the State Government or the political factions involved would be forced to show his hand and let the public know whether or not he is for the kind of inquiry which Mr. McQuistion holds "is necessary to restore to the legislators who have had no share in the loose handling of funds the confidence of the people."

District Attorney Lauds Black.

District Attorney Swann sent this letter last night to Senator Thompson:

New York, Jan. 23, 1916.

George F. Thompson, Chairman, New York City.

My Dear Senator: While the investigation of the accounts of your committee is proceeding rapidly, I feel that we can arrive at all the facts with even greater expedition if you and the members of the committee who actually stopped at the Biltmore would get in closer touch with this office.

Mr. Black, who is assisting me in this matter, has an expert knowledge of the theory of accounting. He was counsel for the American Audit Company, which installed the system of accounts at the Waldorf-Astoria and other big hotels and is familiar with the system in operation at the Biltmore; so there is no difficulty in developing the exact facts, as shown by the hotel's accounts. But there are doubtless many facts not appearing on the accounts themselves with which the members of your committee are more familiar.

This office will be particular to arrange conferences with you or any member or officer of your committee, so as not to interfere in the least with the important work you have undertaken.

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD SWANN,
District Attorney.

After receiving this letter, Senator Thompson said last night:

"I am willing to help the District Attorney in any way in my power. I am just as anxious as the District Attorney to know if these accounts are straight, and I will get in touch with Judge Swann the first thing in the morning. I shall do everything I can to get the members of the committee to submit individual accountings. I am very pleased to know that we shall have the assistance of Mr. Black."

Theatre Tickets in Bill.

The information obtained on Saturday by Assistant District Attorney William H. Black, that $790.67 of the expense money which was "pro-rated" as a restaurant charge among various members of the Thompson Committee was really spent for "incidentals," including a charge of $170.20 for theatre tickets, served to stir up more trouble yesterday. Mr. Black found items in the list such as $31.80 for taxicabs, $230.75 for baggage, $50.79 for laundry, $246.45 for telephones, and a charge of 90 cents for a barber and 50 cents for valet service.

Senator Thompson, after looking over the list, had this to say:

"There never was a squarer bill of any committee which went out of Albany than this which is attracting the attention of the District Attorney. After going over it the only thing I find left that might be unnecessary is the charge for theatre tickets. I have figured it all out carefully."

The item charged as baggage, the Senator said, was really for railroad fares.

Senator Thompson's statement, in effect, that it seemed strange to him that William H. Black, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, the General Committee of Tammany Hall, and one of the managers of the campaign for Edward E. McCall, Tammany's choice for Mayor in 1913, should have been selected to conduct the investigation by Mr. Swann brought on another controversy. Mr. McCall was removed from the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission as a result of the Thompson Committee investigation.

"There is no politics in this investigation I am making," said District Attorney Swann when the matter was called to his attention, "and I want to say particularly that it was not inspired by a desire on any one's part to even up for the removal of Mr. McCall. The newspapers called this Thompson committee matter to my attention in publishing Assemblyman McQuistion's statement. It seemed to me that this statement required investigation, and I then heard of another case of the same kind in connection with the same committee.

"I found that the investigation required the services of a man of experience in the county, and in looking over my office staff I selected Mr. Black, who was formerly a Commissioner of Accounts and who had an expert knowledge of the theory of accounting. There is no one better qualified than he to unravel a mesh of intricate figures. It never occurred to me when I chose him that he was the Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall. I haven't the remotest idea of what Judge McCall has to do with this case. I haven't seen Judge McCall but once in three months, and that was at a public dinner over the tables, and I had no conversation with him then. I don't see how in the world he can be connected with the investigation."

Black Was McCall's Manager.

On hearing this Senator Thompson laughed.

"So Judge Swann didn't know that Black was Judge McCall's manager?" was his comment.

Governor Whitman, who has been stopping at the St. Regis, left for Albany at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had a talk with Public Service Commissioner William Hayward at the hotel, but would make no statement except that he was anxious to have a thorough investigation of the charges. Mr. Hayward, who was counsel to the Thompson Committee, had this to say:

"Not only do I court an inquiry, but it seems to me that it would be unfair not to have it after all this talk and insinuation. The investigation should be very thorough, too.

"When the Biltmore Hotel bill was rendered, after our initial investigating steps, I was very careful to look over the items charged against me. Of course the big committee room was placed against my name, as I was then the counsel, and also the expenses of my five assistants. But a scrutiny of the bill showed me that despite warnings to the hotel people they had included items I considered personal. The bill, for instance had on my laundry account and the price of my railroad fare to Washington when I went to the Gridiron dinner. It had a bill for a box of cigars and other similar items. All told these items amounted to between $40 and $45 and I sent to the hotel a check for $50 to cover what I deemed personal expenditures."

Controller Travis said last night that no vouchers for Governor Whitman's trip had been received by his Department.

"Last Summer," he said, "it was published in all of the newspapers that I had received some bills which I rejected as vouchers. They were supposed to be for part of the expense of the trip. I required itemized vouchers for all the bills which were sent back. All vouchers which are received by me are on file and open to the public. I am not a member of the Panama-Pacific Commission and know nothing of the vouchers."

THOMPSON FIGHT SPLITS LEGISLATURE

Line-up of Barnes Forces Against Whitman and Sweet May Come Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Every matter before the Legislature of 1916 has paled into insignificance before the fight over the Thompson Legislative Committee. Leaders of the Senate majority, controlled by William Barnes, believe that Governor Whitman has much to do with the determination of Speaker Sweet to kill the Thompson investigation, and they have declared that they will stand by Senator Thompson to the end. Legislation favored by Speaker Sweet will travel a hard road in the Senate. The fate of Governor Whitman's budget bill is in doubt, and it is not at all improbable that the question of the Governor's renomination will be in the balance before the termination of the fight that has split wide open the Republican organization at Albany.

In the meanwhile, there are being prepared all sorts of resolutions for introduction tomorrow night providing for investigation of the expenditures of legislative committees, past and present. Speaker Sweet said tonight he was in favor of such investigations, which is taken to mean that Governor Whitman takes the same stand.

Among the resolutions to be considered is one providing for an investigation of the Governor's trip de luxe to the Panama-Pacific Exposition last Summer. It was stated tonight by a high official of the Controller's office that in November Controller Travis received the vouchers for the Whitman trip, and after looking them over refused to approve them. He sent them back to the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission for revision.

Whitman Vouchers Not Approved.

It had been said at the Controller's office that the vouchers for the Whitman trip were in a freight car, lost, strayed, or stolen, between San Francisco and New York. It was the vouchers for general expenditures at the New York Exposition Building that have taken the long way home. The vouchers for the Whitman trip were received by Controller Travis late in November, when he refused to approve them. Speaker Sweet was on the Governor's train.

"Late in November the Controller's office received from San Francisco a batch of 100 or more vouchers for expenses of the New York Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission," said Deputy Controller James A. Wendell tonight. "There were included certain vouchers for expenses incurred by the Governor on his trip to the exposition. All of the vouchers were not for the Whitman trip, nor were they separated. There were bills for a dozen dinners or more. I don't know how many of them Governor Whitman gave. I do know that vouchers for certain expenses of the Governor's party were in the lot.

Bills Not Itemized.

"These bills or vouchers were examined and did not fulfill the requirements of the Controller's office, in that some of them were not itemized and there were patent mistakes in others. Therefore, because they were not regarded as properly made vouchers, they were sent back to the Exposition Commission for revision and correction. I don't know what has become of them. They have never been returned to the Controller.

"I repeat, there was no separate list of vouchers for the Whitman trip, but it is true that the Controller's office refused to approve certain bills for the Whitman trip to San Francisco last Summer."

Parliamentary courtesy has been eliminated from the situation here. It is a fight of the Barnes-controlled Senate against the Whitman-Sweet Assembly combination. Each has the knife out for the other, and what looked like a dull legislative session is bristling with all sorts of possibilities. Since the Republican State Committee refused Governor Whitman an indorsement for the Presidential nomination at Chicago, upon which he had set his heart, the situation has been growing more and more strained. It happens that the line-up for and against Senator Thompson is identical almost with that on the Governor's budget, and if the Assembly ends the Thompson Committee the Governor's budget, which had been adopted as the official Appropriation bill of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, will face opposition at the hands of the members of the Senate Finance Committee.

All doubt of what William Barnes was going to do in the situation vanished tonight when Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee, who represents Albany County and whose views are regarded as coinciding with those of Mr. Barnes, said that a majority of the Republicans controlling the Senate would back Senator George F. Thompson to the limit in the fight that is being made upon the hotel expense accounts of his committee.

Sage Defends Thompson.

"We who have worked with him know that George Thompson is as honest as the day is long," said Senator Sage. "We know, too, that he is as fearless a man as ever had public office. When he starts after a thing he goes the limit, no matter who gets in the way. He has done good work. He has made good on what he started out to do, what the representatives of the people commissioned him to do. Who says that it wasn't a good job to put off the Public Service Commission the men he put off? If he did a good job, why this unseemly and sudden and strenuous effort to stop him at the half-way point? Personally, I believe he is very close on the trail of some one in New York who is deeply and personally interested in having his investigation stopped.

"And who knows that George Thompson might not find something amiss in an extension of his inquiry? Why eliminate the up-State Public Service Commission from the investigation? There might not be anything wrong. I have never heard there was. But it would put the Second District Commission in a better light if it went through an investigation unscathed.

"It should be understood by the people of the State that his colleagues wouldn't believe Senator Thompson would do a dishonest thing under any circumstances. In the present discussion of the committee's hotel bill there has been done the same thing that has always been done with such expense accounts. This rumpus is picayune in its character and dastardly in its purpose.

"There was a hotel bill of about $5,000 for twenty men for thirty-two days. That's about $9 a day. I know personally that is not a big charge for stopping at New York City hotels. The State got off easy, considering what the committee accomplished.

"Now, Speaker Sweet is very strong in the Assembly. He wields a vast power over the Assemblymen, some of whom are not as strong characters as they might be. He may be able to halt the Thompson Committee, but what I am determined upon is that the people should know that Thompson is not to blame, and that if his investigation is stopped it is not his fault, but the fault of some one else. Speaker Sweet and whoever aids him must take the responsibility.

"Let any citizen who wants to form a fair idea of the situation reflect upon District Attorney Swann's entrance into the squabble. What has Tammany Hall against George Thompson? Answer that. What reasons are there for stopping the committee's work? That is the real question."

Senator Sage was asked how far he thought Assemblyman McQuistion would get with his resolution for an investigation of the expenditures of legislative committees in general.

"Oh, not very far, I should say," he replied.

This resolution, carrying an appropriation, must be acted upon by the Senate Finance Committee.

This committee is still holding up the nominations of Henry M. Hodge and Oscar S. Straus as members of the First District Public Service Commission, named to replace men displaced by Senator Thompson's investigation. If his fellow Senators on the committee confirm their belief that Thompson is to be turned down by a movement that Governor Whitman is concerned in, the disposition of these two Whitman nominations is in some doubt. Thompson is personally leading the opposition to Hodge, whose nomination he believes Lemuel Eli Quigg inspired.

Sweet for Investigation.

Speaker Sweet was at his home in Phoenix, Oswego County, tonight. Over the long-distance telephone he said that he was for an investigation of the Thompson Committee or any other committee.

"If there is a feeling in the Legislature that there should be an investigation of the Thompson Committee or any other committee, I am perfectly willing to aid in bringing about such an inquiry," he said. "If we are going to investigate we might as well do a good job. I know nothing about the Thompson Committee affairs except what I have read, but if there is something radically wrong in the method of keeping accounts, or if, as intimated, there has been falsification of accounts, I think the public should know about it. The Legislature can find out, and I dare say if resolutions are put in tomorrow night, calling for an investigation, they will be well received. The system must be remedied if it is as bad as has been said.

"Furthermore, some action should be taken to prevent committees from going ahead and spending money on their own initiative. They should be limited to the amount set aside for them by the Legislature. I have an idea there will be some definite understanding as to this feature before we adjourn this session of the Legislature."

Governor Whitman returned to Albany tonight and refused to discuss the belief of Senate leaders that he is backing Speaker Sweet in the war against Thompson. He said he did not wish to be interviewed upon any subject.

Senate leaders fear that Sweet will be able to kill the Thompson investigation before it has a chance to reach the up-State Public Service Commission. Democratic Assemblymen are pretty well controlled by Tammany Hall and Tammany is out to "get" Thompson. Besides, Speaker Sweet has power of life and death over pet local bills of up-State Republican Assemblymen.

Fight Is Political.

Few, if any, of the members of the Legislature regard the attack on the Biltmore Hotel bill of the Thompson Committee as a bona fide fight for honesty. In the Legislature it is a plain and simple political fight. It is more than probable that the public sentiment favoring an investigation of committee accounts will result in the appointment of a committee that will keep the lid on. Practically no member could act on a committee without a personal bias, for all of the old members have been on committees which followed the Thompson method of prorating expenses.

Of course Speaker Sweet will put through the investigation program in the Assembly, but the Senate will fix it up to suit other persons than Sweet and Assemblyman McQuistion. It will take money to have an investigation and the Senate has a firm hold on the State's purse strings. There is not going to be a great deal of investigating.

Senator George F. Argetsinger, protegé of Boss Aldridge of Rochester, Governor Whitman's political friend, said tonight that he was an anti-investigator

"At the same time, I don't believe that 1915 and 1916 committees are bound by the prerogatives of the 1912 committees," he said.

This means that Senator Argetsinger intended to say that it was not necessary for a committee today to spend the State's cash as was done in the old days. At the same time he isn't anxious for an investigation of the San Francisco affair The Senator was Chairman last Summer of a committee to investigate industrial affairs and he spent $300 of a $5,000 appropriation

Resolutions providing for investigation of committee expenditures will be introduced tomorrow night by Assemblyman McQuistion, Senator Lockwood, and Senator Bennett, all of New York City. No one here takes the proposed investigation of committee expenditures seriously The one big question is whether or not the Thompson committee shall be killed. It is Speaker Sweet's program to kill in the Ways and Means Committee the two resolutions, one providing for $30,000 for the Thompson committee, and the other for an extension of its life from Feb. 1 to March 1.

Effort Is to Stop Thompson.

To stop Thompson, who is headed for the up-State Public Service Commission, is the big object. While Speaker Sweet says he is in favor of paying any bills regularly contracted by the committee, and that his one determination is to put a stop to the investigation of the committee, he has heard that the committee now owes the Biltmore a hotel bill of $21,000, and he is expected to emphasize this as a substantiation of his charge that Thompson has been frittering away the State's money. He has asked Thompson for an itemized list of what he wants to do with the $30,000, and Senator Thompson has promised it.

The fact that Controller Travis had refused to approve the bills for the Whitman trip to the coast came out of the clear sky and will have a strong effect on the proposal of investigations. Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam, on the first night of the legislative session introduced a resolution calling for the submission by the Controller of all vouchers for expenditures of the New York Panama-Pacific Commission. He said at the time he purposed an investigation which would show up the Governor. There have been frequent rumors about the Capitol as to the size and nature of certain of the Whitman trip bills.

Governor's Train de Luxe.

The Governor's party traveled on a special train of five cars, one of which, a private observation car, was used exclusively by Governor Whitman. The other cars were a diner, a baggage car, and two compartment cars. The twenty-day trip is said to have cost from $25,000 to $35,000. In the party with the Governor were Mrs. Whitman, eight members of the Governor's Staff, Speaker and Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Schoeneck, wife of Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck, Senator and Mrs. Whitney, and several minor State officials.

Further interest was aroused in the Panama-Pacific end of the situation when it was learned tonight that when the furnishings of the New York exposition building were disposed of, silverware, cut glass, and tableware, said to have cost $20,000 and bearing the State seals, had been sent to the Executive Mansion. A representative of the Controller's office, who was in San Francisco when the silverware was shipped East, said it came by express. It is said to have arrived in due time at the Executive Mansion. While the heavy silverware came quickly by express, the vouchers for the expenditure of almost $750,000 were sent East by freight, and have not arrived.

HORTON FILES ACCOUNTS.

Shows How Civil Service Committee Spent $25,000 Appropriation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—With the expenses of the Thompson legislative committee under criticism, Senator Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo tonight submitted an accounting showing what the Senate Committee on Civil Service had done with the $25,000 appropriated at the last session for the investigation carried on during the recess. Senator Horton is Chairman of the committee.

Senator Horton thinks that the expenditures of his committee have been very modest and the work accomplished justifies him in asking the Legislature for $10,000 more to continue the investigation of the State's Civil Service.

The report shows transportation and hotel expenses for the seven members of the committee and ten accountants of $1,498.05. Postage, telegrams, and telephone cost $279.01. Office equipment, stationary, and printing are put down for $2,029.20. A total of $4,119.32 is charged against general administration, including salaries for clerks and investigators. The largest item is for the collection and verification of data, $9,023.72. Clerical service, stenographers, and typists cost $6,036.68. The committee's tabulations total $23,122.80. Senator Horton said that there were outstanding bills of $1,875, which would about exhaust the appropriation of $25,000.

"I think there is no one familiar with the work performed who will say that there have been useless expenditures by the committee," said Senator Horton. "I am particularly pleased that traveling expenses have been kept to the low figure of $1,500, an average of $187 a month for the committee and its examiners. While the clerical charges amount to a considerable figure, it must be borne in mind that this work included the distribution to State employes of 20,000 cards and the tabulation of the information gained thereby. If any one wishes to inspect the committee's expenditures, he will find a careful record of every cent expended."

CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

Philanthropy You Can Afford

How often have you wished that you had money enough to take care of the poor and helpless?

What satisfaction is there so great as the knowledge that your kindness has brought happiness to a despairing fellow creature?

Well, here's your chance to know yourself, to prove to your conscience that you haven't been bluffing.

There is a Belgian child right at your elbow, now.

His wasted, ragged little body is across the seas, but his spirit is talking to you.

Give him aid! Save his life! He'll die of want if you turn away.

Here's your chance to be a philanthropist for so very little.

YOU CAN CLOTHE ONE INFANT	FOR	$1.50
— TWO INFANTS	"	3.00
— FIVE INFANTS	"	7.50
YOU CAN CLOTHE A GIRL OR BOY	"	2.00
— FIVE OF THEM	"	10.00

Here's a chance to save a life without risking yours. A child saved from death in the winter fields is just as much saved as though he were spectacularly pulled out of the water or carried out of a burning building.

There are three million ragged, barefoot outcasts facing a worse death than drowning—enduring the slow torture, the horrible agony of famine and exposure.

Will you save one of them?

The job is up to America. No other country can do the work.

It's a privilege to share in your country's superb enterprise.

It's an honor to contribute to such a cause.

Don't start talking war—don't confuse the issue by arguing sympathy with this nation or that.

It isn't a question as to whether you believe in the rights of Germany or England, France or Austria, but whether you believe in death by cold and hunger.

And believing without acting isn't worth a shoestring.

Belgium can't wear sympathy.

Belgium has had pity enough.

She must have clothes and shoes—NOW.

Checks or money orders may be sent to Wm. C. Potter, Treasurer, Guaranty Trust Company. The following banks have agreed for convenience of contributors to accept checks or money orders (Payable to Wm. C. Potter):—Corn Exchange Bank and Branches; Guaranty Trust Company, Astor Trust Company, American Exchange National Bank, Chase National Bank, Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Mutual Bank.

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Equitable Building, New York.

DISPLACE PLATINUM WITH CHEAP ALLOY

Tungsten and Molybdenum, Usually Worth $600 a Ton, Said to Rival $1,600,000 Metal.

GREAT BOON TO DENTISTRY

New Line of Scientific Research Opened—May Be Soldered and Is Non-Corrosive.

The announcement of a discovery that tungsten and molybdenum, two metals found in comparatively large quantities in this country, can be substituted for platinum in dental work is to be made at the meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers to be held in this city next month.

This discovery was made by Prof. Frank Alfred Fahrenwald of the Case School of Applied Sciences, Cleveland, Ohio, after a prolonged series of research tests and experiments conducted under the auspices of the Research Foundation of the National Dental Association, and it is believed by scientists who have been informed of the discovery that it will have far-reaching effects in dentistry and probably in other sciences and industries in which rare metals are used.

An authority on metallurgy who had received an advance copy of Dr. Fahrenwald's paper that is to be read next month at the Mining Engineers' meeting said last night that the discovery probably would open up an entirely new line of scientific research regarding the uses of these metals, and that he considered the discovery one of the most remarkable that had been made in metallury during recent years.

As about one-third of the world's supply of platinum is used for dentistry at the present time, and the price of this metal before the war ranged from $40 to $50 an ounce, and has jumped to $100 an ounce since, the dicsovery of a substitute is expected to have great commercial value. Both tungsten and molybdenum sold at between $600 and $700 a ton before the war, but owing to their demand for the manufacture of the highest grades of steel they have advanced to between $3,000 and $4,000 a ton since the war began. Both of them increase the tensile strength of steel to a great degree and molybdenum is said to double the resistance. Molybdenum steel is being used for the inner tubes of two huge guns now being made in the foreign armament factories, and in the manufacture of projectiles that are capable of piercing armor plate. The largest deposits of this metal on earth are found in Maine, while tungsten is found in considerable quantity in Colorado. There are many other uses to which the metals are put, including the films in incandescent lamps.

Professor Fahrenwald's researches proved that while each metal by itself was brittle and hard, when they were alloyed with one another and treated in a gold bath they not only formed a perfect substitute for platinum, but were superior to platinum for dental work in some respects. The alloy conducts heat to a lesser degree than platinum, according to his paper on the subject, and makes possible the production of work that hitherto has been impossible.

Dr. Fahrenwald has a paper on the subject of his discovery in the January issue of the Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in which he says that the substitute for platinum can be soldered, is non-corrosive, and that it will not oxidize when treated with the gold bath.

NIGHT SCHOOLS ASK RELIEF.

10,000 Graduates to March to City Hall to Make Protest.

Graduates of the evening schools of this city to the number of 10,000 or more will meet in Union Square next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock and will march to City Hall and present to the Mayor or some other official a petition demanding relief from the restrictions imposed upon the evening schools by the present city administration in its attempt to economize. This was announced last night by Julius Guttag of 42 Wall Street, President of the Association of Evening High School Alumni of New York, and by Joseph M. Lotsch, secretary.

The committee to handle the matter met Saturday night at the Harlem branch of the New York Public Library. A motion was carried to have the evening students in each Aldermanic district urge their Alderman to vote a bond isue of $250,000 to be devoted to the evening schools alone.

"Something must be done at once," said Mr. Guttag last night. "In the elementary evening schools the stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and civil service courses have been eliminated. In the trade schools instruction is given only three nights in the weeek, instead of six. In the evening high schools the courses in domestic science, home economics, gymnastics, structural drawing, and applied electricity have been eliminated, and instruction in three trade subjects is limited to persons already at work in the trades they want to study. About 40 per cent. of the students in the evening schools are seriously affected."

CITY BREVITIES.

Some of the new duties of the police were explained by Commissioner Woods in Metropolitan Temple Methodist Episcopal Church last night. Nowadays, the Commissioner said, policemen lecture in the schools, make up sums of money to relieve the poor, and organize junior police to set boys on the path of goodness instead of evil.

Ten pupils of the Institution for the Improved Instruction for Deaf Mutes at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, who struck on Thursday because the principal refused to dismiss Howard Covey, instructor in carpentry, will not be allowed to come back, it was said at the school yesterday.

Two fires occurred within an hour yesterday at 324 East Forty-second Street. The first was in the basement. In putting that out the firemen chopped a hole in the floor of a room upstairs. It is believed a spark lodged in a bed there and caused the second fire.

Edward Hicks and his wife, Lillian, were found dead in their apartment at 280 West Fourth Street yesterday afternoon, having been asphyxiated by gas escaping from a stove.

In a collision between his milk wagon and a surface car yesterday morning at Third Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, Christian Bachman of 443 East Fifty-second Street was mortally injured.

Four men, wanted by the police for shooting Samuel and Herman Finkelstein in their poolroom at 258 East Houston Street on Jan. 14, and arrested in Boston, were held in the Essex Market Court yesterday for examination. They were found through clothing sent to Boston by a young woman.

Mrs. Clara Flynn of 348 East Fifty-ninth Street attempted suicide yesterday afternoon in front of a drug store at Fifty-fourth Street and Second Avenue by taking carbolic acid. She was taken to the prison ward of Bellevue. Her condition is not serious.

Patrick Lynch, a gateman on the Eighth Avenue elevated railway, was locked up at the West 123d Street Police Station last night on a charge of felonious assault made by his wife Delia. She alleged that he threw her out of a window of their apartment on the first floor of 305 West 118th Street into an areaway. Lynch said she fell out of the window.

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Excess Uric Acid Reduced in 3 Days

Uric acid, which causes so much suffering from rheumatism, gout and other kidney and bladder disorders, is reduced and the digestion improved usually in two or three days, simply by drinking all the Man-a-cea water one can. This is not only a simple and easy treatment, but a pleasant one as well, since Man-a-cea is a natural and delicious mineral water, so free from any medicinal taste as to be a most agreeable table water. It is widely prescribed by physicians in diabetes, Bright's disease and other serious troubles.

Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other high-class grocers. Served at best hotels and clubs.

NO LONG TERM FOR STRAUS.

Public Service Head Tells Governor He Can Serve Only Two Years.

Before Governor Charles S. Whitman returned to Albany yesterday afternoon, after two days in this city, he said he had been unable to decide on the succesors of J. Sergeant Cram and George V. S. Williams as members of the Public Service Commission. He had urger Oscar S. Straus, the new Chairman, to accept a five years' term instead of the short term of two years, but had met with a refusal. He referred the newspaper men to Mr. Straus, who made this statement:

"I was compelled to decline Governor Whitman's plea to take the five-year term, to be vacant when Mr. Cram's term expires. It involves too laborious a task if a man takes his work seriously, and I am doing that. As a matter of fact, I was drafted into my present place after the Governor had not only pleaded for, by insisted on, my acceptance.

"I took it as a civic duty. My work heretofore has been more in the line of national and international work, but I trust that we may even within two years restore to public confidence the local public service body. If at the end of that period I am still wanted and can consistently acept an offer, it is time enough then to think of future service. I do not feel that I could accept a longer term than I have, and I told the Governor so frankly when he asked me today."

Governor Whitman said he would appoint a successor today to John B. Riley, the deposed Superintendent of Prisons. While the Governor would not commit himself, it was said that Frank E. Wade of Buffalo would get the post.

The Governor's visitors yesterday included William Hayward and Henry W. Hodge, Public Service Commissioners, and Frank H. Hitchcock, a former Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

SAYS SALOON IS DOOMED.

Rector Resigns from Church to Help in Anti-Liquor Fight.

The Rev. Dr. James Empringham, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Syracuse, N. Y., who has resigned his charge to become superintendent of the Metropolitan District of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, in preaching his farewell sermon in that city last night said he would devote the rest of his life to the fight against the saloon.

"What led me to the decision to take up this fight?" Dr. Empringham said. "My five main reasons are my five sons. My people in England are giving themselves in war time to save their country. I am an American citizen. I cannot do less than give myself for my country in time of peace to protect her from a dreadful foe that not only destroys the bodies of my fellow-men but ruins their souls.

"Billy Sunday's 'booze sermon' helped precipitate and hasten action toward which I had already been long inclining. I hope to join my efforts with the other members of the league staff in New York so effectively that the churches of New York City of all denominations will be quickened to a sense of their responsibility and be better prepared for that 'booze sermon' when Sunday comes to New York next Winter.

"The liquor traffic is doomed. Prohibition is inevitable. I do not pretend to say whether it will come nationally in five, ten, or fifteen years. But it cannot be stopped. I want a hand in it. I would rather run to meet it, face to the front, gladly doing my share to hasten the blessings that will come from it, then, struggling and protesting, to be dragged by the scruff of the neck to a higher plane of civilization by somebody with clearer vision and greater courage than myself."

Recluse, Found Dead, Had $3,000.

Old John Cuneo, who was known in the financial district as "John the Bootblack," was found dead last night in his room at 11 Washington Street, where he had lived for three years practically a recluse. He is thought to have been dead three days. He was about 60 years old. Sewed up in the pocket of an old coat the police found $30 in eash and bank books showing a balance of more than $3,000. A number of steamship schedules of the Italian lines, lying on a table near the body, led the police to believe that Cuneo had been planning to return shortly to his native country.

EXPLORER COOK SHY OF SHIP REPORTERS

The Doctor Hides on Liner as a Press Boat Comes Alongside in the Narrows.

RETURNS FROM DENMARK

Ford Peace Party Members on Board Almost Come to Blows, a Kristianiafjord Officer Says.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, returned last night from Northern Europe on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord, in company with seven representatives of the Ford peace expedition, who sailed from this port on the Oscar II. on Dec. 4.

When reporters boarded the liner at Quarantine Dr. Cook could not be found in the saloons, on deck, or in his cabin.

One of the ship's officers told the reporters that the explorer had been to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Russia in connection with a moving picture scheme, but that he did not wish for publicity.

"He was standing with me at the rail," the officer said, "when your boat came alongside and asked who you were. When I replied that it was a press boat, Dr. Cook shook his head sadly and said, 'Excuse me.' Then he went away."

The names of the seven Ford people on board were Laurence Darmour, Joseph D. Golden, Phillip A. Warner, and Robert Cushing, in the first cabin, and S. Higgins, S. Hill, and Christopher Phillips, in the second cabin.

The only one of the seven who could be found by the reporters was Mr. Warner, and he fled below to his cabin and locked himself in before the reporters could speak to him.

One of the senior officers of the Kristianiafjord smiled when asked about the Ford party on board and said he understood they were part of the big staff hired by the peace advocate to go over on the Oscar II. on Dec. 4. He added that the men had a lively argument on Saturday night, which nearly ended in a fight and they appeared not to have entirely recovered their poise as yet. The officer said he did not know what the quarrel was about.

The body of Lloyd W. Bingham, a member of the Ford peace party, who died of pneumonia shortly after his arrival at Christiania, was brought back to New York on the Kristianiafjord.

The passenger list included Oscar J. Frances, secretary to the United States Minister at Stockholm; Fernando Lera, Secretary to the Mexican Legation at Christiania; David Bergstrom, Norwegian Consul General to Montreal, and Michael Godolsky, a representative of the Russian Government, on his way to Washington to confer with the Ambassador. He attracted the attention of the passengers by traveling in the second cabin, which was considered unusual for a Government official when there were cabins vacant in the first class.

To Bar Loan Sharks from Mails.

A bill designed to put an end to the activities of loan sharks who evade prosecution under local usury laws by sending the money to the borrower from another State has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator O'Gorman. The act which was drafted by former Assistant District Attorney Walter S. Heilborn, makes it a crime to deposit in the mails any money or thing intended to be used in a transaction contravening the usury laws of any State. Mr. Heilborn, when conducting a campaign against loan sharks under District Attorneys Whitman and Perkins discovered that a large number of usurers were escaping prosecution by mailing the money to the borrower from another State.

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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What the Tungsten filament did for electricity Rice's Gloss Mill White does for daylight. By treating ceilings and walls with it you can increase the daylight in your plant from 19% to 36%—save from half to three quarters of an hour of the time you now burn artificial lights.

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RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

A. L. MOHLER SEVERELY HURT

Union Pacific President Falls When Skating and May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—A. L. Mohler, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, lies in a critical condition at the Immanuel Hospital here as a result of having fallen when skating at a local park early this morning. He suffered concussion of the brain and probably other extremely serious injuries. Mr. Mohler had not recovered consciousness at a late hour tonight.

With his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. W. W. Smith, Mr. Mohler motored to the park. He had essayed only a few strokes when he fell heavily, landing squarely on the back of his head. For ten minutes he lay outstretched upon the ice before assistance was obtained to carry him to his automobile. Because of his weight, the efforts of Mrs. Mohler, the chauffeur and some small boys to lift him into the car were futile.

Mrs. Mohler remained at the bedside of her husband at the hospital throughout the day. Physicians said they would be unable to ascertain the actual extent of his injuries until he regained consciousness. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Mohler stirred restlessly and partly turned his body. The attending physicians grasped at this in the hope that the injuries to his head might be confined to the concussion. Had the skull been fractured, it was said, this body movement would have been impossible. Late in the afternoon other favorable symptoms manifested themselves.

Says 'Water Grabbers' Are Refuted

Gifford Pinchot, President of the National Conservation Association, said yesterday that the report on water power just made to the Senate by the Secretary of Agriculture had disproved the only argument of the "water power grabbers." He said: "The report shows that where the water power grabbers have complained most loudly about retarding development by the conservation movement—in Washington, Oregon, and California—development has gone on, until it is now actually in excess of market requirements."

False Alarm Frightens Patients.

A new porter at the German Hospital in Brooklyn, Siegfried Rathselder, who has been employed two days, rang the special fire alarm in the office of the building yesterday afternoon when he mistook the alarm for the electric light switch for one part of the hospital. Many of the patients were frightened when the engines arrived in front of the building, but nurses and internes restored order when Rathselder admitted his mistake.

A Noteworthy Sale of Hampton Furniture

WITHIN the next few weeks the Hampton Shops will move into their picturesque new gothic home which they are building for themselves in Fiftieth Street a few doors East of Fifth Avenue just opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Strikingly original methods of arrangement and display have been devised to present Hampton Furniture in an environment of extraordinary distinction.

In anticipation of the removal it has been deemed advisable to place on sale at attractive prices a number of single pieces and complete suites.

These are noteworthy examples of Hampton Furniture in all that the name implies of artistry in design and integrity of construction.

With each of our spacious galleries contributing much that is of interest and importance on this occasion any tabulation of the special offerings would be inadequate.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK

Thursday Feb. 3

The New York City Telephone Directory GOES TO PRESS

All new telephone listings and all changes in present listings should be arranged for on or before that date in order to have them appear in this new issue.

Residents of apartment houses having Private Branch Exchange Telephone service may have their names listed in this new directory in connection with the apartment house telephone number for only *$3.00 a year.*

Arrangements for advertising in this "most used and most useful book in New York" should be made at once. Advertising forms close January 25th.

Telephone, write or call at our nearest Commercial Office for full information about telephone service, listings or advertising in the new directory.

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115 W. 38th St.	Greeley	12090
72 E. 42d St.	Murray Hill	12090
9 E. 59th St.	Plaza	12090
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109 W. 125th St.	Morningside	12090
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8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica	12000

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70 Main St.	Flushing	12014

RICHMOND HILL—634 Napier Ave.	Richmond Hill	12014
LONG ISLAND CITY—Bridge Plaza North.	Astoria	12014
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1916.

RAILWAY PROFITS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Financial Chronicle's computation of net earnings for 246,910 miles of railway in November shows a phenomenal increase, $50,002,894, against the previous maximum increase, $19,974,158. The increase is so beyond precedent that the total is the maximum on record for both gross and net. Of seventy-four roads only one shows a decrease worthy of specification. Perhaps the most gratifying feature is the fact that earnings have overtaken expenses, so that the great increase in net is above an increase in expenses of $16,307,728. The railways are making steam rapidly, and if the tendency is not checked the old range of values will be attained. But if it shall be checked there can be no hope of a revival of conservative demand for railway securities. How necessary it is that the investment demand for railway securities shall be strengthened is disclosed by recent publications far removed from speculative or Wall Street influences.

The practice of insurance companies and banks is the highest evidence of investment values. They put their money behind their opinions, and without their money there is scant picking in the money market for those who need cash. For that reason exceptional interest attaches to the investment standards revealed in the last statement of the banks of the United States and of a leading insurance company. According to the report of the Controller of the Currency the investments of 27,000 banks in railway securities during last year increased 1.73 per cent. That is the smallest increase for any class of security, national bonds excepted. The favored investment was public utility bonds, which increased 13.70 per cent. The largest increase in total was in State, city, and municipal bonds, but their percentage of increase was only 10.31. Savings banks added $55,000,000 of public utility bonds, and reduced their holdings of railway bonds by $20,000,000. Curiously enough, national banks bought more railway bonds than public utility bonds. State banks preferred utility bonds. Other vagaries may be remarked in the shifts of the year, but there is no mistaking the evidence that railway issues are in disfavor.

The New York Life Insurance Company is spreading before the public its experience that its railway bonds are the least remunerative on its assorted list, and the smallest proportion of securities owned. Farm loans pay best, and are in largest proportion. It is easy to remember when railway bonds were the most favored investment, and when farm loans were too dangerous for any but the venturesome. Fortunes were lost in them at a time when farm values were being increased by the construction of railways, which now has stopped. If it were not for the existence of railways, it is impossible to say how much would have to be marked off the ten billions of farm produce marketed last year, and how much more off the values beneath the $646,961,371 of farm mortgages held by 139 insurance companies. That is 40 per cent. of all mortgage loans of insurance companies, whereas 86 per cent. of bank mortgages are on town and city property.

These figures deflect influences permanent in their character. The advance in crop culture is so great and the removal of the railways is such an impossibility, that the advance in farm investments may be thought more firmly established than ever before. On the other hand, it must be long before railways can regain their primacy as investments, if ever. The country has the railways, and investors are relieving themselves of their securities so far as they can. This is thought to be the loss of the railways, as though their interests were separable from the welfare of investors. The country could not have prospered without the railways. Its prosperity cannot continue or increase without more railways. There is in process of demonstration the fact that the prosperity is limited to the amount of traffic within the capacity of existing railway facilities. Many more goods could be produced if more materials could be moved to the mills. More goods could be sold if they could be produced. But the wages and the profits of production and distribution are limited by the trade blockade on the railways.

Prosecution of railway conspirators will not increase trade facilities. We stopped railway profits in order to reduce rates by regulation, and now the regulators find themselves compelled to raise rates, but without raising railway investments. The country has not yet solved the problem of how to get more railways. Only the old alternatives are left—more railway profits or the financing of the railways with tax money.

THE OUTLOOK FOR DEFENSE.

The approval of Secretary Garrison's military program by the National Security League clears the air. It was coupled in the resolutions passed at the closing session of the League in Washington with a well-considered proposal to "unify and co-ordinate" the activities of the various organizations formed to stimulate public interest in the increase of efficiency in our military and naval service. In view of the interest manifested in the proceedings of the Security League last week, and the influence upon the public mind exerted by the other leagues and societies, the desirability of this proposed unification and co-ordination of effort is obvious. Only by a general and reasonable agreement on what can be done and the way to do it can the work of these organizations of private citizens be made effective for the common good. United they may fitly represent the will of a large majority of the American people. The strengthening of our defenses is demanded all over the country. But with the disposition of many members of Congress to act slowly in this matter or not at all, and the conflicting views of military and naval authorities to be harmonized and adjusted to one workable scheme, the loud discordant chorus of diverse opinions from citizen organizations has only increased the confusion. It is well that the disturbing clamor should be silenced. What is to be done must be done by the legislative branch of the Federal Government with the help and approval of the Executive. President Wilson may not force Congress to accept his reasonable program, but he can be relied upon to veto inadequate measures.

The Security League accepts Mr. Garrison's suggestions for an increase of the regular army, advising, however, that the increase of the infantry shall be larger than he proposes; his provisions for the establishment of a regular army reserve, for an improved recruiting system, and the accumulation of war material. It has avoided approval of the Continental army plan, and proclaims its idea that defense depends upon a system of universal military training. It urges acceptance of the General Naval Board's program instead of that of Secretary Daniels. But universal service is a matter for future consideration, while to authorize the construction of many new warships when those that have already been ordered cannot be built for months to come would be futile. We must begin now, and in that view the Navy Department plan seems sufficient.

There is no doubt that the national movement for stronger defenses has been materially aided by much that has lately been said and done. Mr. Vanderbilt and Dr. David Jayne Hill spoke words of wisdom directly to the point at the Genesee Society's dinner Saturday night. Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, also sounded the true note at another banquet. "We should refuse to accept," he said, "one man, one ship, or one dollar less than the minimum asked in this crisis." But we must be contented for the present with that reasonable minimum.

A CONSUMPTION TAX ON SUGAR.

The price of all sugar in this market is fixed by that portion on which duty is paid. Imported sugar on which duty is not paid is sold on the basis of duty paid sugar. That is to say, the Treasury collects the customs on Cuban sugar, and the owners of the duty free sugars collect the equivalent duty on their sugar for their own use and profit. There never are two prices for the same article in the same market. Sugar from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and other sources commands the same price for the same qualities. The price of all sugar consumed is increased by the amount of the duty, but the Treasury gets something less than half of what is paid by sugar consumers. The calculation of Mr. Lowry of the Federal Refining Company is that the Treasury gets about $46,000,000 duty, or $38,000,000 net, allowing for the rebates on exported sugar. But consumers pay in excess of $85,000,000, the difference being for the benefit of the sugar growers whose product is duty free.

It is clear that if the tax were paid on the sugar consumed the consumers would pay no more, and the Treasury would get the difference which it now loses. It would be a hardship to the producers of duty free sugar to lose their bounty. On the other hand the increased receipts of the Treasury by a consumption tax would be larger than the half dozen taxes which it is proposed to collect from automobiles, gasoline, fabricated iron, and check stamps together. The Treasury might even be better off if it repaid part of its increased collections from a sugar consumption tax to the growers of Porto Rico and the Philippines as an outright subsidy. At present the gain to them by their preference is less than the loss to sugar consumers, who pay what does not reach the Treasury in the manner characteristic of all protective taxes.

Under the tariff of 1890 five-sixths of sugar consumed paid duty. The present situation is that little of the sugar pays full duty, to the loss of the Treasury, without gain to the consumers. The alteration in the proportion of duty paying to duty free sugar alters the arguments upon which the schedule was adopted. This condition is specific regarding sugar, but is the same in principle as that on which all tariff reductions are based, viz., that a protective tariff increases not merely the price of imported articles, but also increases the price of all domestic articles of the same sort. The customs may be paid on merely hundreds of millions of goods, but the price is raised in billions' worth, or the total consumption.

CONTROL OF QUARANTINE.

In a letter to THE TIMES of Thursday Dr. William T. Jenkins, sometime Health Officer of this port, feeding his ancient aversion to the long-needed transference of Quarantine from State to Federal control, views "with amazement" certain statements made by Dr. C. L. Dana in a recent article in THE TIMES. Dr. Dana may not care to bother himself about the assertions of the amiable Dr. Jenkins. The public record is a sufficient refutation. For instance, Dr. Jenkins says that Dr. Dana's "plea for the removal of Quarantine supervision is primarily based upon an assertion furnished to him by an inaccurate adviser that $100,000 would be saved annually to this State." Here are some figures. They come from that "inaccurate adviser," the State Controller:

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Expenditures for maintenance—	$245,117.32	$244,518.95	$293,870.00
Revenue turned into State Treasury—	105,583.50	148,438.02	201,961.91
Net cost to the State—	136,583.82	96,080.93	91,908.09
Expenditures for permanent improvements—	Unascertained	26,365.35	30,145.51

These are official figures, not including interest on the investment and some other items. The "inaccurate adviser," however, is only a minor entry in Dr. Jenkins's catalogue of amazements. What he "chiefly objects to" is Dr. Dana's "utterly incorrect allegations regarding the methods by which the menacing cholera scare of 1892 was handled at this port." Dr. Jenkins was Health Officer then. Naturally he is perturbed by Dr. Dana's statement that "the State of New York was unable to handle the cholera situation in 1892." This statement, Dr. Jenkins tells us, is based upon a report written by E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, published in 1913, and "full of glaring inaccuracies."

Did Dr. Jenkins never read the report, made on Dec. 13, 1892, by the Special Quarantine Commission appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce? That Commission, composed of Alexander E. Orr, Chairman; Seth Low, Samuel D. Babcock, and J. Pierpont Morgan, found that the State Quarantine could not single-handed deal with the cholera situation. It recommended the speedy passage of a law putting the control of Quarantine at this and other ports in Federal hands. This report and this recommendation were adopted by the Chamber.

Has Dr. Jenkins never heard of the conclusions reached by the Special Quarantine Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, which investigated Quarantine in September, 1892? This committee, a body of the highest medical distinction, consisting of Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Chairman; Dr. Richard H. Derby, Secretary; Dr. Stephen Smith, Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Dr. A. L. Loomis, Dr. A. McLane Hamilton, said:

> We found the Quarantine establishment at this port utterly insufficient for dealing with any emergency in which more than a single large immigrant passenger ship infected with cholera should present itself.
>
> We found that the facilities which did exist or were extemporized were not administered in such a way as to inspire confidence.
>
> In spite of the suffering, inconvenience, and the loss which were inflicted upon citizens and others entering this port, cholera made its appearance in several places in New York City, but a spread of the disease through the city and the country was prevented by the effective measures employed by the Health Department.

That grave concern expressed by this committee will continue to be felt by the medical profession, by business men, by the intelligent and thoughtful citizens of the City, the State, and the country until Quarantine is made adequate, efficient, and effectual by Federal control.

FEDERAL AND STATE INCOME TAXES.

The Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax is memorializing the President and Congress to obtain the funds for preparedness by a tax of one-fifth to one-third upon incomes of $1,000,000 or more. In that manner it is calculated $300,000,000 or more might be obtained, to say nothing of what might be taken from the same source by the various State income taxes. It is clear that there may be forty-eight State income taxes added to the Federal individual income tax, whatever its rate. But the income is not cumulative, although the laws may be. The income remains the same, however many States dip into it, and however diverse the Federal and sundry State rates.

Senator Kenyon already has introduced a bill tripling the normal Federal income tax on the incomes of all nonresidents. The Astor estate, for example, now pays only 7 per cent. income tax, and from that single estate it is said that the Government might raise $5,000,000, with uncounted takings from other property owned by nonresidents, and not removed from the country. The rate of the proposed supertax runs up to 25 per cent., and compares favorably with the war taxes proposed in the countries fighting each other.

The National Government shows no disposition to confine its taxes to Federal resources, and the State taxing powers poach upon the Federal reserves. Taxes are piled upon taxes with slightest recognition of the temporary character of the necessity for them, or of the comparative burden upon trade and industry of the various taxes proposed. Yet this country's peace is not threatened, except by its own acts, and the resources available almost surpass imagination, as they do surpass all American experience and all international comparisons. In the nation we see one section seeking to throw the burden of taxes upon another section, or one class of population to throw it upon another class. In this State we see the same effort to shirk the general burden, with only a slight difference of detail in the manner in which the country seeks to profit at the expense of the city. In other States there is the same clash between different classes of property, or different classes of citizens. Everywhere there is the same demand for more money to spend, and the same perception that the current expenditures are burdensome. It would seem that the time is ripe either for a general reduction of expenses or for a more scientific marshaling of the resources from which expenditures are derived. It might do no harm if both ways of meeting the emergency were adopted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Which Would We Emulate?

President Runciman of the Board of Trade told the House of Commons the other day that it will probably be necessary for the Government to bar the importation of all luxuries in order to restrain people of means from piling up an adverse balance of trade into a staggering burden. And a day or two later the Chairman of the Cunard Company said that the brewing and distilling industry is an important one of a number of industrial interests that are crippling the national efficiency by absorbing the services of ships, ports, and railroads. There have been during the last year so many evidences of this spirit that unwaveringly chooses personal interest and indulgence as against the welfare of the nation that over and over again they have forced the question, "What is the matter with the English people?" This applies, of course, only to a small part of the whole people, so large a proportion of whom are sacrificing themselves and their all with ungrudging patriotism. But, as compared with the solidarity and splendid devotion of the French populace, this narrow, selfish, sodden spirit does seem to animate an amazing number of the British people.

What is the reason for this bewildering difference between the two countries? The attitude of the French people, which Edith Wharton describes as "one of exaltation, energy, the hot resolve to dominate the disaster," has won the admiration of the world and has become the greatest glory of the war. The issue of the conflict means as much for England as for France. Why are not her people equally united, resolved, and devoted? What underlying difference of character is it that glorifies one and shames the other nation?

Some Mistakes of Boston School Children.

Mr. Joseph Lee, a member of the Boston School Committee, is kind to the folks outside of the Boston Pale. He shows them that the school children of the Three-Hilled City are not the learned and superior young prigs they are discredited with being in the conventional lumbering jokes of some of the "comic" papers. As those children must be, in large proportion, of Irish origin, it is impossible for them to be other than hearty and humorous, incapable of early pedantries and pretenses.

Even if all the Bostonian children were of the straitest "Puritan descent," with not a strain of Celtic or Italian or other blood in them, they wouldn't be "good spellers," though they would be apt to be good hitters.

"Our wise and pious" Puritan "ancestors" were good hitters, but not the best of spellers. The Boston children seem to spell no better or worse than those, say, of Sleepy Eye, Minn. Their chief stumbling blocks are "separate," "their," "there." Several of them showed in an examination on poetry the curious errors or the curious sense of humor that examinations bring out. "My country teases thee, Arthur of liberty," wasn't this due to a misguided feeling for burlesque rather than to ignorance? And what shall we think of the little girl who "quoted" the Twenty-third Psalm thus:

> Surely the good Mrs. Murphy will follow me all the days of my life.

What strangenesses, wonders, simplicities, and arts are in a child!

The Imperial Valley Again.

"Whether the great levees which hold the Colorado River back from the Imperial Valley will last until morning was a question upon which hinged tonight the possible fate of human lives and millions of dollars' worth of property." So reads a dispatch, which added that two millions of damage already had been done, and the water still was rising. There are several thriving towns and over 300,000 cultivated acres in the Imperial Valley, lying 500 feet below the level of the sea. The yearly produce represents the interest upon half a billion dollars, and all depends upon the keeping back of the floods.

When last this condition threatened the farmers and the population of that region the United States was defeated in its utmost efforts to defend it from the flood. The nation lacked either the organization or the material resources to cope with the Colorado River, and appealed to Mr. Harriman and his railways for help. Mr. Harriman was then a malefactor and a conspirator, but he responded with such reckless disregard of cost, which was of no consequence in comparison with speed of accomplishment, that cars and trains were dumped into the flood with the material designed to conquer it. The attempt succeeded, and, if it will be believed, the bill for the inestimable services remains unpaid to this day, although the Government has not ceased to harass with its prosecution the railway which did the work.

Needless to say, the Government itself will have to wrestle with the flood this year. The malefactor is not living to repeat his two-word telegram, "Stop it," and his successors have been cured by his experience of benevolence to a Government so careless of its obligations to railways, and so hypersensitive regarding its duty to defend the public against railway profits.

AN ENTENTE FOR PEACE.

One That Might Grow Out of a Closer Alliance with France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most encouraging bit of world politics news that has been printed for a long time is that in THE TIMES this morning relative to the desire of France to make an entente treaty with the United States; and not so much because it foreshadows a closer relation with France as that it may be made to open the way to an arrangement with other powers leading to such an agreement as will make future wars impossible and put an end to the present war.

It is perfectly obvious that if there could be a close alliance established between the countries now fighting Germany and the United States it might be the immediate cause of putting an end to the war and a sure preventive of wars in the future.

An alliance between the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, and such of the minor powers as chose to come in, would be in a position to dictate to the Central Powers and their allies terms of peace. Not only this, but the great league of nations could formulate and enforce conditions to govern the actions of nations when disputes arose between them. It could, in fact, regulate the relations of nations in such fashion as to make great wars impossible, and at the same time secure every nation its rights.

There has been for many years a growing sentiment favoring some sort of world union among those powers that claim to be highly civilized. This union would not interfere with the individual life and growth of any of the member nations. Its executive functions would be limited to adjudication of differences between nations and some regulation of such matters as are of obvious general interest and concern. There might be some sort of world parliament, sitting continuously or not, and a supreme court of the world to formulate, codify, and enforce international law, and to act as a board of arbitration and adjustment. The member nations would maintain armies and navies for police purposes and for protection, but nothing in the way of offensive action would be undertaken as individual nations. Dealing with outside nations and the necessary disciplining of any recalcitrant member nation would be the office of the confederation, and each member nation would have its part in the matter fixed and assigned by the world parliament or its executives.

Now that France seems to be preparing to ask the United States to consider a closer political and diplomatic union, the way is opened for the United States to assume that there may be a sentiment among the several nations affected by this war which might favorably respond to a suggestion that the time has arrived for an entente that would have the interests of the world as its impelling motive.

Those who are seriously thinking about the policy of preparedness for the United States may profitably think about this diplomatic opportunity and what it well may portend. Suppose our diplomats respond favorably when France presents the suggestion she evidently is preparing to present and make a condition inviting Great Britain to join the preliminary conferences. Suppose, further, that the three nations—Great Britain, France, and the United States—invite such other nations as may seem to them advisable—Japan, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, and such of the Balkan and Scandinavian nations as may be desired, not of course forgetting Belgium, to join in more through consideration of the matter of a larger entente, and, after due consideration, Germany were to be invited to take part in the deliberations, or perhaps be the first nation to receive the disciplinary attention of the league.

Whatever particular course the negotiations might take it is quite evident that this country may soon have an opportunity to at least make an attempt toward such a condition among nations as would make great wars impossible, would end the present war, and might accomplish other objects of the greatest importance to civilization and progress.

GEORGE FRENCH.

Glen Ridge, N. J., Jan. 20, 1916.

Crossing Streets on Signal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I reply through your columns to the letter of Mr. McHugh, in which he assures pedestrians that "our good traffic men hold back the stream of traffic, so that we may cross and recross at leisure and in safety"? As a fair example of this "holding back the traffic," let me state a few of my personal experiences. A few days ago I started to cross Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street as the signal was given. At the same time two autos going at a good speed turned the corner at my end of the crossing, and in dodging them I was nearly run over by two motor cycles that took the middle of the crossing, and, as I narrowly escaped them, two more autos turned the corner at that end, also demanding to cross before we did! Another day, crossing Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street with my young daughter, although we had been assured by the signal that we had the right of way, four autos that turned corners crossed also, and two others, that had turned in the middle of the street, dashed into the pedestrians, so that women and children screamed.

I have never had any trouble in crossing the streets in London or Paris, or in any American city except our town, for in no other is there such reckless driving of automobiles allowed. They are given the right of way often for so long a time that the crowd, waiting to cross, becomes impatient and finally marches on in a body, thus causing a congestion of traffic that imperils many lives. I fail to see why, if there is to be any partiality shown by the traffic policemen, it should not be toward those on foot, whose progress is necessarily so much slower than that of the occupants of automobiles, and whose work is surely as important.

New York, Jan. 20, 1916. M. R. L.

ART NOTES.

Drawings and Paintings Donated for Flanders on View.

At the American Art Galleries today you may have about what you wish. You may have drawings, paintings, and manuscripts donated by pitying souls for the benefit of American Hostels for Refugees and the Children of Flanders Rescue Committee. For $5 you may buy the ordinary edition of the "Book of the Homeless," compiled by Mrs. Wharton, in which all these pictures and manuscripts are reproduced, and one initiated person was heard to say that he preferred the reproductions to the originals. With hat off to the democratic reproductive process, the writer must confess to preferring the least impressive original sketch in the collection to the entire edition de luxe of the book. That portrait by Blanche of Igor Stravinsky, for example, how it lives and breathes and pulses humanly in comparison with the reproduction. That figure of a woman dancing, by Bakst, how flexibly it moves in the original by reason of certain blurs and accents that keep the secret from the process man. No one need think that he is getting something less than the artist's own because several hundred people possess a mechanical copy of it. On the contrary, he is in a position to prove his good fortune by comparisons. The sale takes place on Tuesday, beginning at 3 o'clock. Oyez, oyez, spend for the homeless babies of Flanders.

The upper galleries are filled with paintings and furniture, and among the paintings are various of a quality that discloses the rich personal taste of the collector. The Monticellis, the Ryders, the Blakelocks. On today's art page something is said of the American pictures, but the collection is extensive in other fields. There is a Monticelli that belonged to Mr. Andrews, altogether unlike any other Monticelli known to the auction rooms. The composition is scattered. Seven women in flowing draperies lie on greensward under a rose gray sky. One reclines, her right hand clasping her head. The deep shelf of her chest is painted in one broad plane, her big form is described with an uncompromising sweep of outline. Another woman leans backward, her head strongly foreshortened. The full throat straining upward, the muscular shoulders, the bold compression of the figure have very little to say of the painter of immaterial fantasies. The picture is called "Day Dreams." Another is in the more familiar Monticelli vein of luxuriant color playing the star part in the composition to the subordination of form. It is a landscape in autumn and a golden tree is the keynote of the scheme. There are no figures.

There are two Boudins from the Richard A. Canfield collection. One, the "Baie de Fourmier," is a masterpiece in the fullest sense of that overworked word. The deep bay is intensely blue. It would be called sapphire by people ignorant of how much bluer water can be than any precious stone in existence. On the shore, green and gray, with a mountainous background, are clustered white houses with red roofs. These are jewels, if you like, sparkling and glowing above the deep mystery of the bay. A picture to bring joy and peace to the wall on which it is hung. Then there is a picture by Constant Troyon, to be sold "by order of an executor," the "Poultry Yard," a pleasant landscape at the back and in the foreground a huddle of chickens and turkeys, blithe in color and broadly painted, a thing an artist would do to please himself. There is a little "Sheepfold," by J. F. Millet, belonging to the same collection, the golden interior of a French stable with sunlight streaming through an opening on sheep and shepherdess, straw and plastered wall. The shepherdess wears a white waist and a cap and skirt of the faded rose color that Millet liked to alternate with blue in the costumes of his working people.

In the Andrews collection is a sketch by Diaz, Monticelli's pupil, which is worthy to hang with the best works of the master. It obviously was made as a preliminary to a large composition and is almost without color. The older masters in the galleries are less interesting than the younger. A portrait of a nobleman is given to Moroni, a "Nativity" to Il Bassano, a fine little portrait of a man to Govaert Flinck, which might have posed as a Rembrandt without too great a strain on credulity. There is a portrait of Nelly O'Brien rather tamely setting forth charms that appealed to Sir Joshua on the occasion of the Wallace portrait as anything but tame. There is a striking portrait by Heinrich Goltzius of a pallid, lean-faced man in elaborate robes. Of later schools there is the "Salisbury Cathedral," by John Constable, that hung in the Boston Museum for a number of years, and there are two shimmering and gayly mottled landscapes by Monet. It is an occasion for selection and the merry game of finding what you like among widely disparate groups.

Swedish Art Exhibition.

In advance of the opening of the Swedish art exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum on Sunday, Jan. 30, the following details are made public by the trustees of the museum. The hanging space occupied by the exhibition in the picture galleries will be about 600 linear feet. The work of sculpture will also be shown in these galleries. The etchings and other prints will be shown in the gallery of the Print Department adjoining the museum library. The works of art exhibited are mainly those shown in the Swedish section of the San Francisco Panama Exposition, supplemented by recent additions from Sweden, aside from the loans of New York collectors.

The number of oil paintings will be 117, including at least ten loaned by New York collectors, among whom may be mentioned Robert W. de Forest, Hahlo & Co., Dr. Thomas L. Bennet, and William A. Putnam. There are also fifty water colors and twenty-seven works of sculpture in bronze and wood. The print exhibition will include about 150 numbers, of which ninety-five belong to a highly important collection of etchings by the celebrated Swedish painter, Zorn, which are loaned by George W. Davison.

Political Sentiment in Colorado.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As far as I can see, people generally out here in Colorado see the futility of diplomatic notes without either intention or means to back them up; consequently their admiration for Mr. Wilson and his "diplomatic victories" are pretty well gone. On the other hand, to stay out of the war, no matter what happened, was undoubtedly what they wanted, and they appreciate that Mr. Wilson has only done what they wished. Now they see that this course has had pretty serious drawbacks, and they talk daily more about asserting their "Americanism." It's all pretty embryonic as yet, and things change so quickly in such times as these that it seems to me impossible to do much predicting just now, but if things go on as they have been going these last weeks and if Theodore Roosevelt plays his cards well a good many calculations are going to be upset.

W. B. R.

Colorado Springs, Col., Jan. 17, 1916.

OUR HANDS TIED IN THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

American Doctrine of the Continuous Voyage Had Been Condemned by Leading Authorities on International Law.

By STERLING E. EDMUNDS,

Lecturer on International Law, St. Louis University Law School.

St. Louis, Jan. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If, in response to the American protest, Great Britain and the Allies proclaim a blockade of Germany in compliance with legal forms as a substitute for the Orders in Council of March, 1915, what will be the effect so far as the United States is concerned?

There are four that may now be foreseen:

First, the United States will have won a diplomatic victory in vindicating the form of a none too definite law.

Second, the degree of British interference with American commerce with neutral European States will not be restricted, but by British application of the American civil war doctrine of continuous voyage it may even be extended.

Third, where under the present Orders in Council American ships and cargoes are merely being detained with loss of freight and time, under a formally legal blockade, ships and cargoes will become liable to the more acute penalties of condemnation.

Fourth, the claims on account of the losses to our shipowners and merchants will be transferred from a sound base—the present alleged blockade being admittedly illegal—to one upon which—interferences becoming legal—indemnification may not be expected.

The United States, of all neutrals, is estopped from even protest against belligerent tyranny over neutral commerce between neutrals by reason of its authorship of the doctrine that ships and cargoes passing between neutral ports may be liable for the penalties of breach of blockade, the capturing belligerent being the sole judge of the intention; that documents plainly indicating a bona fide neutral destination are not enough if there is a suspicion that the cargo may subsequently find its way to blockaded territory.

This is the essence of our famous innovation in the Springbok case, in which the United States was then belligerent and Great Britain neutral. The Springbok was a British ship, with a British cargo, sailing from London to the British port of Nassau. It carried a cargo valued at over $330,000, made up of haberdashery, groceries, drugs, stationery, and the like, and about 1 per cent. of alleged contraband. It was captured 150 miles east of Nassau and both ship and cargo were summarily condemned at New York. On appeal the Supreme Court released the ship, on account of its manifestly bona fide neutral destination, but not the cargo.

It was a valuable doctrine for Great Britain in view of her sea power and she alone of European neutrals turned a deaf ear to the complaints of her aggrieved subjects.

The United States has never renounced the doctrine, but its actions through the executive branch in the negotiation of the treaty of Washington rather exhibits an adoption of the judicial view.

The protest throughout Europe, save in England, was voluminous and insistent. "If the Springbok precedent were followed by future belligerents," said Fiore, the famous Italian jurist, "neutral commerce would be completely crippled, paralyzed, or destroyed, on the advent of a maritime war. For instance, American coasting vessels carrying cotton from New Orleans to New York would be liable to capture while on that honest voyage, because cotton might subsequently be forwarded to some blockaded port and some subsequent cruiser suspected such ulterior destination."

The Institute of International Law assembled a brilliant body of the contemporary authorities of Europe, including English jurists, for special condemnation of our continuous voyage doctrine, which body memorialized the United States to the end that we might renounce it. In the membership of this commission were: Messrs. Arntz, professor of international law in the University of Brussels and advocate; Asser, legal councilor of the Department of Foreign Affairs at The Hague; Bulmerincq, privy councilor, University of Heidelberg; Gessner, acting imperial councilor at Berlin; William Edward Hall of the University of Oxford; De Martens, councilor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg; Pierantoni of the University of Rome; Renault of the Free School of Political Science in Paris; Alberic Rolin of the University of Ghent, and Sir Travers Twiss, late Queen's Advocate General.

The memorial, backed by such authorities, reveals the extent of our present predicament. It says:

> We, the undersigned members of the Maritime Prize Commission, nominated by the Institute of International Law from among its members to frame a scheme of international maritime prize law, having been consulted as to the judicial soundness of the doctrine laid down and applied by the Supreme Court of the United States of America in the case of Springbok, have unanimously given the following opinion:
>
> That the theory of continuous voyage, as we find it enunciated and applied in the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, which condemned as good prize of war the entire cargo of the British bark Springbok (1867), a neutral vessel on its way to a neutral port, is subversive of an established rule of the law of maritime warfare, according to which neutral property on board a vessel under a neutral flag, while on its way to another neutral port, is not liable to capture or confiscation by a belligerent as lawful prize of war; that such trade when carried on between neutral ports has, according to the law of nations, ever been held to be absolutely free, and that the novel theory, as before propounded, whereby it is presumed that the cargo, after having been unladen in a neutral port, will have an ulterior destination to some enemy port, would aggravate the hindrances to which the trade of neutrals is already exposed, and would, to use the words of Bluntschli, "annihilate" such trade, by subjecting their property to confiscation, not upon proof of an actual voyage of the vessel and cargo to an enemy port, but upon suspicion that the cargo, after having been unladen at the neutral port to which the vessel is bound, may be transshipped into some other vessel and carried to some effectively blockaded enemy port.
>
> That the theory above propounded tends to contravene the efforts of the European powers to establish a uniform doctrine respecting the immunity from capture of all property under a neutral flag, contraband of war alone excepted.
>
> That the theory in question must be regarded as a serious inroad upon the rights of neutral nations, inasmuch as the fact of the destination of a neutral vessel to a neutral port would no longer suffice of itself to prevent the capture of goods noncontraband on board.
>
> That, furthermore, the result would be that, as regards blockade, every neutral port to which a neutral vessel might be carrying a neutral cargo would become constructively a blockaded port if there were the slightest ground for suspecting that the cargo, after being unladen in such neutral port, was intended to be forwarded in some other vessel to some port actually blockaded.
>
> We, the undersigned, are accordingly of opinion that it is extremely desirable that the Government of the United States of America, which has been on several occasions the zealous promoter of important amendments of the rules of maritime warfare, in the interest of neutrals, should take an early opportunity of declaring, in such form as it may see fit, that it does not intend to incorporate the above-propounded theory into its system of maritime prize law, and that the condemnation of the cargo of the Springbok shall not be adopted as a precedent by its prize courts.

It is to be regretted that the Declaration of London was not unreservedly accepted by the belligerents at the invitation of the United States at the outbreak of the war. That would have overruled our continuous voyage doctrine and saved us from the present awkward situation in which consistency makes us dumb.

STERLING E. EDMUNDS.

LOYALTY OF THE LAWYERS.

Concerning Mr. Marshall's View of Elihu Root's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Louis Marshall's letter in THE TIMES of the 18th instant on Mr. Root's now celebrated speech at the dinner of the State Bar Association must have created emotions of pleasure and surprise in the minds and hearts of many lawyers who listened to the address, as it did in mine—pleasure that it produced such an immediate result in the case of so eminent a lawyer of foreign extraction as Mr. Marshall, and surprise that he should have construed the speech as an affront to our brothers of the bar and of the republic of foreign birth or parentage.

As I understood the speech, or that portion of it which has aroused Mr. Marshall to such a splendid burst of patriotism and misplaced indignation, it was an invocation to the foreign-born or foreign-parented members of the bar to put forth their influence upon their countrymen who were disturbed in their allegiance to the Republic by racial memories which conflict with its fundamental principle, and to speak to them with the authority which they should possess as lawyers to speak upon such a subject, and inculcate in them anew the sentiments and the love of civic liberty which inspired those of an earlier allegiance.

That there was need of such an appeal at this time no one can doubt who does not close his eyes and ears to what has been going on about us for months. That a part of our foreign-born and related citizens have been creating havoc with American property, as well as ideals, is common knowledge; and that a larger class still have given the warmest expression of sympathy to the havoc workers is equally notorious, as is the fact that they are not American-born, but principally of German or Austrian descent.

Mr. Root is not the only one who has deemed it necessary to sound a note of warning to them and their leaders; President Wilson, speaking for the whole nation, has done so in no uncertain terms. I understood Mr. Root's speech to be an appeal to the leaders of thought and action among the foreign-born of our profession to bestir themselves, betimes, in the advocacy of the preservation of the integrity of American constitutional government and its basic principles. Mr. Marshall seems to have been stirred to immediate action, and his ringing and patriotic utterances cannot fail to have a wide effect, and the effect that Mr. Root evidently, at least as it seems to me, desired in a larger measure.

J. NOBLE HAYES.

Jan. 19, 1916.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

Why the Former Is Content to War on Austria Alone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent delightful letter from Saloniki, Richard Harding Davis, writing about Italy, says: "A country that is one of the Allies and yet is not at war with Germany cannot claim to take this war very seriously. She even leaves herself open to suspicion. In Naples the foreigners accuse Italy of running with the hare and the hounds."

Because Italians know that for England, France, and Russia treaties are not scraps of paper, they understand also too well that by attacking Germany, without any German provocation, (especially now that there is very much to be gained and nothing to be feared by doing so,) Italy would run the risk of being, later, thought unworthy of any trust by the same "hounds" that now urge her to get at the "hare." Italy has severed her bonds with the Central Empires, but has not yet made any new treaty of alliance with any of the Allies; and, therefore, in order to escape the danger of being left, when the war is over, in a dangerous isolation, she needs to prove, now, to her friends that when she signs a treaty she scrupulously lives up to its words and spirit, whatever it may cost her.

Germany was in no way a party to the clause which bound Italy and Austria in the Balkans; she tried her best to induce her Teutonic ally to live up to the conditions of the treaty that chained the most sacred national aspirations of the Italians. Even when Italy declared war on Austria, the German Government did not—and has not since—raised a finger against her former Latin ally.

Italy refused to follow Germany in this war because she did not deem it just, and she had, by force of treaty, the right of doing so; Italy declared war on Austria because Austria, by her faithlessness to the conditions and the spirit of the same treaty, led her Latin ally to a break. But by force of what article of the treaty of Triple Alliance could Italy, with moral impunity, attack Germany without being first provoked by her?

Those who are leading the destinies of Italy and are writing her history in this tremendous epic time of sorrow and purification for mankind are restraining the generous impulses of the people, closing their ears to the arguments of the press and of the highest intellects of modern Italy; they are resisting the lure of the most seductive offers, deaf to solicitations, and, maybe, threats, and do not attack Germany, not because, I repeat it, Italy has "an understanding" with Germany "to carve, together, slices off of Austria," but in order that, "after the war," Italy, making new treaties, may be able to look her new allies in the face and say: "You may have trust in me, for when I sign a treaty I abide by it scrupulously, at any cost, to the last."

ARTURO SERGIO.

New York, Jan. 16, 1916.

FORBID CHILD LABOR IS PREACHERS' PLEA

Bill Now Pending in Congress Indorsed from Many New York Pulpits.

THE AUTHOR ONE SPEAKER

National Committee Has the Day Set Apart in Churches to Stir Interest in the Measure.

Many churches and civic organizations, at the request of the National Child Labor Committee, observed Child Labor Sunday yesterday, and called the attention of the public to the bill now before Congress on the subject of the employment of children.

Among the preachers who spoke on the subject were the Rev. Ernest M. Stires at St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Henry Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion, the Rev. James Chalmers at Holy Trinity, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman at the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and Dr. Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society.

Congressman Edward Keating of Colorado, who introduced the Owen-Keating Child Labor bill, which comes before the House of Representatives on Jan. 26, and Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, spoke last night before the Labor Forum at the Washington Irving High School.

"No nation is stronger than its children," said Congressman Keating. "The bill now before the House is a conservative measure. It provides that children under 16 shall not be employed in mines or quarries; that children under 14 shall not be employed in mills, factories, canneries, and other manufacturing companies for more than eight hours a day, or six days a week, or at night."

Congressman Keating then told of opposition he had met from Southern cotton mill owners. He expressed the belief that his measure would pass, as public opinion demanded it, he said.

Mr. Lovejoy spoke on the fight the committee has waged for the last twelve years in the interest of the child. He urged his hearers to support the Keating-Owen bill, which, he believed, would not pass the House easily, owing to determined opposition of certain manufacturing groups.

Dr. Felix Adler, in an address on "Dangers to Children in a Democratic Environment," before the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and Sixty-third Street, said:

"There are 895,000 children between 10 and 13 years of age in gainful occupations in the United States. There are more than a million between 14 and 15. In all, there are a little less than two million. Isn't there something wrong with our democracy—first slavery and then the cruel labor of two million children?"

The Rev. Charles P. Tinker of the City Misison Society told the parishioners of the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 115th Street, of the conditions in the city institutions with regard to children and pleaded for the passage of laws making it impossible to put burdens of labor on the backs of the young.

At the Holy Trinity Church in East Eighty-sixth Street the Rev. James V. Chalmers said:

"We need laws in this country to compel fathers and mothers to work and do their share. Thousands of fathers and mothers today are leaning on their children for support. Look at the loafers on our street corners. Where are their children? Working, of course, and giving every cent they earn. Child labor is a term which is not to be tolerated in America. You cannot put a child and labor together and have a strong nation. The State should be the protector and the home should be the guardian. No State, no home, no industry has the right to rob the child of its childhood."

The Rev. Dr. C. G. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, (Little Church Around the Corner,) favored the employment of children, but believed their work should be only of a kind that would be beneficial to them. He was opposed to giving tasks to children such as men ought to do.

TRIBUTE TO MISS HAMPL.

Memorial Services for Nurse Who Died on Ship Hit by Mine.

The many acts of kindness and devotion performed by Miss Stephanie Hampl, the nurse who lost her life when the Italian steamship Brindisi was struck by a mine in the Adriatic on Jan. 6 were recalled by several speakers yesterday at the memorial services at the John Huss Bohemian Presbyterian Church, 349 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Miss Hampl was 21 years old, and was born in New York City, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matjek Hampl, 765 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, who are Bohemians. She was on her way to Montenegro to serve as a nurse in the expedition sent out by John W. Frothingham of this city. Miss Jane Lamos, also a nurse and a companion of Miss Hampl, was on the Brindisi, but was not drowned.

Among those who gave testimony yesterday of her courage and many acts of self-sacrifice were the Rev. Vincent Pisek, pastor of the church; Professor Pupin, the Servian Consul, and Captain A. V. Seferowitch, the Montenegrin Consul in New York City. Captain Seferowitch said that he would endeavor to collect a fund among the Slavs of the city for the care of Miss Hampl's parents, who are old and have limited means.

Birthday Dinner for Elman.

Mrs. Simon Frankel gave a birthday dinner yesterday at her home, 46 West Eighty-sixth Street, for Mischa Elman, the violinist, who was 25 years old on Thursday. Mrs. Frankel's guests included, in addition to Mr. Elman, Mr. and Mrs. Pasquale Amato, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Kneisel, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Levy, and Mme. Melanie Kurt.

Mrs. Schelling Gives a Musicale.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling gave a musicale last evening at their home, 131 West Sixty-sixth Street. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Kreisler, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. James Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Didur, Mr. and Mrs. Gatti Casazza, Mr. and Mrs. John McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whiting, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Spalding.

Miss Cox Weds M. L. Beard.

Miss Laura Frame Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Dyke Cox of 330 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., and Morris L. Beard of New York, were married on Saturday night at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William Beard, a brother of the bridegroom. Mr. Beard is a graduate of Yale.

Miss Le Cocq Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Le Cocq of Upper Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Le Cocq, to Dr. Herman C. H. Herold, Jr., son of Dr. Herman C. H. Herold, of Newark, N. J. No date has been named for the wedding.

DR. WISE DEFINES ZIONISM.

Answers Opponents Who Said It Was Unpatriotic.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, in his sermon yesterday morning answered assertions of opponents that Zionism was irreligious and unpatriotic. "The world says of all Jews, synagogue Jews(and Great Jews, that it knows them only as Jews. It is not only religion that makes the Jew. I would have every Jew in the world a devout and religious Jew, but you cannot annul the fact that we are a people by the lack of religion."

Dr. Wise declared that he as a liberal was nearer liberal Christian religions than he was to some Jewish factions. "But the Jews are still my brothers," he said. "You cannot wipe out the Jews by differences in religion. This war will not wipe out race lines. When it is over all races will be just what they are. There is more to a Jew than religion.

"I think I have shown clearly that Zionism is not irreligious, not un-American. This nation is a conglomeration of peoples. No race is dominant, and a Jew can be a Jew and still be a good American. I hope that my children's children and their children's children will be Americans, yet I hope, too, that they will be of the Jewish faith. I know that I can be a loyal American, and still insist that I am a Jew racially and related to all the Jews of the world. Zionism is not a religion. It is not un-American. But it is touched by the spirit of religion."

Referring to the efforts to rebuild Palestine Dr. Wise said that he believed Judaism was doomed unless it touched the Jewish life more closely.

Farley, Veteran Policeman, Dies.

James Farley, who retired from the police force on April 21, 1912, after fifty-three years of service as a patrolman, died yesterday at his home, 61 East 193d Street, at the age of 83 years. He was appointed on March 22, 1858, and after more than thirty years of service in Central Park was transferred to St. Mary's Park at 141st Street and St. Ann's Avenue in the Bronx. He was known to every man, woman, and child in the neighborhood. The only complaint ever lodged against him was because in the blizzard of 1888 he reached his post in the Arsenal Station in Central Park half an hour late. The charge was withdrawn. Farley was at one time assigned to the Alexander Avenue Station, where he came under the command of his son, Lieutenant Charles Farley.

The Rev. Dr. James T. Curran.

The Rev. Dr. James T. Curran, pastor of the Church of the Assumption of Peekskill, N. Y., died on Saturday in the parish house, in his sixty-sixth year. Father Curran came from Yonkers and was a graduate of the College of St. Francis Xavier here and later was educated in Rome. He went to Peekskill in 1904 and soon completed plans for the building of a great edifice which was to be the centre of the Catholic activities of that part of the State. The building, which is called the Guardian, was completed at a cost of $250,000, and is now used in part for church services.

Dr. John O. Reed.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 23.—Dr. John O. Reed, until one year ago Dean of the College of Literature, Science and Arts of Michigan University, died late on Saturday night at the home of his brother in Cleveland of hardening of the arteries following a general breakdown four years ago. Dr. Reed was author of several textbooks on physics which are used in many high schools and colleges. He was a frequent contributor to scientific papers and magazines. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Miss Hester Reed. His body will be brought to Ann Arbor for burial.

George A. Widmayer.

George A. Widmayer, founder and President of George A. Widmayer, Inc., insurance brokers, of 19 Liberty Street, died on Saturday at his home, 61 West Ninety-second Street, from heart disease following an attack of the grip. He was 82 years old. Mr. Widmayer became a furniture manufacturer after leaving school, and built the furniture of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel and that of Hunter College, much of which is still in use. In 1882 he retired from that business, and two years later became an insurance broker.

Michael J. Mack.

Michael J. Mack, a civil engineer, who made many surveys for the United States Government and who was City Surveyor from 1876 until 1877 and built the first sewage system in Williamsburg before it became a part of the city, dropped dead yesterday from heart disease while waiting for a car at White Plains Avenue and 205th Street. He was in his sixty-seventh year and lived at 205th Street and Barnes Avenue.

Frank M. Baker.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Frank M. Baker, formerly State Railroad Commissioner and founder of the State Firemen's Home on the Hudson, died at his home in Owego early this morning. He was born in Owego March 26, 1846. He was appointed State Railroad Commissioner by Governor Morton in 1896. In 1907 he met with a railroad accident involving the loss of a leg. He was an ex-President of the New York State Firemen's Association.

Charles Victor Mapes.

Charles Victor Mapes, for many years an authority on fertilizers, and the father of Victor Mapes, the playwright, died yesterday at his home, 140 West Fifty-seventh Street, in his eightieth year. He was born here, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1857. Mr. Mapes made a special study of agricultural chemistry and devised a fertilizer adapted to the growth needs of potatoes.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY E. SINCLAIR WILLIAMS, widow of Aras G. Williams, died of pneumonia on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, at 400 Park Avenue, in her eighty-fourth year.

John C. Riley, credit man of the Edward Malley Company, died on Saturday at his home in New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. ADELIA A. SLEIGHT, wife of Charles M. Sleight, a contractor, died on Saturday at her home in Stony Point, L. I., in her sixty-second year.

Mrs. CATHERINE C. MASTERSON, wife of John T. Masterson, died on Saturday at her home, 253 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

Captain JACOB C. WILLIAMS, one of the oldest fishermen along the Jersey Coast, died on Saturday at the home of his son in Long Branch, N. J., in his eighty-ninth year.

EDWARD DUNN, one of the oldest residents of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 116 Nagel Street, in that city, in his ninety-eighth year.

BERNHARD D. MEYER, proprietor of the Brighton Stables and President of the Brighton Auto Exchange, died on Saturday at his home, 1,243 East Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HELEN OTIS LEROY GLOVER, widow of John H. Glover, died on Saturday at her home in the Hotel Buckingham in her eighty-eighth year.

Dr. ROYAL LANGDON, President of the Nutley (N. J.) Board of Health, died on Saturday at his home there, in his fiftieth year.

Mrs. CLARA ELIZABETH CHOATE, a Christian Science teacher and an associate of the late Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, died on Friday from pneumonia at her home in Boston in her sixty-sixth year.

H. A. WELLS, for many years correspondent of the Buffalo bureau of The Associated Press, died at the home of his sister-in-law at Oaklyn, N. J., yesterday. He was 67 years old. Mr. Wells entered the service of The Associated Press, as one of the original eight telegraph operators, in 1875, and became correspondent of the Buffalo bureau in 1897.

Mrs. CAROLINE ELIZABETH KINGSLAND, wife of Walter F. Kingsland, whose father, Ambrose C. Kingsland, was Mayor of this city before the civil war, died in London, England, according to a cable received in this city yesterday.

W. B. RUGGLES DIES.

Stricken in Midst of Great Russian Wheat Storage Work.

William B. Ruggles, for more than twenty years a prominent engineer in this city, and recently engineering adviser to the Russian Government, died yesterday morning of pneumonia at his home, 91 West Fifth Street, Bergen Point, N. J., in his fifty-fifth year. He was the head of the Ruggles-Coles Engineering Company of 50 Church Street, which he founded.

Mr. Ruggles was born in Bath, N. Y., and was a son of the late William B. Ruggles, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was graduated from Cornell, and shortly after engaged in his profession in this city.

About a year ago the Russian Government sent for him, and he went to Petrograd and visited the great wheat growing provinces, where he designed plans for the storage and handling of wheat which called for the expenditure of more than $100,000,000. Mr. Ruggles had been engaged by that Government to carry out these plans after the war.

He was the inventor of an iron ore dryer extensively used on the Mesaba Range, and was interested in other corporations, being President of the Novelia Cement Company and a director of the Buffalo Potash and Cement Corporation. Mr. Ruggles was a member of the Engineers', Cornell, Phi Upsilon, and New York Athletic Clubs, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His wife and one daughter survive him.

His funeral will take place from his late home at 8 o'clock tonight, and the interment will be in Bath, N. Y.

Dies in the Theatre.

George Schley, an Inspector for the Public Service Commission, and living at 311 West 177th Street, was taken ill last night in Proctor's Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, and died before the arrival of Dr. Webb from New York Hospital. His body was removed to his home. Dr. Webb said Mr. Schley died from heart disease.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GOETZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Goetz, 1,851 7th Av., a son, Jan. 22, 1916.

SUTTON.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sutton, 252 West 137th St., Jan. 22, a daughter.

BAUMANN.—Jan. 22, 511 West 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Baumann, a daughter.

CHARTERS.—Jan. 20, 245 73d St., Brooklyn, to Captain and Mrs. W. Charters, a son.

MOSS.—Jan. 17, 75 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Moss, a son.

NICHTHAUSER.—Jan. 22, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Nichthauser, a daughter.

QUITNER.—Jan. 17, Far Rockaway, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Quitner, a daughter.

SOLOMON.—Jan. 20, 1,005 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Solomon, a son.

WEISS.—Jan. 19, 235 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Weiss, a son.

Engaged

HIRSCH—STURMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sturman, 549 West 163d St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sophia, to Edward Hirsch. At home on Sunday, Jan. 30, from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

ADES—SLOTE.—Edna Slote to Max M. Ades.

APPLEBAUM—HOLZINGER.—Sylvia Holzinger to Barney Applebaum.

BACHER—LINK.—Sadie Link to Emanuel Bacher.

BENJAMIN — SCHWARZKOPF. — Clara B. Schwarzkopf to Harry M. Benjamin.

COHEN—OTTENBERG.—Gertrude Ottenberg to Charles Cohen.

FERGUSON—LAUTMAN.—Carolyn F. Lautman to William M. Ferguson.

GELB—BLEIER.—Edna Bleier to Harry Gelb.

GOTTLIEB — ROSENSTEIN. — Gertrude C. Rosenstein to Abe Gottlieb.

HASS—LEVY.—Esther Levy to Abraham Hass.

JACOBS—RESSNER.—Eva Ressner to Louis N. Jacobs.

KADIN—SILBERSTEIN.—Marion Silberstein to Charles Kadin.

KAHN—HIRSCH.—Pauline Hirsch to Moerel Kahn.

KOHNSTAMM—HEIM.—Rita Heim to Lester L. Kohnstamm.

LOEB—ASH.—Florence Ash to Monroe Loeb.

MARKOWITZ — ROBINSON.—Ethel Robinson to Rabbi Milton M. Markowitz.

MARKS — ROSENBERG.—Henrietta Rosenberg to Philip Marks.

RINDSKOPF — BAUMGARTEN.—Amy V. Baumgarten to Herbert A. Rindskopf.

RUBINGER — HENICK.—Rose Henick to Maurice Rubinger.

SACKS—SCHLANG.—Pearl Schlang to David L. Sacks.

Married

BEARD—COX.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, at the home of the bride, 339 Sanford Av., Flushing, N. Y., by the Rev. William Spencer Beard, Laura Frame, daughter of the late Mary Frame and Edmund Van Dyke Cox, to Morris Lyon Beard, son of the late Rev. William Henry Beard and Mary Adelaide Beard of Flushing.

DONAHUE—BURTON.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 22, by Rev. Father William B. Martin, at 460 Madison Av., Mrs. Mattie H. Burton to Charles D. Donahue, both of New York City.

JAFFE—SHAPIRO.—On Jan. 22, 1916, Simon Jaffe to Esther Shapiro of 991 Union Av., Bronx.

SCARBOROUGH—SCHENCK.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, at the residence of the bride, Englewood, N. J., Miss Dorothy De Saussure Schenck to William Bellows Scarborough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOOHEY—DE VOY.—On Jan. 23, 1916, at 5:30 P. M., in the Chapel of Our Lady, St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, by the Rev. Patrick Daly, Elizabeth Shields De Voy of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to William A. Cleary Toohey of Newburg, N. Y.

BIRNBAUM—LINDENBAUM.—Jan. 23, Beatrice Lindenbaum to Leon Birnbaum.

DONAHUE—BURTON.—Jan. 22, Mattie H. Burton to Charles D. Donahue.

FERGUSON—LEACH.—Jan. 19, Mary M. Leach to Dr. Henry A. Ferguson.

GRACE—GRASS.—Jan. 18, Edna G. Grass to Andrew L. Grace.

KRAUSHAAR—BARUTH.—Jan. 18, Rosalind Baruth to Meyer Kraushaar.

STONE—POLLATSCHEK.—Jan. 16, Loretta Pollatschek to Albert Stone.

Died

ABRAHAM.—Barbara, on Jan. 23, 1916, after a brief illness, beloved sister of Abe Abraham. Funeral services from her late residence, 450 West 147th St., Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and members of congregation Rodeph Sholom, Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood, and Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, I. O. F. S. of I., are respectfully invited to attend.

ARCHER.—Mary, mother of Edward J. and Eugenie M., at 172 East 74th. Funeral from St. Jean Baptiste Church Tuesday, 10 A. M.

BAKEWELL.—At New Haven, Conn., Jan. 22, Annie Gordon Bakewell, aged 83. Interment at Cincinnati, Ohio.

BERRIAN.—Suddenly, at Saybrook, Conn., on Jan. 22, in his 58th year, George W. Berrian, son of the late William Berrian. Funeral services in the Elisha Kent Kane room, Masonic Hall, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916, at 4 P. M.

BERRIAN.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge, to be held in the Elisha Kent Kane room, Masonic Hall, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding service over the remains of our late brother, George W. Berrian.
ARTHUR CARTER HUME, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYER, Secretary.

BINGHAM.—In Christiania, Norway, Lloyd M., beloved husband of Amelia Bingham. Public funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, Jan. 25, in Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 24th St. Members of the Elks and Masonic bodies, New York Athletic Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Pleiades Club, the Thomas Hunter Association, pupils of Old School 35, Sun Shine Settlement, and friends of the theatrical profession are invited. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BLISS.—In Danbury, Conn., Jan. 22, Philip Nichols Bliss, son of late Samuel and Amanda Bliss, aged 48 years. Funeral in Danbury, Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

BOECKEL.—At her residence, Mrs. Antoinette Boeckel, on Jan. 23, in her 82d year. Funeral service at 222 Macon St., Brooklyn, at 8:30 P. M., Tuesday, Jan. 25. Interment private.

BURNHAM.—In Chicago, on Friday, Jan. 21, 1916, Charles Sigourney, son of Edith McK. and the late Charles Burnham, in the 26th year of his age. Funeral services at Christ Church, East Orange, Monday, Jan. 24, 3 P. M. Train leaves New York at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BUSCH.—Robert, on Friday, Jan. 21, 1916, aged 64, after a short illness. Services 8 P. M. Sunday, Jan. 23, 1916, at his late residence, 30 Bolton Road, near Dyckman St., N. Y. City. Funeral private, Monday, Jan. 24.

CHURCH.—Mary Emma, wife of William E. Church, suddenly, Sunday, Jan. 23. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 187 High St., Passaic, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

COLLINS.—At Sebring, Fla., Jan. 10, 1916, A. Jessie MacKenzie, widow of W. Forman Collins of Chicago, Ill. Remains in temporary tomb at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City. Notice of interment later.

CREFIELDS.—Theodore P., 567 West 173d St., Jan. 23, aged 39. Services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

Died

DEEVES.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, 1916, John H., in his 69th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 203 Centre Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Tuesday, the 25th instant, 8:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery the following morning at 10:30 o'clock.

DEY.—On Jan. 22, Richard H., husband of Estelle M. Dey. Funeral service at his late residence, 1,328 48th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday at 7:45 P. M. Interment private.

DISNEY.—Sadie, nee Burnhardt, Askahasy, on Saturday, January 22, at her late residence, 2,573 East 16th St., Sheepshead Bay. Services Monday evening. Interment Tuesday.

DRUMMOND.—Michael John Drummond, at his home, 435 Riverside Drive, on Jan. 22. Funeral services will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Tuesday, 9:45 A. M. Please omit flowers.

DRUMMOND.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announce with deep regret the death of our fellow member and an ex-President of the Society, Michael J. Drummond, on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916, at his residence, 435 Riverside Drive. Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, which will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 25, 1916, at 9:45 A. M.
VICTOR HERBERT, President.
WILLIAM CLARKE, Secretary.

DRUMMOND.—The American Irish Historical Society announces with regret the death of Michael J. Drummond, a member of this society. Members will attend the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916, at 10 A. M.
JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE, President General.
EDWARD H. DALY, Secretary General.

DRUMMOND.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of Michael J. Drummond at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 10 A. M. MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, President. PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

DUNN.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, Alice A., wife of the late Michael P. Dunn. Funeral Wednesday from her residence, 5 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn; thence to St. Rose of Lima Church, Parkville, where requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M.

EGGLESTON.—Rev. A. C., on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916. Funeral services at M. E. Chapel, Bristol, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916, 1:30 o'clock. 9:15 train from New York.

ENGLE.—On Jan. 22, entered into rest, Janey Lathrop, wife of William C. Engle. Funeral on Monday, Jan. 24, at 480 East 26th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

GALOWITZ.—Max, father of J. Galowitz, B. Farbstein, Jan. 23, 1916. Funeral Jan. 24, 1916, at 11 o'clock from 2,833 Valentine Av., Bronx. Friends invited. Kindly omit flowers.

GITTERMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, after a brief illness, at his residence, 644 Madison Av., Henry Gitterman, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral service will be held at Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Monday morning, Jan. 24, at 9:30 o'clock. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

GITTERMAN.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital, held on Sunday, Jan. 23, announcement having been made of the death, on the 23d inst., of the Dean of our board, Mr. Henry Gitterman, in his 82d year, it was resolved to express our sentiments in the following minute:

In the death of our colleague, Henry Gitterman, who had actively served the hospital as a Director for fifty years, we have lost a friend who, throughout his long period of service, unique in the history of our charitable institutions, had made himself respected and beloved by each and every one with whom he had been associated in his labor of love;

His heart was responsive to every appeal for comfort and cheer made by the sick, the poor, and the needy, and he was equally ready to the fullest extent of his ability with pecuniary aid for every worthy purpose.

The community has lost a true and loyal citizen, a merchant whose probity and high sense of honor may serve as a shining example.

It was resolved that the Directors attend the funeral in a body, that the flag of the hospital be placed at half mast for three days, that these resolutions be duly published, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased.
GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, President.
S. HERBERT WOLFE, Secretary.

GLOVER.—Suddenly, at her residence, the Buckingham Hotel, Saturday, Jan. 22, Helen Otis Le Roy, widow of John H. Glover and daughter of the late Jacob Le Roy. Funeral services will be held at Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., on Tuesday, at 9:45 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Fairfield, Conn., on arrival at Bridgeport of 10:50 o'clock train from New York.

GRASSICK.—On Friday, Jan. 21, 1916, Jessie Grassick, widow of George Grassick, at her home, Maywood, Bergen County, N. J., in the 84th year of her age. Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 24, 1916, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. 130th St. Ferry, Hudson River Line to Springvalley Road.

GREENLEAF.—Suddenly, on Jan. 23, 1916, at his late residence, 225 East 163d St., Hanford Greenleaf, beloved husband of Alida Greenleaf, (nee Bright.) Funeral service Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

HALL.—At Patterson, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1916, Elizabeth M. Hall, widow of William Kemble Hall, formerly of West Hoboken, N. J. Funeral service at 150 West 13th St., New York City, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

HARTWELL.—Catherine, Jan. 22, beloved mother of Jessie B. Rankin. Interment at Waterford Monday, Jan. 24. New York, Troy, and Waterford papers please copy.

HASSALL.—On Jan. 22, 1916, after a short illness, Alfred Ernest Hassall, beloved husband of Irene Marvin Hassall, son of the late Josiah and Helen Brown Hassall, in his 51st year. Services at Funeral Parlors, 69 East 125th St., Monday, Jan. 24, 8 P. M. Buffalo papers please copy.

HOLBROOK.—On Jan. 22, Elizabeth C., widow of Isaac E., at her residence, 200 West 54th St. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, Jan. 25. Interment private. Brooklyn papers please copy.

HUSTED.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, 1916, at his residence, 512 5th Av., Theodore Irving Husted. Funeral private.

KING.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, 1916, in New York, Martha Kneeland, widow of the late William F. King. Services at her late residence, 104 East 40th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

KIPLING.—Sunday, Jan. 23, Adeline Margaret, daughter of the late Henry and Adeline E. Kipling. Funeral services in the chapel of the Home for Incurables, 183d St., 3d Av., 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning, Jan. 25. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, 1 P. M.

KYLE.—On Jan. 23, 1916, Minervia S., daughter of Arthur R. and Sarah V. Kyle, in her 39th year. Funeral services at her home, 35 Lawn Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. Canadian papers please copy.

LEE.—On Jan. 22, at New London, Conn., Elizabeth Parran Lee, wife of the late Colonel William Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia. Interment at Shepherdstown, W. Va.

LEFFLER.—Theresa Gay, beloved daughter of Tracy and Sadie Leffler, (nee Pepper,) in her 4th year. Services at 1,510 Roselle St., Westchester, Monday evening, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock. Funeral Tuesday at 2 P. M. Interment Pelham Cemetery, City Island.

McKEEVER.—On Jan. 22, 1916, Martha J. McKeever, in her 86th year. Funeral service at the home of her son-in-law, Andrew J. Bastine, 1 Hamilton Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, at 5 P. M.

MAPES.—Charles Victor, suddenly, of pneumonia, Jan. 23, at his residence, 140 West 57th St., in his 80th year. Funeral private.

MEEKER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916, at his home in Maplewood, N. J., William Passmore Meeker, husband of Hallie Willson Meeker. Services at the High Street Presbyterian Church, High and Court Sts., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 24, at 2:30 P. M.

MEYER.—Suddenly, on Jan. 22, Bernhard Ditlef Meyer, beloved husband of Henrietta A. M. Meyer, nee Schaffer, in his 42d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,243 East 37th St., Flatbush, Monday evening, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

MICHAELS.—Mamie, wife of Marcy Michaels of Perth Amboy, N. J., in her 47th year. Funeral services from her late residence, 196 High St., Perth Amboy, N. J., Monday, Jan. 24, at 3:45 P. M. Interment Beth Mordecai Cemetery, Perth Amboy.

MOHR.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916, at his late residence, 790 Riverside Drive, William Frederick Mohr, Jr., beloved and only son of William Frederick Mohr and Florence Bailey Mohr, aged 9 years 8 months 11 days. Services will be held at 1 o'clock Monday at the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, 155th St. and Broadway. Interment private. San Francisco papers please copy.

NEUBURGER.—After a short illness, Isidor Neuburger, beloved husband of Rachel Seldner, father of Hilda Loeb, Ralph S., and Amos S. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 10 East 94th St., Monday, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M. Baltimore and Boston papers please copy.

NEUBURGER.—King Solomon's Lodge, No. 279, F. & A. M. Brethren: It is with deep regret that we announce the death of our beloved brother, Isidor Neuburger, for many years a faithful and devoted member and for upward of twenty years a zealous Trustee. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 10 East 94th St., Monday, Jan. 24, 1916, at 10 A. M. You are hereby summoned to attend.
JACOB S. BERLINER, Master.
OTTO OCHS, Secretary.

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Died

NEWCITY.—Moses, in his 52d year, at 208 West 108th St. Interment at Newburg, Jan. 24.

PARKER.—At his late residence, 347 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 23, Edward Parker, in the 88th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State St., near Bond St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 10 A. M. Members of the New York Produce Exchange and of the Veterans' Association of the Twenty-third Regiment are invited to attend. Interment at Norwalk, Conn.

PERRET.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, 1916, Charles Perret. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 668 Riverside Drive, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, 1916, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

ROOT.—On Friday, Jan. 21, 1916, Edwin R. Root, in his 63d year, (formerly of Ravenna, Ohio.) Funeral at his late residence, 520 West 139th St., Monday, the 24th inst., 11 A. M. Interment private.

RUGGLES.—William Barker, at his home, 91 West 5th St., Bayonne, N. J., in his 55th year, on Sunday morning. Funeral services at his late residence at 8 o'clock Monday evening. Interment at Bath, N. Y. Survived by wife and one daughter.

SHERMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, 1916, of pneumonia, Madge M. Sherman, daughter of the late Eugene C. and Lucy M. Sherman and granddaughter of the late Richard S. and Caroline A. Roberts. Funeral services at Castleton, Vt.

SHERWOOD.—At the Home For Aged Men, 745 Classon Av., Brooklyn, Francis N. Sherwood, aged 80 years. Funeral at the home on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 10:30 A. M.

SHIMAN.—Suddenly, on Sat., Jan. 22, at his residence, 545 West 111th St., Marcus Shiman, beloved husband of Etta, father of Mose, Nat, David, and Abe Shiman, Mrs. Jennie Oppenheim, Mrs. Lenore Prosnitz. Funeral services Mon., Jan. 24, 9:30 A. M. Omit flowers.

SLEIGHT.—At Stony Brook, Long Island, on Jan. 22, 1916, Adelia A. Sleight, wife of Charles Mills Sleight, and daughter of the late David T. and Delia Bayles. Funeral services at her home on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—At her home, 436 Classon Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Jan. 23, 1916, in the 73d year of her age, after a lingering illness, Anna S., widow of Andrew A. Smith, and daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Frances North Wilhelm of Philadelphia, Penn. Funeral private; kindly refrain from sending flowers. Interment in Philadelphia, Wednesday, at convenience of family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SNEDEKER.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916, at her late residence, 109 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mary Elizabeth, beloved wife of John D. Snedeker, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services Tuesday morning, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, in Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SOMERS.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916, John H., in his fifty-sixth year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 597 East 19th St., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock.

STODDARD.—David M., age 63, at his residence, 1,320 Webster Av., Jan. 23. Funeral Wednesday 9:30 A. M., from the house; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Victory. Interment White Plains.

SWANSON.—Suddenly on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916, Christine Swanson in the 30th year of her age. Funeral services at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Broadway and 56th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, Henry William, Jr., son of Henry W. and Esther L. Thomas. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Passaic and Grove Terrace, Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 8 P. M.

VAN RADEN.—Mary M., widow of Theodore Van Raden. Funeral private, from residence of her daughter, 128 Glenwood Av., Jersey City, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916, at 10 A. M.

WERNER.—Julius, beloved husband of Martha, and devoted father of William V., Josie, Stella, and Bella. Funeral from his late residence, 20 East 93d St., on Monday, Jan. 24, 1916, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WIDMAYER.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, George Adam Widmayer, in his 83d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 61 West 92d St., at 12 o'clock. Interment private.

WILLIAMS.—On the morning of Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916, Mary E. Sinclair, widow of Aras G. Williams, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, 400 Park Av. Funeral at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 44th St. and Madison Av., at 11 o'clock, on Monday, Jan. 24. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—Graham, on the 23d inst., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Williams of New Orleans.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, 1916, at her late residence, 14 East 60th St., New York City, Sarah Katharine Wright, widow of Andrew Wright and daughter of the late William T. and Elizabeth P. Runk. Funeral service in the Chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5 West 55th St., at 12:30 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1916. Interment private.

ACKER.—James, 788 East 149th St., Jan. 21. Funeral services today.

AMESTER.—Fannie, 1,861 Barnes Av., Bronx, Jan. 22, aged 72. Funeral private.

BENTLEY.—Maud D., 360 East 166th St., Jan. 22, aged 49. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BERWALD.—David S., 108 West 141st St., Jan. 21, aged 3.

BIHLMAN.—Christopher, Jan. 21, aged 67. Funeral 171 8th Av.

BROOKS.—Catharine, Jan. 22. Funeral 1,879 Amsterdam Av.

BURKE.—Mrs. Michal, 218 East 84th St., Jan. 22. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

CHASE.—Jaunvita C., 867 West 181st St., Jan. 22. Funeral private.

CURRAN.—Patrick H., 122 Washington Place, Jan. 22. Funeral notice later.

DAVIS.—Hannah, 151 West 140th St., Jan. 21.

DENAHAN.—Annie, Jan. 22. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av. today, 2 P. M.

DENNY.—John, 2,110 Walton Av., Bronx, Jan. 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—Thomas F., 227 East 62d St., Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FITZGERALD.—John, 2,264 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GREENHAGEN.—Edward E., 394 East 4th St., Jan. 21, aged 35. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GUTHOERHL.—Louis, Jan. 21, aged 67. Funeral 393 7th Av. today, 1 P. M.

HARRISON.—Arthur J., 8 Minetta St., Jan. 21. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

HART.—William N., 316 West 21st St., Jan. 22. Funeral notice later.

HORNKAHL.—John F., 304 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow.

JUGE.—Celestin, 351 8th Av., Jan. 21, aged 61.

JUNGMANN.—Frederick, 110 Sullivan St., Jan. 21, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KNORR.—Christian, 1,143 Forrest Av., Bronx, Jan. 21. Funeral private.

LONGWORTH.—Christopher, 403 East 121st St., Jan. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MARTIN.—Bridget, Jan. 21. Funeral 535 2d Av. today, 2 P. M.

MORI.—Mary L., 128 East 94th St., Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow.

MORRIS.—James J., 162 East 113th St., Jan. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—Michael, 598 Morris Av., Bronx, Jan. 22, aged 84. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PENNYPACKER.—William D., Jan. 21, aged 67. Funeral 2,343 8th Av.

ROBERTSON.—John, 384 Mott Av., Bronx, Jan. 21. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

ROBERTSON.—Mervyn E., 963 East 179th St., Jan. 22, aged 33. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RYAN.—John S., 2,333 Davidson Av., Bronx, Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCHROEDER.—Clara, 312 East 134th St., Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TIERNEY.—Elizabeth, 1 Burnside Av., Bronx, Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WEBER.—Frank, 764 East 168th St., Jan. 22, aged 49. Funeral today.

WILLIAMS.—Helen, Jan. 21. Funeral 882 2d Av.

WOLLENWEBER.—Louis A., 367 West 19th St., Jan. 22, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

Died

Brooklyn.

CLARK.—Sarah A., 311 Malbone St., Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CORBETT.—Jane, 423 Avenue P, Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 12:30 P. M.

DONNELLY.—John, 119 Bedford Av., Jan. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DONNELLY.—Lillian G., 379 Warren St., Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

EKINS.—Teresa, 225 Degraw St., Jan. 22.

FOGARTY.—Alice McF., 314 Eckford St., Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow.

FOSTER.—Sarah E., 359 Stuyvesant Av., Jan. 22, aged 85. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FINLEY.—Alice, 460 Hudson Av., Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GIBSON.—Louis W., 329 Macon St., Jan. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HALDANE.—Jennie, 283 Kosciusko St., Jan. 22. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HALLORAN.—Helen C., 333 20th St., Jan. 22, aged 8.

HULL.—Margaret, 125 Pacific St., Jan. 22, aged 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HUNTER.—Edwina, 419 Monroe St., Jan. 22. Funeral service today.

ICKELHEIMER.—Emerline, 415 State St., Jan. 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—William B., 8,024 10th Av., Jan. 22.

LEAHY.—Ellen, 912 Driggs Av., Jan. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEMAN.—Hiram E., 443 Avenue W, Jan. 22, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow.

McGUIRE.—Margaret, 361 Bath St., Jan. 21. Funeral today.

MOORE.—John, 388 St. Mark's Av., Jan. 22, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NORRIS.—Mary E., 302 St. James Place, Jan. 22. Funeral today, 7 A. M.

PETERS.—Minnie S., 6,518 Fort Hamilton Av., Jan. 22, aged 52. Funeral today.

RABER.—Jacob, 272 Wallabout St., Jan. 21, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow.

RAY.—Mary A., 210 Reid Av., Jan. 21. Funeral tomorrow 8:30 A. M.

SCHAUM.—Louisa, 602 61st St., Jan. 21. Funeral service today.

SCHLICT.—Valentine, 296 Broadway, Jan. 22, aged 66.

SULLIVAN.—Bridget, 143 Gravesend Av., Jan. 22, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Mary, 164 Bedford Av., Jan. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TATOR.—Jessie E., 900 Gates Av., Jan. 21. Funeral private.

TILDEN.—Elihu H., 156 Madison St., Jan. 22. Funeral service today.

WARD.—Isabella, 521 Greenwood Av., Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken and Newark.

DUTCHER.—Thomas, Newark, Jan. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GREGER.—Thomas, 45 Belleville Av., Newark, Jan. 21, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

IVORY.—Edward, 309 Ridgewood Av., Newark, Jan. 22.

KOHLMAN.—Frederick, Newark, Jan. 22, aged 65. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

LELAND.—Nata M., 170 Roseville Av., Newark, Jan. 21, aged 50. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

NORDT.—John C., 619 Charles St., Hoboken, Jan. 22, aged 76.

REILLY.—Patrick, 82 Lexington St., Newark, Jan. 22.

RIEDINGER.—Charles H., 45 North 3d St., Newark, Jan. 22, aged 82.

SCASSERRA.—Loretta, 303 Lafayette Av., Newark, Jan. 22.

WRIGHT.—Mary, 38 6th Av., Newark, Jan. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

Long Island.

BROGAN.—James, Corona, Jan. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CARRENO.—Kellard, Brooklyn Hills, Jan. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COX.—Jane M., Freeport, Jan. 21. Funeral today.

DAVIDSON.—Oliver, East Rockaway, Jan. 22, aged 8d. Funeral notice later.

McCONN.—William S., Flushing, Jan. 21, aged 62.

MARHOFFER.—Henry, 160 Beebe Av., Long Island City, Jan. 22, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ROWOHLT.—John, Corona, Jan. 22, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow.

STORK.—Theodore, Woodhaven, Jan. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WORTH.—Charles J., Woodside, Jan. 22. Funeral notice later.

In Memoriam.

BROWN.—Elsie A., in memory of; died Jan. 24, 1913.

CONNOLLY.—Mary A.; mass All Saints' Church Jan. 26, 6:30 A. M.

EGENOLF.—William E., in memory of; died Jan. 27, 1914.

FARRELL.—Margaret, in memory of; died Jan. 25, 1915.

GEIPEL.—Mary J.; mass St. Michael's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

HITCHCOCK.—H. M., in memory of; died Jan. 24, 1909.

INTROPIDI.—Frederick, in memory of; died Jan. 26, 1908.

LEVI.—August, in memory of; died Jan. 24, 1914.

LEVY.—Joseph, in memory of; died Jan. 24, 1914.

LYNCH.—Mary A.; mass St. Augustin's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

O'REILLY.—Margaret; mass St. Bridget's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

QUINN.—Isabella; mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

RAYMOND.—Julius, in memory of; died Jan. 28, 1910.

WILKINSON.—George B., in memory of; died Jan. 24, 1908.

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MISS ANGLIN TO ACT WITH W. FAVERSHAM

Noted Players Announce They Will Give an Annual Season of Shakespeare.

IT WILL LAST NINE WEEKS

First Production Will Be in Chicago on the 300th Anniversary of Shakespeare's Death.

A dispatch received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES announced the association of Margaret Anglin and William Faversham as co-stars to give an annual season of the plays of Shakespeare in New York. Following the announcement made by E. H. Sothern last week that after this season he and Mrs. Sothern, who is known to the stage as Julia Marlowe, would go to England to live permanently and would not appear again on the stage, the news should be welcome to lovers of Shakespeare, for it insures that performances of the works of the bard will be a regular feature of each theatrical season.

Here is the telegram announcing the plans of Miss Anglin and Mr. Faversham. It was sent from Pensacola, Fla.:

> William Faversham and Margaret Anglin will combine forces beginning with the 300th anniversary of the death of Shakespeare, April 23. Their association will begin with a spectacular production of "Romeo and Juliet" on that date in Chicago. A repertoire of Shakespearean comedies and tragedies will follow.
>
> Miss Anglin and Mr. Faversham will appear in a new modern play next Autumn, but have agreed to produce each Spring, commencing the middle of March, their Shakespearean repertoire for a season of nine weeks each year, with the exception of this Spring. Their season will start annually in New York.

This professional union joins two of the foremost players of the American stage. Both have acted Shakespearean rôles here within recent years. Two years ago this Spring Miss Anglin gave a series of Shakespearean revivals at the Hudson Theatre. Her répertoire included "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," and "The Taming of the Shrew," while on tour "Antony and Cleopatra" was added to these. Shortly after she made her début Miss Anglin acted her first characterization of one of Shakespeare's heroines, when she appeared as Ophelia in James O'Neil's production of "Hamlet."

Miss Anglin has appeared with some of the leading actors of the American stage, including E. H. Sothern, Richard Mansfield, and Henry Miller. She has produced several of the Grecian classics in the outdoor theatre of the University of California at Berkeley in recent years, and has been invited by the City of St. Louis to take part in the tercentenary Shakespeare celebration in Forest Park there this Spring.

Mr. Faversham appeared in the title rôle of "Julius Caesar" and as Iago in "Othello" at the Lyric Theatre two years ago. From 1893 to 1901 he was a member of Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre stock company, and during that period he acted Romeo to Maude Adams's Juliet. He ended his association with the Empire company just about the time Miss Anglin joined it.

Mr. Faversham and Miss Anglin are the second pair of players to join forces this season to present the dramas of Shakespeare. James K. Hackett and Viola Allen will begin an engagement at the Criterion two weeks from tomorrow.

Mr. Faversham is playing on tour in "The Hawk," the drama from the French in which he appeared here last year. Miss Anglin will begin a week's engagement tonight at the Bronx Opera House in "Beverly's Balance."

TREMONT THEATRE BURNED.

Old Boston Playhouse and "Daddy Long-Legs" Suffer $75,000 Loss.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Tremont Theatre, the oldest playhouse in the city staging legitimate productions, was damaged today by flames which swept through the stage and the front of the auditorium. Everything between the back wall of the stage and the first balcony was destroyed, including the properties and costumes of the "Daddy Long-Legs" company, in which Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton were playing. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

Crossed wires in or near the electrical switchboard in the rear of the stage are believed to have started the fire. There was no one in the building at the time except a few employes.

John B. Schoeffel, proprietor and manager of the theatre, said it would be closed for several months at least. It has been run almost continuously, except Summer closings, since 1883. Of the total loss, about $50,000 represents the damage to the theatre property. The "Daddy Long-Legs" company, controlled by Klaw & Erlanger, valued its properties at $25,000.

CONCERT TO AID SERBIANS.

Minister Myatovich and Other Prominent Men to be Present.

Chedomilly Myatovich, Serbian Minister to the United States, and other notables will attend a Slavonic concert in aid of Serbian refugees and war sufferers to be given next Sunday, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, at the Central Opera House, 205 East Sixty-seventh Street. Professor Stefan Stoyanovitch, Serbian violin virtuoso, will contribute several numbers to the program.

The concert was arranged by Alexandre M. Petrovitch, a Serbian lawyer and representative of the Serbian Red Cross Society, who recently arrived in New York with Professor Stoyanovitch. Upon Mr. Petrovitch's initiative also a Slavonic committee has been formed, with representatives of Slav associations and journalists in the city. The committee will arrange a series of concerts and public lectures to acquaint Americans with the real spirit of the Serbian people.

The net proceeds will be used in aid of the refugees and other war sufferers.

Y. W. C. A. TO CELEBRATE.

Festivities to Precede Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting.

Plans are being made for an elaborate nation-wide celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Young Women's Christian Association. Jubilee commemoration exercises will be held on March 3 by every Y. W. C. A. in the country, it was announced yesterday, and the biggest celebration will be in New York. This will be preceded by other festivities.

Colonel Roosevelt and Mayor Mitchel have accepted invitations to be the speakers at a membership dinner to be held on the evening of Feb. 1 in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Mrs. James S. Cushman, President of the Board of Directors of the Y. W. C. A. will preside, and it is expected that 8,000 girls will attend. On Feb. 25 there will be a jubilee pageant in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and 1,000 girls will participate in it. The tickets will be sold at prices ranging from 25 cents to $1, and boxes containing six will be sold for $10 each.

The celebration of March 3 in this city is to be held in Carnegie Hall, and one of its features will be a chorus of 500 voices. In addition to these major celebrations there will be a celebration on a smaller scale in each of the ten branches of the organization in this city during February.

GRANADOS PLAYS HIS MUSIC.

Spanish Composer and Pablo Casals at the Friends of Music.

The Society of the Friends of Music took advantage of the presence in New York of Enrique Granados to present him to its subscribers in the twofold capacity of composer and pianist at its concert in the Ritz-Carlton yesterday. Mr. Granados played a number of his compositions for pianoforte and, with Pablo Casals, the distinguished violoncellist, his countryman, several pieces for pianoforte and violoncello. Mr. Granados is in New York to superintend the rehearsals of his opera, "Goyescas," to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday evening. He played three of his "Goyescas" for pianoforte, which are in reality large fragments of the opera itself; a set of "Valses Poeticos," a "Danza Valenciana," a "Danza Arabe," and "El Pelele," which is also a part of the opera. The pieces he played with Mr. Casals were a "Trova," serenade, a "Danza Andaluza," a "Madrigal," a mediaeval Spanish tune.

The "Goyescas," which are the best known of Mr. Granados's music in New York, seemed the best, the most original and substantial of what was heard yesterday. The "Valses Poeticos" grazed closely the line of salon music, and sometimes broke through it. They also have much less of the Spanish national coloring than the rest of this music; salons are cosmopolitan. The "Trova" serenade, for violoncello and pianoforte, is of much introspective charm, with the character of an improvisation. The madrigal betrays its period in certain model characteristics which Mr. Granados has preserved. The "Danza Andaluza" is a piece that Mr. Kreisler has also arranged for the violin and has presented in that form. Mr. Casals's playing of these pieces had all the delightful finish, the perfection of intonation and phrasing that have so often been admired. Mr. Granados's own playing was a surprise to many on account of its easy command of the very considerable difficulties he has scattered through these compositions. A "composer's technique" is a well-recognized effect in music. Mr. Granados has a technique of a very different sort. He played with brilliancy and power; there were also the languor, the smoldering fire, the tenderness and passion which belong in this music, by which it is marked with Spanish character even more than the rhythms and certain of the melodic traits that run through it.

OTHER CONCERTS YESTERDAY.

Damrosch Plays Florent Schmitt's "Pupazzi" for First Time Here.

There were concerts yesterday afternoon by both the local symphony orchestras, the Philharmonic Society's at Carnegie Hall, with Fritz Kreisler as soloist, and the Symphony Society's at Aeolian Hall, with Ernest Hutcheson.

Mr. Damrosch played for the first time here, "Pupazzi, ("Puppets,") by Florent Schmitt, a young composer identified with the modern French spirit in the art. The other numbers of his program were Brahms's Symphony in F, No. 3, the Prelude to "Lohengrin," and Saint-Saëns's Concerto in G minor No. 2, for piano and orchestra, in which Mr. Hutcheson played the solo part.

"Pupazzi" is a suite of four numbers, set for small orchestra from a series of piano pieces. It antedates the writing of "Reflets d' Allemagne," which Mr. Damrosch played last season, and represents a more simple product than the same composer's "Tragedie de Salome," one of his most ambitious works. The four numbers are called, respectively, "Scaramouche," "Damis," "Clymène," and "Cassandre." That describing "Scaramouche," the butt of the pantomime convention, has a grotesque humor that characterizes its title, but one is at a loss to follow the composer further in his descriptions.

The music is diverting and not without individuality and charm, which seems to be the limit of the composer's intention. There is nothing weighty about it, but it is well worth a hearing. The performance of the symphony had many features of value and the "Lohengrin" Prelude was also well done, while Mr. Hutcheson's playing of Saint-Saëns's concerto was enjoyable.

Mr. Stransky's program comprised Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, and Tschaikowsky's Concerto in D for violin and orchestra, in which Mr. Kreisler played the solo part. This bill evidently had its attraction for the public, for one of the largest audiences of the season was on hand to enjoy the concert. Its three numbers are very familiar, in fact the orchestra had played the same symphony a short time ago. In the details of the orchestra's performance as well as in the work of Mr. Kreisler there was all that was needed to reward amply those who attended.

The regular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night brought forward as soloists Eddy Brown, the young American violinist, who made his début here last week, and Mabel Garrison and Giuseppe de Luca of the company. Mr. Brown played Tschaikowsky's Concerto in D and several smaller pieces. Mabel Garrison gave Strauss's "Voca di Primavera," and "Caro Nome," from "Rigoletto," while Mr. de Luca sang an air from Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore" and songs by de Leva and Gretchaninow. The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Bizet's Suite No. 1 from "L'Arlesienne" and the March from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba."

At the Hippodrome, where the audience needed seats on the stage to accomodate its numbers, Mme. Julia Culp and Kathleen Parlow, violinist, were the soloists with Sousa's Band, to whose music Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle also danced. Mme. Culp sang "Mon Coeur s'ouvre a ta voix" from "Samson et Dalila" and two groups of songs. Miss Parlow played two movements from Mendelssohn's Concerto and Wieniawski's "Polonaise." The Castles gave several of the dances in their repertoire and Mr. Sousa directed the band in four numbers including his own, "The Pathfinder of Panama."

CAVELL CONCERT A FIZZLE.

Promoters of Hippodrome Entertainment Disappoint Hundreds.

Several hundred persons went to the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon to attend a concert which they had heard was to be given to raise funds for a memorial to Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was shot by the Germans in Brussels in October. Announcement that such a concert would be given had been printed in newspapers.

The Hippodrome management knew nothing of the meeting, although some of the staff had read the announcements in the papers. The proceeds from the entertainment, it was announced, would be added to a fund being raised to erect a monument to Miss Cavell in the Trocadero Gardens, Paris, and it was said that Lucien Henry would make a brief address. Mr. Henry could not be found yesterday, and if he called at the Hippodrome he did not make himself known.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, who is Mrs. Sothern in private life, have sent Daniel Frohman, President of the Actors' Fund, a check for $500 for two seats for the benefit for the fund to be given on Friday afternoon in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. In the note accompanying the check Mr. Sothern expressed his regret at not being able to appear on the program, because of his absence from town.

The first performance of "Princess Tra-la-la," the adaptation of the Viennese operetta, "Hoheit tanzt Walzer," Andreas Dippel has had prepared for the American stage, will be given in Newark the night of Feb. 7.

Representatives of the Committee on Industrial Relations came from Washington last week to see Emanuel Reicher's production of Hauptmann's "The Weavers," at the Garden Theatre. The committee has asked Mr. Reicher to present the drama in the larger cities of the country, in the belief that it will make for a better understanding between capital and labor.

Harrison Brockbank is preparing for vaudeville a musical sketch that will consist of selections from Victor Herbert's operettas. His supporting company will include Louise De Lara, Phyllis Davies, Haigh Jackson, and Gilbert Wilson.

THEDA BARA FILMS TEST PLOT WRITERS

The Task of Making Them Vampirish Enough Calls Forth All Their Ingenuity.

WELL CAST IN 'THE SERPENT'

Actress Impersonates an Adventuress, but Keeps Spectators' Sympathy—Other New Films.

The ingenuity of the men who write scenarios for Theda Bara must be hard pressed at times, because Miss Bara, according to her press agent, is a perfect specimen of the "vampire" type, and the story must be bounded on four sides by a certain kind of atmosphere. Since Miss Bara is so well fitted by looks to act this sort of creature before the camera, it would be squandering her resources to cast her in a Mary Pickford sort of role.

Whoever wrote the scenario of "The Serpent," the new William Fox picture revealed simultaneously in the Academy of Music and the Riverside yesterday for the first time, should therefore be praised in the introduction for having furnished this actress, who is no novice in the films, with a stirring story. After that the producer should receive a kind word for the little touches that go to make "The Serpent" above the average of its kind.

One of these touches comes to mind immediately, because it is in the last reel. The scene is a Russian peasant's cottage and the father of the girl portrayed by Miss Bara attempted to draw on his boot. When it won't go on he looks within and discovers a mouse. Business of close-up of the boot showing the mouse. The cat by the hearth sniffs, and when the mouse is turned out of his home, pussy is seen chasing him to a corner, and—exit mouse. Which is only one of a number of realistic touches that add interest to the picture.

The problem of having Miss Bara play the part of a vampire and still retain the sympathy of the audience is solved by making her evil deeds the figments of a dream. Vania Lazar, the serf's daughter, whom Miss Bara impersonates, dreams that the Grand Duke has ruined her life, and that in vengeance she sets out upon a career of wickedness that covers several continents.

First she goes to London and wrecks a perfectly good home by causing one brother to break a wine bottle over another's head for love of her. Then she becomes a famous actress and the Grand Duke, not recognizing her, pays court to her. From him she learns that his son is convalescing in a Paris hospital from wounds suffered in battle, and she hastens there and becomes a nurse that she may be near him and drag him into her web. Her revenge is complete when she brings father and son together and causes the son to utter this subtitle: "My Wife."

That is her dream. What really happens is that Vania falls out of bed and goes downstairs to finally gain her father's consent to wed Andrey Sobi, her real sweetheart. Thus is art and virtue served and the sympathies of the audience preserved with no sacrifice of thrills.

The interpolation of scenes illustrating episodes not directly concerned with the plot is a favorite practice of directors. Thus Vania, sitting beside the wounded son, says: "Tell me the story of the battle of Ancourt," and presto, a succession of unusually thrilling battle scenes is unreeled. They are so realistic that until the hero himself is identified leading charges one begins to believe they are scenes from the real war, and not a mimic one staged in New Jersey.

Miss Bara's following is easily accounted for by this picture. She is a clever actress with a high sense of screen values. Hers is a marvelously mobile and expressive face that can express deeper scorn by a curl of the lip or greater sorrow through an expression of her eyes than the average screen player can denote with exaggerated heavings and writhings.

The handsome opera house in Lexington Avenue at Fifty-first Street that Oscar Hammerstein did not raise to be a movie theatre became that yesterday. Hereafter it will be known as the Strand. That it does not hope to rob the Broadway institution of its following is evident from the fact that it does not receive its features till that house is hrough with them. Yesterday's feature was "The Cheat," seen several weeks ago at the Strand. A large orchestra has been installed and a musical program will be given in connection with pictures of all kinds.

These pictures were shown at other theatres yesterday: "Acquitted," featuring Wilfred Lucas, and "Perils in the Park," at the Knickerbocker; "The Call of the Cumberlands," with Dustin Farnum, at the Strand; "The Ragamuffin," with Blanche Sweet in the title rôle, at the Broadway; "The Salamander," taken from Owen Johnson's book, with Ruth Findlay in the principal rôle, at the Hamilton and Regent; "The Wood Nymph," with Marie Doro, at the Eighty-first Street, and "The Birth of a Nation" in Proctor's Twenty-third and 125th Street houses.

Dramatic Academy's Program.

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts will give its third program of the season on Friday afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre. John Galsworthy's drama "The Eldest Son" will be acted by pupils of the school, together with a one-act comedy by Gertrude Jennings, entitled "The Rest Cure." The latter will be given as a curtain raiser.

Change Ballet Russe Program.

The program to be given tonight at the Century by the Serge de Diaghileff Ballet Russe has been changed from that originally announced. It will consist of "Les Sylphides," "Petrouchka," and "Carnaval." The second named has never been danced here before.

TWO NURSES ATTACKED.

One Loses a Hand, Another Has Skull Cracked in Bellevue.

Two employes of Bellevue Hospital are in the surgical ward through attacks of patients under their care.

The right arm of George Grenton, 24 years old, a graduate attendant, was amputated between the wrist and elbow yesterday as the result of an assault by a patient in the alcoholic ward. John Curran, 24 years old, a nurse, was taken to the surgical ward with a fractured skull, received when a patient in the "dope" ward attacked him.

Grenton was giving treatment to a patient on Jan. 4 when the man sprang from his bed and knocked Grenton through a window, making a deep gash in his wrist. Blood poison developed and the amputation was made yesterday.

Curran was delivering blankets in the "dope" ward last Friday when a patient struck him in the face and knocked him against the wall, causing his nose to bleed. Later Curran became unconscious and was revived by a physician. Last night he was found unconscious again in his room, and examination showed that his skull was broken.

Curran's assailant denies knowledge of the assault. Grenton's assailant has been discharged from the hospital.

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In 1915 The New York Times published 253,910 lines of hotel and restaurant advertisements, a greater volume than the combined volume of five other New York morning newspapers, and 47,000 lines more than the newspaper in second place.

The New York Times, with a daily and Sunday circulation exceeding 320,000 copies, is read by a larger proportion of the prosperous and intelligent than any other newspaper in the world.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8, Double Bill. First Time Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca, followed by Pagliacci. Cajatti; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Traviata. Hempel; Botta, De Luca, Bada, Tegani. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Sembach, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos (debut); Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Bavagnoli.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Tues., Feb. 1, at 8, Manon. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Century Theatre
62nd St. & Cent. Park West. Phone 8800 Columbus
DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE
LAST WEEK. Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Mat., 2:30.
TONIGHT: Carnaval; Petrouchka; Les Sylphides.
TUES. EVE.: Thamar; L'Oiseau de Feu; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor.
WED. EVE.: Le Pavillon d'Armide; L'Apres-Midi Scheherazade.
THURS. EVE.: Thamar; Carnaval; Soleil de Nuit; Les Sylphides.
FRI. EVE.: Le Pavillon d'Armide; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor; Petrouchka.
SAT. MAT.: Thamar; L'Oiseau de Feu; Carnaval.
SAT. EVE.: Les Sylphides; Petrouchka; La Princesse Enchantee; Soleil de Nuit.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $5.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SIXTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
HOTEL BILTMORE, JAN'Y 28, at 11,
GERALDINE Farrar
(First appearance in New York this season.)
Assisted by | ADA SASSOLI, REINALD WERRENRATH.
Res. Seats $3, boxes $30, now on sale at Biltmore Box Office.
KNABE PIANO.
Management R. E. Johnston

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Evg., Next Sunday Aft.
BEETHOVEN 9TH SYMPHONY
Thursday Evg., Friday Aft., Sunday Aft.
Bach-Beethoven Festival
Carnegie Hall. Tickets at Box Office.

SAT. EVG., JAN'Y 29, 2ND CONCERT,
RUSSIAN Symphony Society
MODEST ALTSCHULER........Conductor
Soloists | Debut of KUZNETSOVA Russia's Greatest Soprano, now with Chicago Opera Co., and Melville Liszniewska Pianiste
Carnegie Hall. Tickets now at Box Office.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
Fri. Aft., Jan. 28—Sun. Aft., Jan. 30.
SOLOIST, LOUISE HOMER
Seats at Box Office and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 29, at 2:30.
JOSEF Hofmann Only Recital in New York or Vicinity.
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 25, at 8:15,
FLONZALEY QUARTET.
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3,
PIANO RECITAL—PERCY
Grainger
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Jan. 29, at 8:15,
The Remarkable Violinist
EDDY BROWN
"The first real sensation of the season."
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, February 1st, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Boxes to be had at 20 West 11th St. Tickets at 2 East 64th St., 327 West 76th St., 16 West 11th St. THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 5th Ave. & 43d St.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Jan. 26, at 3. | SONG RECITAL
ROBERT MAITLAND
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 29, at 3.
Piano Recital DOROTHY BERLINER
(Steinway Piano.) Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

Princess Theatre, Tom'w (Tues.) Aft. at 3,
Song Recital PAUL REIMERS
Tickets at Music League of America, 940 Aeolian Bg.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15,
VIOLIN RECITAL by MAXIMILIAN PILZER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Knabe Piano Used.

Harris Theatre, Tom'w (Tues.) Aft. at 2:30
SONG RECITAL MLLE. JENNY DUFAU
COLORATURA SOPRANO.
Tickets on sale at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Tues.) Aft. at 3,
SONG RECITAL LOUIS GRAVEURE
COENRAAD V. BOS, Accompanist.
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 518. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS 50c-$1
"Clod," "Roadhouse," "The Tenor," "Red Cloak."

BALLET RUSSE & OPERA
Choice Seats for All Performances.
JACOBS' THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38. Phone 4189 Greeley

OPERA TICKETS 6890 Bryant. | Choice Seats for All Operas. Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 West 40th St., n'r B'way

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING
917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4557.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.

At Tea Time

Those who are fond of a cup of well brewed tea and a dainty sandwich will find the tea hour at Shanley's very refreshing and attractive

Drop in this afternoon—it is a convenient place to meet one's friends.

A seven course luncheon of tempting variety—75c. (Music) From 12 to 2.30 P. M.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

EVERY night we receive hundreds of tired men, worn out by a hard day in a strange city. And we make them over, and they go out next day ready for it.

Pleasant, well-ventilated, quiet rooms; good beds; courteous, gracious service; every convenience and comfort a tired man wants which a hotel can supply—these are among the good things you'll always be sure of at any Hotel Statler. *Your satisfaction guaranteed, whether you spend $1.50 or $20 a day.*

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO 450 Rooms 450 Baths
DETROIT 800 Rooms 800 Baths
CLEVELAND 700 Rooms 700 Baths

—REISENWEBER'S—
BROADWAY'S "BOO'FUL" CABARET—
"Merry Moments"
Featuring DORALDINA, the Barcelona Beauty; AL. B. WHITE, Inimitable Singing Comedian; MYRTLE YOUNG, Greatest of all "Rag" Singers, and a Bevy of Beautiful Girlies.
Twice Nightly—7:30 and Midnight
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER $1 NOON TILL TEN
Genuine Old-Fashioned BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25
Phone 9640 Columbus, Regarding Beefsteak Garret, Banquet Rooms, &c.
REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE At 58th Street

10,000 people have enjoyed the
Prince Ilma Concert
Have you?
HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY & FORTY-THIRD STREET
Every Evening at 11. Sunday Concert at 7 P. M. (Main Dining Room.)

DANCING AND REFINED CABARET EVERY EVENING
Janssen wants to see you
AT THE FAMOUS
HOFBRAU HAUS
30th Street and Broadway and 30th
NEW YORK'S FINEST TABLE D'HOTE $1.00

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

11 EAST 22ND ST.
BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30
Turkey Dinner To-night. Oysters and Corn Muffins.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
·ORCHESTRA·DANCING·
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hanstein, Propr.

Hotel Dennis
Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized Standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ATLANTIC CITY
The TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE 410 TIMES BLDG.

HOTEL RUDOLF
SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT. SEA AND FRESH WATER BATHS. ORCHESTRA. CAPACITY 1,000.
Joel Hillman, Pres. A. S. Bukeyser, Mgr.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front in Heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof, open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ISLESWORTH
Special Rates During January and February.

CANADA.
SEE THE SNOW-WHITE CITY—QUEBEC.
Special Winter Rates at Chateau Frontenac.

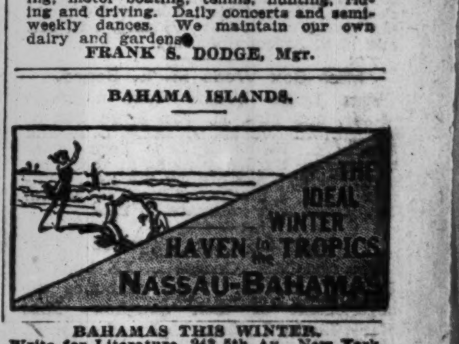
JOAN SAWYER'S
(Formerly Palais de Danse.)
Broadway & 50th St. (Entrance on B'way.) | Phone 2830 Circle.
Dancing by MISS SAWYER
Assisted by Mr. George Harcourt, and other Diverting Surprises.
DANCING AND DINING.
Every Evg. at 10:30. Service a la carte

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
Laurel-in-the-Pines,
Lakewood, New Jersey,
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.
Pinewood Hall, Lakewood, N. J.—Electric and Nauheim baths. Rates moderate. Booklet.

GEORGIA.
THE DE SOTO
SAVANNAH, GA.
An ideal winter resort hotel. Accommodates 400. American plan, restaurant a la carte. R. M. Powers and J. A. Sherrard, Mgrs.

FLORIDA.
FLORENCE VILLA,
FLORENCE VILLA, FLORIDA.
A high-class Winter resort with an ideal climate, sheltered from the brisk winds and dampness of the coast. Big bass fishing, motor boating, tennis, hunting, riding and driving. Daily concerts and semi-weekly dances. We maintain our own dairy and gardens.
FRANK S. DODGE, Mgr.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.


THE IDEAL WINTER HAVEN in the TROPICS
NASSAU-BAHAMAS

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature, 243 5th Av., New York.

GROUP OF GOLF COURSES AROUND A COMMON CENTRE PLANNED

PLANS LINKS IN CLUSTER OF FOUR

Freeman Scheme Calls for Quartet of Semi-Public Golf Courses at Massapequa, L. I.

ONE CLUBHOUSE FOR ALL

If the Project Proves Successful the Promoters May Later Construct Four Additional Courses.

After searching more than a year in the vicinity of New York City, William C. Freeman has decided that the best location for his projected four semi-public golf courses is at Massapequa, L. I. His scheme is to construct four eighteen-hole courses, with all the starting tees adjacent to a common clubhouse, in the expectation that such an arrangement will prevent the congestion that is usually encountered on the popular links. The courses and the clubhouse will be open to the public upon the payment of a greens fee.

The site selected for the proposed links is composed of two tracts of land at Massapequa, divided by the Long Island Railroad. One tract consists of 857 acres, and the other 205 acres. The larger area will be developed first, and it is the present intention of the promoters to construct three courses on this part of the property, with a single course, to be developed later, on the smaller section.

On the same side of the tracks with the three courses it is planned to erect a large clubhouse, with an automobile park and garage, tennis and squash courts, a caddie house, a professionals' shop, putting greens, and all the other conveniences and comforts which the modern golfer demands. Part of the property will be set aside for the exclusive use of the professionals and their pupils, where the ebginners may tear up the turf and slice their drives without serious consequences.

A railway station will be erected within a short distance of the site of the clubhouse, and it has been suggested that the name of the station be Niblick, L. I. The proposed location has natural advantages, which will be of material aid in the construction of the links. The ground is rolling, well watered and wooded, with a soil that is adapted to the making of good, firm turf. It is considerably elevated as compared with most of the Long Island courses, and it is hoped that this fact will discourage the mosquitos, which are such a pest on many otherwise admirable links.

New York City owns 555 acres immediately adjoining the property selected for the golf courses. This land is used as a protection for the reservoir which supplies Brooklyn with water, and it cannot be used for any other than park purposes. On the theory that golf links would not interfere with the efficacy of the park as a protection to the water supply, the promoters state that they will apply for permission to build four more eighteen-hole courses within this area. This would make eight complete courses, 144 separate holes, capable of accommodating 576 golfers at a single time. More than two thousand players could make an eighteen-hole circuit on a Summer day without any crowding.

The golf courses, according to the project, will be owned and constructed by a corporation to be known as Massapequa Golf, Inc., capitalized at $1,000,000. The Massapequa Golf and Country Club will lease the property from the holding company and will establish tournaments under conditions similar to those that obtain at Pinehurst. The promoters count upon patronage from many golf associations of business men in the vicinity of New York, which, under present conditions find it increasingly difficult each year to get the use of the already overcrowded courses of the private clubs.

SETS NEW COURSE RECORD.

Alec Smith Shares Honors with Brother on Bellair Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Jan. 23.—In one of the most closely contested golf matches ever played on the Bellair Links Alec Smith broke the course record by one stroke. Alec Smith, playing with Henry J. Topping against MacDonald Smith and Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence, defeated the latter pair by 1 up. With a score of 72 the Smiths divided the honor of holding the previous course record, but today both of them outplayed any score ever made here. Alec Smith made 71, while his brother's score was an approximated 71, as he picked up on one hole. The cards were as follows:

MacDonald Smith—											
Out	5	3	4	3	5	5	4	3	4—36		
In	4	5	2	4	4	4	4	4	4—35	—71	
Alex Smith—											
Out	4	3	3	3	5	6	4	4	5—37		
In	3	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	4—34	—71	
Henry J. Topping—											
Out	5	4	4	3	4	6	4	3	5—38		
In	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	4—38	—76	
Dr. C. H. Gardner—											
Out	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—40		
In	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5—40	—80	

DECISION ON MERGER.

Baseball Committee to Consider New England Question Today.

When the Merger Committee, appointed by the National Association of Minor Leagues, meets here at the Hotel McAlpin today, the question of the future of baseball in New England will be decided. The committee is made up of President Edward C. Barrow of the International League, President Tim Murnane of the New England League, and Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association.

The Eastern Association, made up of Connecticut and Massachusetts cities, which failed to operate last season, has a plan for a six-club circuit and will suggest this proposition to the committee today. Cities of the New England League, however, want to merge with the best of the clubs of the other league and form a ten-club circuit. This plan seems to have met with the approval of most of the baseball club owners throughout New England, and it is probable that the scheme will be adopted.

The International League will also hold its meeting here today, at the McAlpin, and it is expected that several of the clubs, including Harrisburg, Providence, and Jersey City, will change ownership. Several new managers will also be announced.

BURNS LEADS GUNNERS.

Wins Three of the Events at Travers Island Shoot.

A. L. Burns won three of the events at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. In the high scratch shoot he led a field of sixteen gunners with the excellent total of 98 out of a possible 100 targets. He was also the only markesman to register straight scores. Burns took the Accumulation, and then the Travers Island Cup, with a perfect string of 25.

The high handicap gunner was H. B. Knight. He was the only shooter to have a full score of 100 targets. Conrad Stein won the high scratch prize with a card of 25. The Haslin Trophy resulted in the usual ties. The gunners who had full scores were H. D. Knight, C. J. Stein, F. E. Williamson, and C. A. Brown. All were credited with a leg. B. D. Knight won a leg for the Tournament Cup He had a full score of 25 targets.

Besides being high gun, W. S. Silkworth annexed the three handicap events at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday afternoon. To win a leg on the Monthly Cup he had to break 50 straight, being hard pressed by H. F. L. Funke, who broke 49. The event was at 25 targets, and eight of the ten contestants returned full scores on their handicaps.

Silkworth also returned a perfect score in the leg on the Yearly Cup, and won, although in that event also eight of the trapshooters tied with full scores. In the 100-target handicap Silkworth broke 96 for a full score on his handicap of 4. H. F. L. Funke, C. W. Berner, B. G. Loomis, Waldo Grose, J. O'Brien, and Dr. L. A. Newman also tied with 100 gross, and in the shoot-off Silkworth won.

The Millrose Gun Club defeated the Hudson Gun Club of Jersey City at the traps of the latter organization yesterday by an aggregate score of 120 to 97.

J. N. McLoughlin and J. P. Donovan divided the honors yesterday at the weekly shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Of the fourteen men who faced the traps McLoughlin, besides winning the fifteen-"bird" scratch event, captured the high scratch prize with a score of 88. The winner of the handicap trophy was J. P. Donovan, who returned a card of 86 on his handicap of 12. He was also the winner of the leg on the Monthly Cup and of the Take Home Trophy.

W. B. Short was high scratch man at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps yesterday. His score was 83 out of a possible 100. He also captured the Take Home Trophy in the match at 50 "birds," with 44 breaks to his credit. The winner of the high handicap prize was F. M. Wilson, with a score of 86 on his handicap of 20. The other men who competed were J. H. Ward, A. C. Clarkson, W. B. Manny, A. Mason, and J. Sherman.

Of the fifteen men who competed for prizes at the Keystone Yacht Club traps yesterday, Dr. Sauer proved high scratch man, with a score of 92. J. L. Phipps took the first handicap prize with a 95, and George Kelly, the second handicap trophy, with 94 breaks. P. von Boeckman was fourth man.

RITCHIE AFTER REVENGE.

Hopes to Retrieve Former Defeat by Lewis in Friday's Bout.

The leading boxing bout of the week will bring together Willie Ritchie and Ted Lewis in a return match at Madison Square Garden on Friday night. Ritchie, who was formerly lightweight champion, now boxes as a welterweight, and the last time he went against Lewis at the Garden the agile Englishman won by a big margin in one of the fastest bouts that local enthusiasts had seen in a long time. Ritchie was dissatisfied with his showing in that bout and has since maintained that Lewis got the margin on him because he did not speed up in the earlier rounds.

Ritchie has taken up skating as part of his training and each day is skating a long distance to improve his wind. He expects to mix it up early in the bout with Lewis and will try to avoid giving the Englishman the early advantage he got in their last bout.

On Wednesday night at the Pioneer Sporting Club there will be a return match between the two Jersey heavyweights, Charley Weinert and Jim Savage. When the veteran and the youngster met before Weinert got the popular decision, and Savage has waited for a long time for this opportunity to redeem himself. The bout has been postponed twice on account of the illness of one or the other of the boxers.

One of the most promising bouts of the week, which was to have taken place at the Broadway Sporting Club on Tuesday night, between Jack Dillon and Tom Cowler, has been postponed until Tuesday, Feb. 1, on account of Dillon's illness. There will be the usual boxing matinée this afternoon at the Broadway Sporting Club, with Scotty Welsh and Young Jersey in the main bout. At the Vanderbilt A. C. tonight, John Lester Johnson, the negro heavyweight, will box Bill Tate. The bill at the Harlem Sporting Club on Thursday evening will also bring together two negro lightweight boxers, Leo Johnson and Wee Wee Barton. The schedule of the week's bouts is as follows:

MONDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club, (Matinee)—Scotty Welsh vs. Young Jersey.

Vanderbilt A. C.—John Lester Johnson vs. Bill Tate.

TUESDAY.

Palace A. C., (Yonkers)—Banty Lewis vs. Thomas O'Brien.

WEDNESDAY.

Pioneer A. C.—Charley (Young) Weinert vs Jim Savage.

THURSDAY.

Harlem Sporting Club—Leo Johnson vs. Wee Wee Barton.

Clermont A. C.—Kid Taylor vs. Patsy Brannigan.

FRIDAY.

Madison Square Garden—Willie Ritchie vs. Ted Lewis.

Burnham in Opening Game.

F. C. Burnham, who is a new comer in national amateur billiard championships, will play in the first match of the Class B event, which opens at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy tonight. His opponent in this game will be Charles E. White, who several years ago won the championship. Competing against this experienced player, Burnham will be pressed to show the full quality of his billiard technique. George T. Moon, Jr., will play Francis S. Appleby Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening Edgar T. Appleby plays Fred Loewenthal. The match Wednesday afternoon will be between George P. B. Clark, also a former champion, and the loser of the game to be played tonight. Further than this the committee has not scheduled the matches.

JACK MOAKLEY TO STAY AT CORNELL

Veteran Signs Ten-Year Contract to Train Cross-Country and Track Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Cornell's track and cross-country teams are assured of ten years more coaching by Jack Moakley one of the greatest trainers in the country, as the result of an agreement just reached by Moakley and the Cornell Athletic Association. It was announced tonight that Moakley had signed a ten-year contract to coach the track and cross-country teams. The news was hailed with delight by Cornell men and will be received with much gratification by alumni the country over.

Jack Moakley came to Cornell in 1899 and will complete his seventeenth years as track and cross-country coach next June, when his present contract expires. He has been largely instrumental in developing cross-country running at Ithaca, and fourteen of his team have won the intercollegiate championship in the last seventeen years. Six of Moakley's Cornell teams in the last eleven years have captured the intercollegiate championship in track competitions.

Moakley has been rated as the premier track coach of the country. He is the man largely responsible for the popularization of athletics at Ithaca. It is one of his principles never to drop a man from the squad, no matter if the aspiring athlete has not a ghost of a show to make the team. As a result of Moakley's policy between 400 and 500 men are now taking active exercise in various branches of athletics and the track squad at Cornell is larger than in any other university of the country. Moakley was 52 years old last month and his new contract means that he will devote the rest of his active coaching life to Cornell teams.

VICTORY FOR ESSEX TROOP.

Defeats Team of Philadelphia Polo Club by a Score of 3 to 1.

Essex Troop of Newark scored its second victory in the Indoor Polo League tournament yesterday when the team of the Philadelphia Indoor Polo Club was defeated in the Essex Troop Armory by a score of 3 to 1. It was a closely contested match, in which no penalties were inflicted.

James Husk was the star player for the troopers, scoring two of their goals. He made the first after only a minute of play in the opening period, and the second in the last few minutes of the contest. Taff scored the other point for Essex Troop. The only Philadelphia score was shot from scrimmage early in the second period by Charley Griffin. The lineup:

Essex Troop.	Position.	Philadelphia.
Reiland	No. 1	Delaney
Husk	No. 2	Griffin
Taff	No. 3	Rossbach

Goals—Husk (2,) Taff, Griffin. Two ten-minute periods. Referee—Lieutenant Ballantyne.

CONTINENTALS WIN.

Defeat Clan MacDonald in Soccer Match by 2 to 1.

The Continentals yesterday defeated Clan MacDonald of Brooklyn in a cup-tie game of the Southern New York State Football Association in the first round at Lenox Oval by a score of 2 to 1. All the points were tallied in the first half.

The grounds were altogether too soft in spots for good soccer, such as is looked for in cup games. Wilson, the international goal keeper, did magnificent work for the Clan MacDonalds, and the same can be said for Dillman, the Continentals' goal keeper, who played with rare skill when under hot fire during the last minutes of the game.

Scores of other soccer games follow:

At Harlem Field—I. R. T. Strollers, 3; Clan MacDuff, 0.

At Bridgeport—Bridgeport City, 3; Brooklyn F. C., 1.

At Bayside Oval—Greenpoint, 5; Bay Ridge, 0.

At Astoria—White Rose, 3; Hungarians, 1.

At Taft's Oval—Longfellows, 2; Manchester Unity, 1.

At Macomb's Dam Park—St. George, 5; Clan Scott, 1.

At Greenville, N. J.—Greenville won by default from Spartan F. C.

At Edison Field—Visitation, 7; Yonkers Rovers, 1.

WALKERS ON LONG TRAMPS.

Members of One Association Make Trip to Paterson and Return.

Members of the Manhattan and Bronx divisions of the American Walkers' Association took a thirty-five-mile tramp yesterday over Jersey roads. Starting from the West Forty-second Street ferry, the men went to Weehawken, and then, by way of the Rutherford Turnpike and the Paterson Plank Road, through Carlstadt, Passaic, Clifton, and Lake View, to Paterson. The return was by the same route. A few of the men took the shorter walk, returning after they reached Carlstadt.

The Brooklyn division walked from the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad to Columbus Circle for the short-distance tramp, and for the long distance some of the men continued to Jamaica.

A walk to Yonkers and return was taken by members of the women's branch of the association, the start being from the Van Cortlandt Park subway station.

Another practice walk to Coney Island was held by the members of the Walkers' Club of America yesterday in preparation for the race in February. Two squads were formed, one being in charge of Eddie Renz, with the novices under the direction of A. E. Rode.

Schedule for Williams Track Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 23.—Two relay races and two dual meets make up the Williams College track schedule for the coming season. The team will also compete in the annual meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association. An interscholastic meet for Berkshire County schools has been arranged, to be held at Williamstown on May 3. The schedule follows:

Feb. 5, relay race with Brown at the B. A. A. meet in Boston; 21, relay race with Amherst at Hartford, Conn.; May 6, dual meet with Amherst, Pratt Field, Amherst; 13, dual meet with Wesleyan, Weston Field, Williamstown; 20 and 21, New England intercollegiate meet, (place undecided.)

The Scotch of great age
DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL

Comment on Current Events in Sports

At noon today a committee, composed of seven well-known professional golfers, will meet to take the first actual steps in drawing up a constitution for the proposed association of professionals. Such an organization will be a boon to both amateurs and professionals in this country. The professionals in Great Britain have had an association of this kind for many years, and the sport as a whole has been benefited by it. There have been similar associations formed in this country, but they were sectional in character and weak in organization. The men behind the present movement are among those who have won national and international reputations in the golfing world, and it is their intention to make the new association national in character and scope.

Amateur golf will be benefited by the successful formation of this association. In every large body of men there are some who are unqualified to hold their positions, some who are neither an ornament nor a credit to their profession, and the proposed association will undertake to see that its members are qualified in every way to fulfill the duties and enjoy the privileges of their positions.

The professionals themselves will be benefited in many ways by the new association. United in a single body, and represented by a determined committee, it is probable that the professionals will have a voice in deciding the courses on which the championships for which they are eligible are to be played. Many other problems will be taken up by the association, such as that of the bringing together of the clubs that need professionals and the professionals who lack positions; that of accommodations for visiting professionals at the golf clubs, and other questions that naturally arise because of the intimate connection between amateur and professional golf. It is a case of a serious body of men attempting to carry into effect a good idea, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed.

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Harvard again seems to be in line for the intercollegiate hockey honors. By two decisive defeats of Princeton, the Crimson's most dangerous competitor on the ice has been eliminated. Princeton has already shown its superiority over the Yale team by two defeats in Pittsburgh and one during the past week at St. Nicholas Rink. While there is no interlocking schedule which in any way aims to establish a champion in the sport, it is not difficult to see on the face of the games already played that the Crimson seven is more skillful than its opponents. The Yale team, which began the season with much promising material, has been something of a disappointment. The talent seems to be there, but the team apparently lacks the right sort of coaching.

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The effort which has been started during the past week by both major league clubs of New York to put this city back on the baseball map gives baseball fans the assurance that both the Giants and the Yankees will be far stronger factors in the major league pennant races than they were last season.

New York is the largest and best baseball town in the country. Much of the patronage at the Polo Grounds, however, is transient, and while native New Yorkers may stick to the home club, winning or losing, it requires a winning team to attract outsiders to the games. Last year, with the Giants in last place and the Yankees falling short of expectations, baseball patronage at the Brush Stadium fell off woefully.

If managerial experience, liberal policy in purchasing new players, and the effort to furnish fans with the best sport possible mean anything, both the Giants and Yankees will be much stronger next Summer. The owners of both clubs have spared no expense to get the best talent that the defunct Federal League had to offer. The money paid by the two clubs for Kauff, Anderson, Rariden, Magee, Cullop, and Joe Gedeon almost amounts to a king's ransom. Baseball, as conducted today, comes under the head of "big business."

If the Giants and the Yankees can keep company with the clubs in the first divisions of both leagues this season, New York is sure to have a prosperous baseball year. It will only take a winning club here in either league to wake the dormant enthusiasm of the fans. With the additional playing strength which has been added to both clubs, there is no doubt that both will be in the thick of the fight.

The passing of the Federal League eliminates an influence in the game which last year detracted much from its interest. The Federal League failed because, in general playing strength, it could not match the high standard of baseball played by the two major leagues. The announcement during the last week of the unconditional release of over 125 Federal League players shows that more than half of the players of the outlaw organization were of only minor league calibre. These players are now thrown on the baseball market, and it is likely that the majority of them are through with the game, for even the minor leagues do not care to sign them. The Federal League, nevertheless, did have several star players, who were just as good as the stars in the major leagues. It is a satisfaction to New York fans to know that the two local clubs have taken the best of this talent.

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Intercircuit polo will be the feature of the coming season. This series of contests will be tried as an experiment, and if it proves successful it will be made a permanent fixture, and in many respects will take the place of the international matches. The need of some such event to stimulate the sport has been felt for years. Three more circuits are to be added to the existing five, and as each division will undoubtedly send its best team to represent its particular section, there will be brought together all the fastest players in the country, a thing which has not been done before. As it is proposed to play these matches under existing handicaps, every team will have a fair showing, and the contests should be reasonably close. In making its plans, the Polo Association has decided that the opening tournament shall be played on Long Island. This will give those interested in polo in the East an opportunity of comparing the style of play of the Western men with that of the players with whom they are fairly familiar.

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Graduates of several universities who have won fame as swimmers are advocating the adoption by the Intercollegiate Swimming Association of a rule limiting to two the number of individual events in which any contestant may enter at league dual meets. There is little doubt that the ruling would be for the best interests of water sports.

As matters stand 'varsity stars are used with such reckless freedom in order to gain a few possible points that their efficiency is often impaired, and the practice is liable to result in eventual physical injury. Take, for instance, the case of James Shryock, Captain of Pennsylvania's swimming team. Last year he was threatening every record, but he was allowed at most meets to start in five grueling events—fifty, 100, 220-yard swims, relay race, and water polo—and this season he has not once touched the former times made by him, although it was logical to expect him to improve. It is not difficult to draw conclusions. Few men are strong enough to undergo unharmed such a punishing course week after week.

Apart from this important consideration, though, there is no doubt that in team competition too much weight should not be placed on the ability of any one individual. When the possession of a single unusually brilliant performer is sufficient to overcome the best efforts of a normally strong, well-balanced rival squad, a feeling of discouragement on the part of the vanquished is unavoidable, and public interest in the sport, which feeds on keen opposition, is also bound to wane.

Another disadvantage of the present custom is the lack of inducement to all but exceptionally good performers. If a 'varsity candidate believes he has a chance to make the team and represent his college, he will work hard to succeed; but when all events are monopolized by one or two stars, and his prospects of being used are slight, there is little to spur him to activity. A developing athlete needs incentive, and the more places are open on a squad the greater will be the number of ambitious candidates, with consequent benefit both to the individual and to the sport at large.

Of course, the passing of the two-event rule would at times work unnecessary hardship on some college. Occasionally one finds a man like Herbert Vollmer of Columbia so far superior to all adversaries that he can win four events in an evening with less apparent effort than he sustains in doing an ordinary practice trial under the watch. It may be truthfully asserted that the apparently arduous task placed on his shoulders is really child's play for him. Still, in college athletics the good of the majority should determine the policy, regardless of possible handicap to the individual or team, and the advocated change of system would doubtless prove profitable to all in the long run.

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The extraordinary popularity of skating this Winter has brought the Park Department face to face with a serious problem. So many skaters flocked to Van Cortlandt Park that the officials thought the whole frozen surface of the lake would collapse with the combined weight of the people on it, and consequently the lake was closed to skating on one of the coldest days in the year, with the ice on the lake itself varying from five to ten inches in thickness. The problem of the Park Department is to find a method of controlling the number of skaters on the ice at a single time, for it is obvious folly to forbid all skating on a surface that will support 15,000 people merely because 25,000 wish to skate. Another problem to be faced is the flooding of the ice surface each night to repair the damage done by the sharp steel blades, for as the number of skaters increases the surface becomes in a proportionately worse condition. Adequate flooding facilities are totally lacking on the large park lakes. The Park Department has taken the lesson of this year to heart, however, and the popularity of skating has made at least one municipal department a convert to the doctrine of preparedness.

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The defeat of a champion in any sport or in a match of almost any conditions commands attention. The defeat last week of the world's greatest racquet wielder, Soutar, by Newman of the Racquet and Tennis Club surprised even those who were aware of the young New Yorker's ability on the courts. While Newman had the advantage of the handicap of an extra hand, there were times in this tremendously fast match that he was playing the world's champion at even terms, and at times even showed greater skill than the professional, who was considered unbeatable.

The ease with which Soutar went through the preliminary rounds and overcame the handicaps of his opponents led even the experts to believe that he would have an easy time winning the tournament. His form and execution were so far superior to the other players during the week that no one dreamed that he would find a Tartar in Newman. Newman started early in the week easily and grew stronger as the matches progressed. On Thursday he showed flashes of unusually fast play, but Saturday marked the climax of his career as a player, when his play reached a higher standard than he has ever before exhibited.

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No truer heel-and-toe performer ever trod a cinderpath or board floor than George H. Goulding, the Canadian, and it was with gratification that American athletic enthusiasts learned that he had been cleared last week by the Amateur Athletic Union of charges reflecting on his amateur status. To have had Goulding adjudged a professional would have meant the loss of a man who without question is one of the greatest athletes in the world. He has a style that is as near perfection as perfection may be approached; he has more speed than any competitive walker on record; he has more records of merit to his credit than any walker in track annals.

Goulding, more than any other man, has helped the maintenance of at least a passing interest in amateur walking in the United States. Outside of Eddie Renz, the American champion, we have few walkers of much account on this side of the Canadian border, and when a walking event is included in an athletic program it often evokes more giggles and laughter than it does applause. The American athletic-loving public is rather inclined to regard walking as a joke, despite the fact that it is a splendid exercise, and one of the most difficult in which to attain proficiency.

It is a different story when Goulding competes here. He is regarded as a marvel, with his graceful, smooth style—a style that makes for a pace which has enabled the lithe Canadian to eclipse record after record and has placed him on perhaps a higher plane than any other world's champion.

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There has been little recent agitation in favor of changing the distance of the 'Varsity race at Poughkeepsie from four to three miles, and the failure of those interested in the suggestion to press the issue points to the conclusion that they have become convinced either of an error of judgment on their part, or that the task is hopeless. At any rate the distance will be the same next June as it has been in the past. The main point raised against the four-mile race was that it proved too great a strain on the oarsmen. In fact, this was the only argument, for, as a spectacle and as a contest, the longer event has much to recommend it, aside from the traditions with which it is surrounded. On the question of injury there is a difference of opinion even among men qualified to judge, but the majority of those who have expressed their views have held that there was only a slightly greater strain in rowing four miles.

Apparently the question is settled for some time to come as far as the Poughkeepsie race is concerned, unless Yale and Harvard make the three-mile event standard on the Thames. In that event Poughkeepsie might follow, but until then the Stewards would lack support if they were to make a change that would place the Hudson regatta on a lower plane than that at New London. Last year the Board of Stewards, so great was the agitation for the three-mile race, asked that accurate statistics be kept during the training season. Little was done along this line, however, and the Stewards have no report to cover the case.

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All the extravagant publicity and needless dickering over the terms of the proposed ten-round glove contest here between Champion Jess Willard and Frank Moran will probably tend to lessen public interest in the bout rather than increase it. Boxers nowadays are money mad, being second only in this trait to their managers. In local New York clubs many second-rate boxers are paid for their services amounts which are ridiculously exorbitant.

The sum involved in this Willard-Moran match should be enough to bring the boxers to terms in five minutes. But, no; there must be arguments and boasting and attitudinizing. A war of words between the boxers and their managers, which may last for weeks, will leave many of the boxing public in a state of mind where they will not care to see the bout, if it does take place. There seems to be no good reason, with the amount of money that has been offered the boxers, why the hullabaloo cannot be eliminated and the bout arranged promptly and quietly as is any other matter of business.

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That American turfmen are willing to buy the best horseflesh in the market was clearly demonstrated at the Clarence Mackay sale, held at Durland's last month, when fifteen yearlings brought in the neighborhood of $50,000. These youngsters, now two-year-olds, are by some of the most successful stallions in England and France, who, besides being prominent sires, had great racing records. But that horsemen will not buy inferior stock was seen last week, in the same ring, when over twenty mediocre young thoroughbreds were put up at auction and the lot did not bring $12,000. It would have been hard to find a rougher and worse looking collection than those offered for sale on Thursday night. It will take months of careful attention before they round into condition or are fit to race. However, the buyers may have the consolation of remembering that Roamer and Reyburn, although both undersized, are wonderful race horses, and among those rough-coated youngsters there may be some which will develop into stars.

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12 Cortlandt St.
The Big Shoe Store
We Can Undersell All Competitors
Cordovan Shoes, $4.50 Pair
Only 230 pairs. Value $7.00.
It's Horsehide, the newest favorite.
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Over four hundred pairs, Button and Lace on the Newest Lasts.
Skating Shoes, $3.49 & $4.98
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In Homes, Clubs, Restaurants & Hotels
C AND C
IMPORTED
Ginger Ale
one of the few things properly qualified by the word BEST—
Cantrell & Cochrane
Dublin & Belfast

This is more than an inkling!
It's a broad hint that savings are available now on men's suits and overcoats.
Prices revised throughout the stock.
Long fellows often have difficulty with pajamas—making both ends meet, as it were.
For these, we have "Longfelo" pajamas.
Everything men and boys wear.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

CARSTAIRS WHISKEY

Carstairs Rye
EST. 1788
Fifty-six Years before the Telegraph
folks enjoyed pure, mild, mellow Carstairs Rye. Call for Carstairs Rye in the non-refillable bottle—"A Good Bottle to Keep Good Whiskey Good."

CLEARY VICTOR IN HARLEM ROAD RUN

Glencoe A. C. Man Shows Way to Big Field in Weekly Handicap—His Team Wins, Too.

The Glencoe Athletic Club harriers were again to the fore yesterday in the weekly handicap road run of the Harlem Athletic League, contesting over a five-and-a-half-mile course from the headquarters of the Alpha Physical Culture Club.

Willie Cleary, with a five-minute allowance, defeated the largest field that had ever competed in this event, and led the Glencoe men to victory with the low team score of 36 points. In triumphing the Glencoe squad defeated teams from the Macombs A. C., Morningside A. C., Alpha P. C. C., St. Mark's Catholic Club, and the St. Christopher A. C., which finished in the order named.

Ideal weather brought more than fifty athletes to the starting line, and a superb contest was the result. Cleary won by a scant ten yards from W. Goode of the Alpha Club, who started from the three-minute mark. The Glencoe man's actual time for the full distance was 30:10, while Goode took 28:12 to journey over the trail.

Aaron Morris, the colored athlete, who represents the St. Christopher A. C., was again on scratch, and the best he could get was twenty-second position in 26:52. His actual time was the best of the day.

Cleary was among the first to get away, and from the start he showed in the van. Goode, after three miles, almost caught the victor, but when pressed hardest at the finish, Cleary found reserve speed enough to stave off the challenge. A. Hoffman, another Glencoe athlete, made a sturdy effort for first honors, but fell short by nearly 100 yards, finishing third. The summary:

Name and Club.	Hdc.	Actual Time.
W. Cleary, Glencoe A. C.	5:00	30:10
W. Goode, Alpha P. C. C.	3:00	28:12
A. Hoffman, Glencoe A. C.	5:00	30:43
J. Daly, Macombs A. C.	4:15	30:12
T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.	3:30	29:32
H. E. Johnson, Salem Cres. A. C.	3:00	29:03
G. Dent., St. Mark's C. C.	3:30	29:40
T. Whitfeld, St. Mark's C. C.	4:30	30:44
J. Bowes, Macombs A. C.	5:00	31:16
R. Lillis, unattached	4:00	30:00
E. White, Alpha P. C. C.	5:00	30:20
H. Hagginy, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	30:29
L. Heydet, Morningside A. C.	0:35	27:05
W. Boston, Alpha P. C. C.	5:00	31:31
L. Metzger, Morningside A. C.	1:00	27:32

J. Trottman, St. Christopher A. C., (2:30,) 29:05; C. Daniels, St. Christopher A. C., (3:30,) 30:02; H. Nickels, Morningside A. C., 30:35; H. Leban, Glencoe A. C., (4:00,) 30:10; C. Nelson, Morningside A. C., (1:45,) 28.30; W. McMurray, Macombs A. C., (5:00,) 31:48; Aaron Morris, St. Christopher A. C., (scratch,) 26:52; C. Centrell, Morningside A. C., (4:15,) 31:09; E. Handley, Morningside A. C., (5:00,) 31:53; F. Dovey, Macombs A. C., (4:00,) 30:57; E. Lillis, Macombs A. C., (4:00,) 31:01; A. Weaver, Macombs A. C., (5:00,) 32:05; E. La Duc, Morningside A. C., (4:30,) 31:07; W. Rowland, Macombs A. C., (5:00,) 32:06; W. Gunning, Morningside A. C., (2:15,) 30:24; Sidney Jackson, St. Christopher A. C., (1:30,) 28:43; C. Williams, St. Christopher A. C., (2:15,) 29:26; E. Jolley, St. Mark's C. C., (5:00,) 32:13; J. Kelly, Glencoe A. C., (5:00,) 32:39; W. Spies, Morningside A. C., (2:15,) 29:25; A. Shepard, St. Mark's C. C., (5:00,) 32:57; E. Whitty, Macombs A. C., (4:30,) 32:36; J. MacGee, unattached, (2:30,) 29:37; A. Roberts, St. Mark's C. C., (5:00,) 33:38; P. Lallee, Macombs A. C., (1:45,) 30:52; A. Stancell, Salem Crescent A. C., (4:00,) 33:38; A. Robinson, Alpha P. C. C., (5:00,) 33:45; J. Zaslavsky, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 32:16; J. Hallaron, St. Joseph's Club, (3:30,) 32:21; A. Michell, St. Mark's C. C., (5:00,) 34:27; J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., (3:00,) 32:29; J. Finley, Salem Crescent A. C., (4:00,) 33:32; B. Taylor, Alpha P. C. C., (5:00,) 34.29

TEAM SCORES.

Glencoe A. C.	1	3	5	10	17— 36
Macombs A. C.	4	8	19	22	23— 76
Morningside A. C.	11	13	16	18	21— 79
Alpha P. C. C.	2	9	12	29	30— 82
St. Mark's C. C.	6	7	26	27	28— 94
St. Christopher A. C.	14	15	20	24	25—108

Twenty-four young hill and dale chasers followed J. McEvoy of the Aquinas A. A. across the finish line in the handicap road run of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, contested yesterday from the Bronx Catholic Club. McEvoy, who had the small handicap of 1 minute 15 seconds, negotiated the four and a half mile route in 26 minutes 16 seconds, winning by a goodly margin from M. Moorehead of the Victorian Lyceum. The latter's club mate, J. McGinty, who started from the back mark with 30 seconds' handicap, captured third honors. The next handicap run of the Union will be held next Sunday over the three and a half mile course of St. Mark's Catholic Club, 57 West 138th Street.

Charles De Stefano, premier distance runner of the Ozanam Athletic Association, was once more returned victor in that club's weekly members' road race, over a 3½-mile trail, yesterday. De Stefano won by a full minute from M. A. Nicastro, covering the course in 20 minutes 23 seconds. The third man to finish was E. A. Campe, whose time was 22 minutes 2 seconds. There were seventeen starters and all finished.

Harry McGinn, the veteran Paulist Athletic Club distance runner, lowered the long standing record for the Union Settlement A. C.'s cross-country course yesterday, when he won the invitation race in 17 minutes 12 seconds, slicing 28 seconds from the previous mark, which was made by James McCabe of Dominican Lyceum in October, 1913. McGinn scored a hollow triumph, leading Sam Freirich of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association to the tape by almost 200 yards. Third place was annexed by A. Frischman, another Y. M. H. A. representative. Because of the splendid condition of the roads, good times were recorded by all the participants.

Fine competition developed yesterday in the ten-mile road race staged by the Pennant Athletic Club as a preparatory trial for its marathon race on Washington's Birthday. John Cerino of the Mohawk Athletic Club led a field of eleven sturdy distance runners to the finish, but he had to run at top speed throughout to head off Harry Lucas, a veteran of the Morningside A. C.

CAPABLANCA NEAR VICTORY.

Has Best Position in Chess Match with A. W. Fox.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	3	0	Fox	2	2
Bernstein	4	1	Hodges	1½	3½
Kupchik	3	1	Perkins	1½	3½
Rosenthal	3½	1½	Schroeder	1½	3½
Janowski	2½	½	Brooks	1	3
Chajes	2½	1½	Tenenwurzel	1	3
Kostic	2½	2½	Black	½	3½

The chess experts in the Rice Memorial tournament had a prolonged session last night at the rooms of the Rice Progressive Chess Club in the Café Monopol, where they were paired in the fifth round. Only three of the seven games had been disposed of by midnight, and those unfinished will be decided Wednesday at the Manhattan Chess Club.

José R. Capablanca of Havana had A. W. Fox of Washington for an opponent and he has a victory in hand. Fox essayed the exchange variation of the Ruy Lopez, the same which Banks played against the Cuban. Capablanca was quick to see an opportunity to give up two pieces for a rook and two pawns, and seized upon it. Later, he added another pawn to his store, and Fox was left with little hope.

Although Capablanca stayed ahead in percentage, Bernstein passed him in total points by virtue of a well earned victory over Perkins in forty-two moves. Hodges obtained a fine game against Kostic, winning a pawn, but subsequently Kostic recovered himself and defeated the former U. S. champion, who lost a piece and the game after thirty-three moves. Schroeder, too, had the better of it against Rosenthal, but lost his grip when he left his queen to be taken. He resigned after twenty-one moves.

The Chajes-Janowski, Fox-Capablanca, Banks-Black, and Kupchik-Tenenwurzel games were adjourned until Wednesday.

The sixth round will be played at the Manhattan Chess Club at 3 o'clock this afternoon: Kostic vs. Rosenthal, Perkins vs. Hodges, Tenenwurzel vs. Bernstein, Capablanca vs. Kupchik, Janowski vs. Fox, Banks vs. Chajes, and Black vs. Schroeder.

La Batt Wins Curling Trophy.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 23.—G. K. La Batt of Minneapolis won the international curling trophy in the final game of the Northwestern Bonspiel played here last night. The Minneapolis skip was opposed by Walter Hall of Duluth, whom he defeated by a score of 15 to 5.

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GUINNESS' FOREIGN STOUT
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Always say—
BURKE'S
GUINNESS
even though most places sell it EXCLUSIVELY
The leading food beverage of the world—
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TO FORM A POLICY ON FOREIGN TRADE

New York Business Leaders to Go to New Orleans Convention on Special Train.

MANY EXPERTS TO SPEAK

Representatives of the Government to Aid at "Commercial Preparedness" Meeting.

The Third National Foreign Trade Convention to be held at New Orleans on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week will be attended by 700 delegates, in addition to many specially invited guests, according to a statement made last night by James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, under the auspices of which the convention is to meet.

"The desire of American business men for a truly national foreign trade policy," said Mr. Farrell, "is indicated by the large response to the call for the convention. This gathering is timely, because those who are engaged in oversea commerce, and those who find that a foreign outlet for their products, both natural and manufactured, is necessary to continued prosperity, should seriously and constructively discuss ways and means to meet the required competition which may be expected to prevail in world markets after the war. That explains why 'commercial preparedness' has been made the motto of the convention.

"The country realizes that our present favorable position in foreign trade is abnormal. More than 700 manufacturers, merchants, farmers, mining men, lumber men, railroad and steamship operators, and bankers from all parts of the country have been designated as delegates, and they will exchange views as to the actual means whereby this country may progress toward rehabilitation of the merchant marine; utilization of the tariff to encourage foreign trade and protect it from discrimination; the adaptation of commercial education to the needs of oversea commerce, and ways and means for the smaller manufacturers and merchants more largely to engage in and share the benefits of foreign trade."

Government Experts to Aid.

These representatives of the Consular Service of the Department of State will be present: William H. Robertson, American Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina; Maddin Summers, American Consul General at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Alban G. Snyder, American Consul General at Panama.

The Department of Commerce will be represented by Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Chauncey D. Snow, Assistant Chief of the Tariff Division; Stanley H. Rose, Commercial Agent; Dr. William C. Huntington, and E. E. Judd, Commercial Agent. The Pan-American Union has designated H. O. Sandberg as its chief representative.

The council has also organized a volunteer corps of foreign trade advisers who will be available to delegates for individual consultation on the perplexities of international commerce. These will be some of the most experienced exporters and importers in the United States. They include J. F. Fowler, Vice President of W. R. Grace & Co., New York; C. H. Muchnic, Vice President, American Locomotive Sales Corporation; C. H. Pratt, President, Casa Pratt, merchants, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires; William E. Peck, President, William E. Peck & Co., New York; Daniel Warren, supervising buyer, American Trading Company; H. K. Mulford, President, H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia; P. A. S. Posnikoff, International Manufacturers' Sales Company, Chicago; William Aughinbaugh, Chairman of Foreign Commerce, New York University, and Thomas Molanthy, general representative of the United States Steel Products Company, Santiago, Chile.

Officials of the Pennsylvania and Southern railroads said yesterday that the "Foreign Trade Special" would be the most unusual train ever run over an American railroad, inasmuch as it would take twelve of the largest type of cars to accommodate not more than 110 passengers. The train will leave the Pennsylvania Station here at 4:35 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, arriving in New Orleans on Thursday morning.

Those Who Will Go.

Those who have made reservations and the cars they will occupy are:

Car E-71—George W. Webster, Webster-Thomas Company, Boston; Franklyn Johnston, Gilbert H. Montague, Professor Henry C. Emery, former Chairman United States Tariff Board, Providence, R. I.; W. T. P. Hollingsworth, R. U. V. Company, New York City; Kurt R. Sternburg, Dickinson Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass.; F. D. Waterman, Treasurer, L. E. Waterman & Co., New York; M. J. Trazivuk, L. E. Waterman & Co., New York; A. H. Holliday, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburgh; W. M. Annette, Hercules Powder Company; Charles T. Gwynne, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, State of New York; Welding Ring, Mailler & Quereau; T. S. Young, Southern Cotton Oil Company.

Car E-72—Adin M. Wright, Chamber of Commerce, Boston; W. E. Aughinbaugh, Leslie's, New York; W. C. Kretz, John A. Roebling & Sons Company; W. B. Allen, South American Publishing Company; H. W. Sherow, New York City; A. B. See, A. B. See Company; C. G. Young, D. L. Sterling and J. S. Philippi, Borden's Condensed Milk Company; Willard Straight, Vice President, American International Corporation; Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Agent, New York City.

Car E-73—Virgilio Rodriquez Beteta, Financial Commission, Guatemala; William McClellan, N. W. Snow, Ramapo Iron Works; H. P. Griffith, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh; Maurice Coster, Westinghouse Electric Export Company; E. H. Schoch, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia; J. C. MacFadyean, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; M. A. Oudin, E. A. Carolan, C. W. Stone, and E. A. Baldwin, General Electric Company, Schenectady; E. L. Clapp, H. T. Williams, and L. S. Maddock, Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Car E-74—W. F. Wendt, President, La Hacienda, Buffalo, N. Y.; Albert W. Bayard, Secretary, La Hacienda, Buffalo; Daniel Warren, American Trading Company; R. J. Magor, Magor Car Company; W. H. Lough, Washington Wood, T. A. Goodhue, Vice President First National Bank, Boston; Hamilton Stewart, Harbison-Walker Refractories, Pittsburgh; W. T. Buckley, Beaver Board Company, Buffalo; D. H. G. Penny, Irving National Bank; Ferdinand Schwendimann, Irving National Bank; W. F. Haim, New York Stock Company; Charles M. Tuchnic, Vice President American Locomotive Sales Corporation.

Car E-75—P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President International Mercantile Marine; G. S. Dearborn, President American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; E. V. Douglass, Secretary American Manufacturers' Export Association; S. T. Henry, Vice President McGraw Publishing Company; James A. Farrell, President United States Steel Corporation; H. C. Lewis, National Paper and Type Company; Percival Farquhar, President Brazil Railway Company; J. F. Fowler, Vice President W. R. Grace & Co.; E. G. Miner, President the Pfaudler Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. J. Mehren, Engineering Record; Ernest E. Ling, Foreign Trade Manager, National City Bank; Thomas Molanthy, General Representative United States Steel Products Company.

Car E-76—Charles P. Vaughan, Dungan, Hood & Co., Philadelphia; G. A. O'Reilly and T. M. Alexander, National Foreign Trade Council; H. S. Dudley, River Plate Trading Company; Robert Radford, Standard Steel Works, Philadelphia; H. L. Henry, Geneva Cutlery Company, Geneva, N. Y.; Henry L. Stoddard, New York Evening Mail; Lorenzo Daniels, Lamport & Holt Line, New York; Mrs. Lorenzo Daniels, E. J. Proffit, Providence, R. I.; T. W. Seckendorff, Pennsylvania Railroad; Charles C. Thorne, Southern Railway.

Car E-77—E. H. Angier, Angier Mills, Ashland, Mass.; T. M. Jarvis, Vice President Lehigh Valley Railroad, New York; Eugene P. Thomas, President United States Steel Products Company; J. Stevens Ulman, 27 Cedar Street; William F. Smith, the Hale Company, New York; William E. Peck, 104 Pearl Street.

Car X. (from Washington)—S. A. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; Bernard Suttler, Atlanta, Ga.; P. H. W. Ross, President National Marine League, Washington; H. O. Sandberg, assistant trade expert, Pan-American Union, Washington; Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston; Chauncey D. Snow, Department of Commerce, Washington; W. J. Kehoe, Washington; Barton Myers, Chairman of Commerce, Norfolk, Va.; N. J. Gould, House of Representatives, Washington; Joseph E. Davies, Chairman Federal Trade Commission, Washington; J. Rogers Flannery, Chairman Foreign Trade Commission, Pittsburgh.

The train will leave New Orleans for the return trip Saturday afternoon, arriving in this city on the following Monday.

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FILL CARS, NEW HAVEN ASKS

In Lifting Embargo Railroad Appeals to Shippers.

Following the announcement from the officials of the New Haven Railroad that the embargo on freight had been lifted, a circular letter was issued yesterday for distribution among shippers urging their co-operation with the company to relieve the existing freight congestion in New England.

The letter states that there still remain more than 50,000 cars on the company's tracks, an excess of 5,000 over the capacity for efficient operation of business. Shippers are urged to fill to the utmost capacity each car sent out, that the number may be kept down. The letter announces improvements in tracks and terminals, but adds that these changes will require time for completion. Should there be an unusual flood of business, reinstatement of the embargo cannot be avoided, it adds.

Home Life's Prosperous Year.

The fifty-sixth annual statement of the Home Life Insurance Company, of which George E. Ide is President, shows that it has nearly $126,000,000 of insurance in force, an increase for the year of nearly $5,000,000. The mortality experience has been 69 per cent. of the expected death rate. The amount paid to policy holders and beneficiaries within the year was $3,500,000, including $602,000 of dividends to policy holders. Assets now amount to $32,000,000, and the net surplus to $2,000,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon.; Tues., fair, warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon.; Tues., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon.; Tues., fair, warmer in e.; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon., except probably rain in s.; warmer in n. w. Tues. fair; moderate variable winds.

Ala.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle e. winds.

Miss.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues., fair; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Mon., warmer in w.; Tues., cloudy.

Ky. and La.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues., cloudy.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues., cloudy.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Mon.; Tues., unsettled.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. probably rain, followed by colder.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. unsettled and colder, probably rain.

Wis.—Cloudy with moderate temperature Mon. Tues. rain, probably turning to snow and colder by night; fresh to strong s. winds, shifting to n. w. Tues.

Minn.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably snow. Colder by Mon. night and on Tues. with cold wave by Mon. night in n. w. Fresh shifting winds, probably becoming n. w. gale Mon. night.

Iowa—Cloudy Mon. Tues. colder and unsettled, probably snow.

N. Dak.—Snow, colder Mon., with a cold wave; strong n. w. winds. Tues. fair and colder.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably snow. Colder by Mon. night and on Tues. with cold wave in n. and w.; strong n. w. winds.

Neb.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably snow. Colder Tues. and in w. Mon.

Kan.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled and colder.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French..	5	Oct., 1920	95⅜	95½	6.20
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1916	101⅝	101⅞	4.00
Argen. Govt..	6	May, 1920	101¼	101⅞	5.58
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.90
City of Mont..	5	Dec., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅛	99⅞	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	3.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅛	101⅝	4.05
French Govt..	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	3.50
Italian Govt..	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	6.35
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100½	101⅛	4.25
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101½	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101¼	4.80
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	98½	99¼	5.20

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P....	6	July 1, '19	97	98½	6.50
Ala. Power...	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
Amer. Loco...	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.40
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅝	2.40
A. T. & T. ..	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.12
Ana. Copper..	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅝	3.80
*Balt. & O...	4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.35
*Balt. & O...	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101½	2.35
B. R. T......	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101	4.55
Can. No. Ry..	5	Sep., 1917	98⅝	99	5.53
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102	103¼	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Chi. & W. I..	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.50
Chi. El. Rys..	5	July, 1916	95	96	13.70
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103	103½	4.40
Cons. Power..	6	May 1, '17	99⅞	100½	5⅝
E. Pr. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	95	6.00
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅞	102⅛	4.05
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅝	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Gr. Rap. Ed..	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅛	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry..	5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.65
Havana E. R.	6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅝	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.25
Int. Harv....	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102⅛	4.00
Lack. Steel...	6	Mar., 1917	101½	101⅞	4.80
Louisv.G.& E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Mich. Ry......	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.50
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	95	96⅝	6.50
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mo. Pac. Ry..	6	June, 1916	93⅝	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.85
Mor. & Wr...	5	Dec., 1918	99⅛	100⅛	4.93
N. E. Nav....	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.75
No. S. Pow..	5	June, 1917	100⅛	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co....	4½	June 15,'21	101⅛	101⅞	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅞	2.00
Seab'd A. L..	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅞	2.00
So. Ry........	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅝	4.35
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
U.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	100¼	100⅞	4.65
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅛	102	2.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
Utah Co.......	6	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.85
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅞	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100	101	5.10
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100½	6.00
West. Mo'vera.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅝	5.40
W.V.T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100⅝	5⅝

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

FOREIGN TRADE HURT BY UNFAIR METHODS

Misrepresentation, Miscalculation, and Unethical Conduct Charged to Exporters.

UNFIT URGED TO KEEP OUT

Americas Points to Seriousness of Some Home Business Ideas if Applied in Foreign Markets.

The old complaint that too many American business men are prone to misrepresentation or miscalculation in their export trade dealings, to their own and the country's disadvantage, has been taken up by the National City Bank in the current issue of Americas, in which a plea is made that those who are unfit keep out of the fight for foreign business.

The whole situation, in so far as it concerns South American trade, is summed up in a complaint written by a representative of a number of United States manufacturers located in Buenos Aires. This man makes the serious charge that Americans completely ignore the ethics of export trade, and frequently try to deceive by delivering goods different from those bought. As a result, he says, 80 per cent. of the customers who receive goods from the United States refuse to accept drafts or make any kind of payment without first seeing the goods.

There is an unfortunately large amount of mishandling of business, according to the National City Bank's investigations, but at the same time it is pointed out that there is nothing in the present situation that should deter any United States business concern that is equipped for doing an export business from putting forth all its energies. But there is added reason why the man who is not prepared to handle the foreign trade in the right way should keep out of it. Mishandling is sure to bring not only loss to himself, but harm to all legitimate foreign merchandising.

"The concern that has not the necessary equipment or capital to sustain a persistent campaign of foreign sales ought to keep out," says the leading editorial of the Americas.

"The business firm that is not prepared to stick to its foreign customers when they have accepted its lines of merchandise hurts legitimate enterprise by dabbling in the trade; in particular, the firm that recedes from its offers, and even from definite commitments.

"Even the house that goes into the foreign business with full intention to persist, and to treat every foreign customer honorably, is not prepared for the handling of the business in conditions like those of the present time, when only a high degree of technical expertness saves from occasional costly mistakes, until it has organized for the correct handling of its foreign customers' wants. Until then it ought to make use of the facilities of established trading and forwarding houses.

"The increase in manufacturing costs on account of rising wages and higher prices for raw materials, which is a notable element in the business situation at this time, is making the matter of price a very serious one in our foreign trade. High and uncertain ocean freights increase the difficulty of getting goods to customers at costs anywhere near those to which they are accustomed. When, therefore, manufacturers in this country who have offered their goods to the foreign buyers recede from their own terms and leave their customers in the lurch, the traditional accusation against United States trade, that it misrepresents its goods and won't stick to its bargains, is revived with disagreeably telling effect. That is exactly what some of our exporters are doing. Many revocations of sales contracts in the textile lines are reported. Pushing sales negotiations to the point where the foreign buyer has made his mind up to purchase and then backing out, or notifying him of advances in price when the delay has put him at a disadvantage in buying elsewhere, is the least reprehensible form of laxity now being shown in mishandling foreign business. That kind of thing is more than ordinarily harmful to all United States commerce now.

"We know that some of this laxity does not amount to dishonorable intention on the part of these manufacturers, a few of whom are responsible concerns, but is entirely due to the recognized prevalence of overordering and countermanding, &c., in the strenuous conduct of domestic merchandising. In our home trade the energetic sales campaigner goes after all the business he sees, regardless of his ultimate ability to handle it. And with our rapid communications occasional failures to make good on sales commitment do not occasion much loss to merchants here.

"But this is not the practice in well-conducted foreign trade, and the foreign buyer hasn't as charitable an explanation for it. Successful export selling must be conducted with scrupulous regard to obligations incurred in negotiation with customers. It is charged against the responsibility of exporters that they go to the length of getting a merchant interested and busy in the preliminaries of trading in our goods, only to pass him up when he is ready to do business."

It is held that the uniformity of the good management of her foreign trade with which Germany is credited is probably due in large measure to the part her trading companies play in handling the business. The United States also has large trading houses, well equipped to handle export and import business, and these are becoming the counterpart of the American jobbing house, which came into being with the enormous expansion of domestic business as the frontiers of the country were pushed westward. The great jobbing house of the past has almost disappeared in home trade, but it is now reappearing in the development of the business of foreign jobbing.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Light & Traction	383	388
American Light & Traction pf	111	114
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf	75	78
*American Gas & Electric	132	137
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	†51
American Power & Light	68	72
American Power & Light pf	87½	89
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf	72	76
American Waterworks & Electric	7¾	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	54	57
Atlantic Power & Light pf	92	95
Cities Service	115	118
Cities Service pf	77	79
Colorado Power	24	25
Colorado Power pf	98	100
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	62	63
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers Power Co	102	104
Consumers Power pf., Me	92	95
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	102	104
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf	74	78
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric pf	81	86
Federal Light & Traction	8	12
Federal Light & Traction pf	40	47
Gas & Electric Securities	110	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	..
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	17	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	57	63
Northern Ontario L. & P. 6s, 1931	85	92
Northern States Power	45	46
Northern States Power pf	91	93
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	63	63¾
Pacific Gas & Electric old pf	90	92
Pacific Gas & Electric new pf	88	90
Republic Ry. & Light	20	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf	67	70
Southern California Edison	92½	94
Southern California Edison pf	103½	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8½	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	31	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf	45	46½
United Light & Railways	46	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	73½	75
Utah Securities	19	20½
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf	58	59

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAKS, SUITS, DRESSES in high-grade and medium qualities wanted at reasonable figure. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Frank. 4343.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We will buy any quantity and satin striped silk for cash. Wear Well Waist Company, 129 West 27th St. Telephone Farragut 3218.

CREPE DE CHINE, Taffetas.—All colors; will buy for cash any quantities. Annetta Dress Co., 118 West 29th St.

COATS, Suits, Fall Dresses, Raincoats and other apparel for women; cash paid; good merchandise. Apply 10 A. M., 22 West 38th, 12th floor.

COATS.—We are open for jobs of 1916 Spring coats. B 10 Times.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples all week. 22 West 26th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors, silk and serge dresses; 500 weekly; can you make that many? Address B 258 Times Downtown.

PLANT—Open to buy small shirt or waist factory in nearby New York town. State full particulars. G 288 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—We are open for $30,000 worth of crepe de chine and plain and striped tubs for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

SILK DRESSES.—Contractors with own styles call all week; large orders placed. 14 West 30th St., 2d floor.

SILKS.—Will buy silks that have become tender; light shades only. P 107 Times.

SILK DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses submit samples. Samuels, 114 West 27th.

SUITS.—Ladies' Fall suits; popular priced garments; will buy for spot cash, Monday morning. 339 5th Av., Room 404.

SUITS.—Coats and dresses looked at by J. Weinstein of Weinstein Bros., Troy, N. Y. 43-45 West 34th St., 8th floor, Room 811.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing stock orders. 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor, entrance on 36th St.

WAISTS.—Popular priced line wanted on commission basis for N. Y. showroom. E. L. Silverman, 1,239 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; immediate delivery. Herman Strauss, 320 5th Av.

DRESSES, serges, crepe meteors, crepe de chines, taffetas; afternoon and evening wear; 1,000 for immediate delivery; you can save 10 to 20 per cent., as we have no salesmen. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk, crepe meteor, and taffeta; job of 300 to be shipped at once at close-out price. Smart Set Dress Co., 32 West 31st St. Phone 5077 Mad. Sq.

DRESSES.—Job of serge and silk Spring models to close out. Sunny Dress Co., 256 West 23d St.

PLUSH COATS.—300, full flare, fur trimmed, $9. Rothstein & Nelson, 146 West 25th. Call 9464 Farragut.

SAMPLES.—Lot of up-to-date Spring samples close out. 30 East 10th, 7th floor.

SILKS.—500 yds. striped messalines, 200 yds. purple messalines, 500 yds. black and white plaid taffeta to close reasonable. Slote & Schaffer, 49 East 21st St.

SILKS for neckties, fine patterns, broken assortment, 350 yds., 24 in. wide. Slote & Schaffer, 49 East 21st.

SUITS.—All wool poplin, peau de cygne lining, fancy garment, $6.75-3-10. M. Kananack, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Suits, $7.50 to $13.50; coats, $3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118-120 West 27th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR wanted on street dresses; must bring samples. 8th floor front, 141 West 36th St.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE. — American business man and French officer, recuperating after wounds, knowing France, England, America thoroughly, and conversant with business methods, credits of all countries, would represent good reliable American houses in any commodity; would establish new houses or redevelop pre-war ones; returning shortly to Paris. Reply P 111 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by a cloak and suit manufacturer; must be acquainted with jobbers and manufacturers in popular-priced merchandise; salary and commission. B 11 Times Annex.

Women Workers Seek Members.

The New York Association of Women Workers has started a campaign for members. Miss Jean Hamilton, General Secretary; Miss Helen B. Merchant, a lecturer on historical New England; Miss Della Stebbins, Secretary of the New York Association, and other prominent women will make tours in February in this city and in New Jersey, where an association is being organized, speaking in department stores, publishing houses, silk factories, and other business places.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Jan. 22

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
740	Alaska G. M.	25	25	23¾	23¾
120	Alaska Jun..	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½
230	Allis-C. Mfg.	28⅛	28⅛	26⅜	26⅜
650	Am. Beet Sug.	67½	68⅞	66⅜	66⅜
13,070	Am. Can.....	63⅜	64⅞	61⅞	63
1,540	Am. C. & F.	71½	71½	67⅞	68½
295	Am. H. & L.	11⅞	11⅞	11	11
280	Am.H.& L.pf.	56½	57	55	55
100	Am. Ice Sec..	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½
170	Am. Linseed..	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22½
110	Am. Lin. pf..	41½	42⅛	40⅞	40⅞
2,140	Am. Locomo.	66⅛	66⅛	63⅝	64⅝
140	Am. Malt....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
60	Am. Malt pf.	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34
8,700	Am. S. & R..	105⅝	106⅝	102½	104
210	Am. T. & T.	128	128	127½	127⅝
55	Am. Woolen..	53	53	52	52
14,980	Ana. Cop. Co.	89⅝	89⅝	86¼	87⅛
3,500	Bald. Loco..	111⅛	111⅛	107	109¼
380	Balt. & Ohio.	94⅛	94⅛	94	94⅛
230	Batopi's Min.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
120	Bklyn. R. T.	88⅛	88⅛	86⅝	87
70	B. T. & Ry. S.	12½	12½	12	12
230	Butte & S...	76½	76½	74½	76
2,690	Cal. Petrol'm.	34½	34½	30⅝	32
90	Cal. Pet. pf..	67¼	67¼	65	65
50	Can. Pacific..	176	176¼	175	175
2,670	Cent. Leather.	53⅞	56	53⅞	54
360	Ches. & Ohio.	64⅜	64⅜	63¼	64¼
610	C.,M. & St.P.	101	101	99½	99⅞
2,130	C., R. I. & P.	18	18	16½	17½
55	Chile Copper.	24	24	23	23
340	Chino Copper.	54⅛	54⅛	52⅞	53⅞
1,640	Col. Fuel & I.	49	49¼	45½	46¼
70	Con. Gas.....	144¼	144¼	142⅛	142⅛
5,130	Corn P. Ref..	23	23⅝	21⅝	23¼
23,770	Crucible Steel	69	70	64⅛	66¼
50	D. R. G. pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1,470	Distill. Util..	46⅞	48⅛	46	47¼
380	Dome Mines.	25	28⅛	27⅛	27¼
5,550	Erie	41⅛	41⅛	39	39⅞
150	Erie 1st pf....	56⅞	56⅞	55⅝	55⅝
50	Gen. Electric.	178	178	174	174
800	G'ch(B.F.)Co.	72⅝	74	70	71¼
30	Gt. Nor. pf..	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
760	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for O. Prop.	48⅛	48⅛	46⅞	47½
130	Gugg. Explor.	23⅝	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞
2,690	Inspira. Cop..	47⅞	47⅞	44⅞	45⅝
520	Interbor. Con.	19½	19½	18⅝	19½
10	Interbor. pf..	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
40	Internat. Agri.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
90	Int. H., N. J..	110	111⅜	110	111⅜
6,450	Int. Mer. M.	21¼	23½	20½	20⅞
12,970	Int. M. M. pf.	82⅝	85⅛	78⅛	81⅛
80	Int. Paper....	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½
120	Int. Paper pf.	49⅝	49⅝	48	48
150	Kan. City So.	30	30	29	29
230	Lacka. Steel.	83¼	83¼	80	81¼
400	Lehigh Val...	81	81	78½	78½
190	Maxwell Mot.	67⅞	67⅞	64⅞	67⅞
100	M. M. 2d pf..	52	52½	52	52½
30,270	Mex. Pet. ...	115	116½	100	110½
600	Miami Copper	38⅛	38⅛	37½	38⅛
10	Mo., K. & T..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10	Mo. Pacific ..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
60	N. E. & S. C.	27	27¼	27	27¼
1,190	Nat. Lead Co.	70⅝	73¼	70	71½
50	Nev. C. Cop..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5,290	N. Y. Central.	110	111½	108⅝	109¼
580	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	75¼	75¼	72⅝	73
50	N.Y., O.& W.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
40	Norf. & West.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
100	Nor. Pacific..	115	115½	114⅝	115½
270	Ontario Min..	9⅝	10⅛	9½	9½
50	Pacific Mail..	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
170	Penn. R. R...	58⅛	58⅝	58	58¼
300	Philadel. Co....	45⅜	45⅜	45¼	45¼
20	Pitts. Coal....	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
70	Pr. Steel Car.	61½	61½	57⅞	58
510	Quicksilver ..	6¼	6⅞	6	6¼
155	Quicksilver pf.	7	8	7	8
20	Ry. Steel Spr.	34½	34½	34½	34½
620	Ray Con. Cop.	24⅞	25⅛	24⅛	24⅞
3,910	Reading	82¼	82¼	81	81¼
300	Rep. Ir. & St.	52⅛	52⅛	50	51⅛
770	Sea. A. L. pf.	40	40	38⅝	39½
160	Sloss-S.S. & I.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
710	So. Pacific....	102⅛	102⅜	100⅞	101⅛
80	Southern Ry..	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22⅞
1,760	Studebaker ..	156⅛	156¼	151	153⅞
2,860	Tenn. Copper.	60	61⅝	58¼	59⅛
210	Texas Co.....	223⅜	228	206	206
30	Third Ave....	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
50	Un. Bag & P.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,140	Un. Pacific...	137⅝	138	135⅞	136⅞
320	United Fruit.	149	149	138⅞	139
170	Un. Rys. Inv.	20	20¼	18	18
170	Un. R. I. pf.	37	37	34½	34½
50	U.S. C. I. P. & F'dry....	21	21⅛	21	21⅛
2,580	U. S. Ind. Al.	137⅞	170	137⅞	166¼
2,190	U. S. Rubber	55⅞	56⅛	54⅞	55
77,370	U. S. Steel..	86	86½	83⅞	84
660	Utah Copper.	79⅝	80½	77⅞	79⅝
560	Va. Car. Ch..	49⅛	50⅝	47⅞	49⅝
150	Wabash pf. B.	31⅝	31⅝	31	31
180	Western Md..	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30¼
230	W. Un. Tel..	92	92	90⅞	90⅞
8,190	West. E. & M.	67⅞	68⅞	66⅝	67½
90	Woolworth ..	120	120	119½	120
268,420					

STATE NOW ENJOYS RECORD PROSPERITY

Employs More Workers and Pays More Wages Than Ever Before.

WAR ORDERS A FACTOR

Metals and Machinery Group Shows Striking Increases—Labor Profiting by Increased Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Manufacturers of New York State made more products, employed more workers, and paid more wages in December than in any other month in the history of the State. These facts are gathered from a compilation by the Industrial Commission of reports from 1,300 manufacturing plants throughout the State.

There were 17 per cent. more employes who received 27 per cent. more pay than in December, 1914. The December payroll was larger than the November payroll in almost every industry group. Less activity was shown in December in the clothing industry and in the food, liquor, and tobacco group, but this was due to seasonal curtailment for the most part.

War orders have played a large rôle in the record business done by New York industries. The greatest increase is shown in the metals and machinery group, which includes most of those plants having war orders. In the metals group there were in December 31 per cent. more operatives who received 45 per cent. more wages than a year ago. The increase in one month, from November to December, was 4 per cent. in the number of employes and 5 per cent. in the wages paid.

The most striking increases in production over a year ago are shown by concerns manufacturing automobiles, tools, firearms, and by rolling mills. Each of these industries did in December 75 per cent. more business than a year before. Large increases between November and December are also noted by concerns fabricating structural and architectural iron, by railroad repair shops, and by machinery manufacturers. Although production in December was somewhat less than in November in the brass, copper, and aluminium industries, activity in December was 50 per cent. above that of a year previous.

The report records that war orders have diverted many plants to side lines.

Striking improvement was shown in December by the stone, clay, and glass group, especially in glass. The leather and fur group employed in December 21 per cent. more operatives and paid 33 per cent. more wages than a year before. The chemical group showed a heavy increase both in number of employes and increases in wages. This industry is now employing 19 per cent. more operatives and paying 24 per cent. more wages than a year ago. The papermaking industry, although losing some strength from November to December, is still doing a better business than in 1914. The printing and paper goods group shows about 8 per cent. improvement over a year ago.

The textile industry has shown no marked changes since October. However, the industry is employing 15 per cent. more workers and paying 25 per cent. more in wages than a year ago. All industries in the textile group, except wool manufactures, gained from November to December.

The clothing, millinery, and laundry group showed a decrease of 2 per cent. in employes and 5 per cent. in wages from November to December. Despite this loss, the December payrolls carried 8 per cent. more employes and 17 per cent. more wages than did the payrolls of one year ago.

The food, liquor, and tobacco group lost slightly from November to December, the greatest loss being in the canning and preserving industry, which is now in its slack season. Marked increases in December were reported by flour, feed, and cereal manufacturers. The cigar and tobacco industry, although maintaining practically the same force and the same payroll during the last three months, has been each month showing a more favorable comparison with the same month of the preceding year.

That labor is getting a large part of the profits of big business is shown by the fact that a review of the tabulations of the Industrial Commission shows that an increase in the number of employes is always less than the percentage increase in wages. In industries where the increase in employes is negligible, there has been a marked increase in wages.

STREET STANDS A PROBLEM.

They Sell Tobacco and Candy and Bell Asks Committee for Advice.

Commissioner George H. Bell of the License Department announced yesterday the appointment of a committee, with Victor Ridder as Chairman, to co-operate with him in determining the policy to be pursued by the License Department toward 10,000 stoopline stands. The majority of these are selling tobacco and candy products in violation of law. Pressure has been brought upon the Commissioner by storekeepers to enforce the law and confine the stands to the sale of fruit, soda water, newspapers, and periodicals, as provided in the charter.

The Commissioner has also been urged to permit existing conditions to continue on the ground that to compel rigidly licensees of stoopline stands to live up to the law would bring distress and probable privation to them and the 50,000 persons depending upon them for support.

The Commissioner feels that he must either inforce the law as it stands upon the statute books or that the law must be changed to meet existing conditions. To ascertain the attitude of the public the Commissioner has named a committee, which has included in its membership a representative of practically every important relief organization in the city. Hearings will be held in the office of the License Department, 49 Lafayette Street, beginning Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FREIGHT EMBARGO MODIFIED

Boston & Albany Road Virtually Lifts Restrictions on Traffic.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The embargo declared by the Boston & Albany Railroad on Jan. 5 has been virtually lifted, the company announced today. The notice states that the road "will now take all freight except that consigned to points on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and all export freight, except livestock, for the Boston & Maine Railroad docks at Boston."

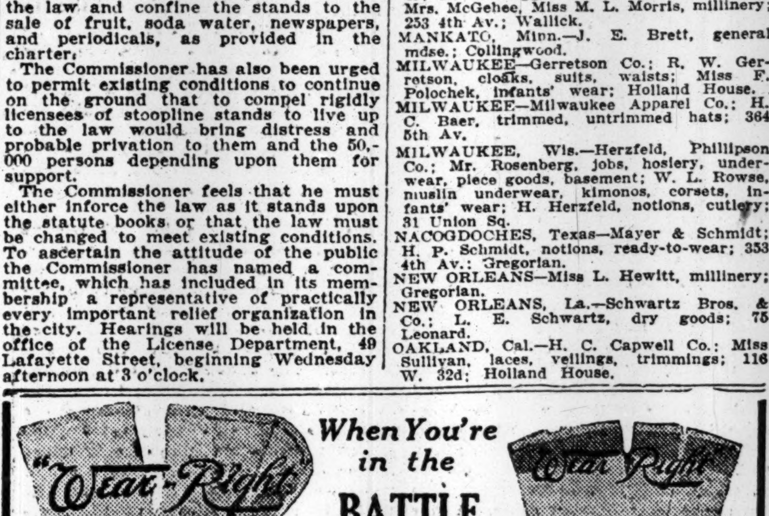
The embargo against the New Haven does not include perishable freight, livestock, and foodstuffs for human consumption.

The company, in explaining the heavy traffic that caused the congestion, issued figures to show that between Jan. 1 and Jan. 22 it handled 22,546 eastbound cars out of Albany as against 17,269 for the corresponding period last year.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; F. B. Woodward, men's furn. goods; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss A. Gallagher, Miss R. Kling, ladies' muslin underwear, infants' wear; 148 W. 23d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Co.; R. J. Lee, dress goods, silks; A. H. Bernard, umbrellas, parasols; H. P. Johnson, Jr., dry goods; Miss M. McDonald, ladies' wear; 20 E. 46th.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; Miss Lindeman, millinery; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; C. P. Fowler, representing; 212 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. J. Montgomery, carpets; 225 5th Av.
BOISE, Idaho—The Mode, Ltd.; H. L. Falk, cloaks, suits; Claridge.
BOSTON—F. P. O'Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Mr. Davis, representing; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; E. H. Bell, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—E. Kakas & Sons; W. A. Kakas, furs; Broztel.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. W. Koch, groceries; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Travas Dept. Store; N. Travas, gen. mdse.; Room 1004, 377 B'way.
BUTTE, Mont.—Symons D. G. Co.; D. Broughton, furn. goods; 821 B'way.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Little-Long Co.; J. L. Staten, notions, cloaks, suits, millinery; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, dress goods, silks; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, cloaks, suits; basement, 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—S. Phillipson & Co.; L. Morris, hosiery, underwear; Grand.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. F. O'Neill, ladies' hats; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, leather goods, umbrellas, hdkfs., gloves; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Raynor, ladies' wear; L. T. Anderson, G. W. Stottman, furs; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; Miss Garritty, corsets; 13 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; H. Gosney, clothing; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Burkhardt, Seiter, Harding Co.; I. G. Seiter, flowers, feathers; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Mobley & Carew, Co.; Miss C. Schmitt, representing; Martinique.
CORDELL, Okla.; Ode-Cain & Co.; C. Miller, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 1,239 B'way, 12th floor.
CORDELL, Okla.—C. H. Wright D. G. Co.; C. H. Wright, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 1,239 B'way, 12 floor.
DALLAS, Tex.—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; J. B. Donovan, cotton goods; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS, Texas—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Millerick, costumes, suits; 1,133 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—S. G. Davis Hat Co.; S. L. Limley, (wholesale) hats; Biltmore.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. C. McDonald, hosiery, knit underwear; 354 4th Av.
EL PASO, Tex.—Everybody's Dept. Store; I. M. Mann, genl. mdse., boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.
EL PASO, Tex.—Laskin, Swatt Co.; H. Laskin, dry goods; Breslin.
FRESNO, Cal.—Wonder Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Cahn, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
HUTCHISON, Kan.—Peques-Wright D. G. Co.; L. S. Peques, ladies' garments; Great Northern.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Havens & Geddes Co.; L. P. Goebel, dress goods, silks, linens, white goods; 72 Leonard.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; N. Smith, jobs, Fall coats, dresses, Spring ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
JUNCTION CITY, Kan.—F. Boone, dry goods; Great Northern
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; G. C. King, muslin underwear, negligees; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; S. Ewing, men's furn. goods, sweaters, gloves, underwear; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; S. Ewing, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 7 W. 22d.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson, Dulin, Varnell Co.; J. D. Varnell, ladies' garments, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. W. Knapp, genl. mdse.; Mr. Betteridge, domestics; R. L. Lackey, Miss McNish, ready-to-wear; Miss Throop, infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—Mr. Hoffman, millinery; Great Northern.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; A. J. Collins, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses; D. Klaper, millinery; 1,182 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Besten & Langen; H. Besten, Miss C. Walsh, ready-to-wear, millinery; Imperial.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman Straus Co.; B. Marcus, domestics; J. A. Dorsey, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; B. Kaufman, h'd'k'fs, muslin underwear, infants' wear; G. W. Owens, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. H. Almond D. G. Co.; W. J. Almond, domestics; F. H. Almond, dry goods; 220 5th Av., R. 1,017.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Charles M. Guggenheimer; N. S. Guggenheimer, notions, jewelry; Mrs. McGehee, Miss M. L. Morris, millinery; 253 4th Av.; Wallick.
MANKATO, Minn.—J. E. Brett, general mdse.; Collingwood.
MILWAUKEE—Gerretson Co.; R. W. Gerretson, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss F. Polochek, infants' wear; Holland House.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; H. C. Baer, trimmed, untrimmed hats; 364 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; Mr. Rosenberg, jobs, hosiery, underwear, piece goods, basement; W. L. Rowse, muslin underwear, kimonos, corsets, infants' wear; H. Herzfeld, notions, cutlery; 31 Union Sq.
NACOGDOCHES, Texas—Mayer & Schmidt; H. P. Schmidt, notions, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.; Gregorian.
NEW ORLEANS—Miss L. Hewitt, millinery; Gregorian.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. E. Schwartz, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; Miss Sullivan, laces, veilings, trimmings; 116 W. 32d; Holland House.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; F. S. Betton, millinery, ribbons, neckwear; J. Lehman, dry goods; 377 B'way; Grand.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Fair; E. N. Little, ready-to-wear; 1,239 B'way, 12th floor.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—McAtee, Lyddane & Ray; W. T. Olvey, L. D. Ray, ready-to-wear, millinery; 353 4th Av.
PETERSBURG, Va.—A. Rosenstock & Co.; B. C. Rosenstock, cloaks, notions, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 315 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; E. A. Tobey, shoes; 93 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—James B. Haines & Sons Co.; J. B. Haines, representing; Imperial.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; L. N. Levinson, coats, suits, dresses, waists, petticoats; 100 5th Av.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; B. N. Eckenrode, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.
PUEBLO, Col.—S. Bernheim, ready-to-wear; Somerset.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; E. D. Montgomery, furniture; 432 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Zion Co-operative Merc. Institution; W. A. Needham, cloaks, waists, notions, laces; Miss B. Davey, infants' wear; Great Northern.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—A. B. Frank Co.; W. A. Hohner, clothing; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—J. Rosenthal, furn. goods; Flanders.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—S. N. Wood & Co.; Mrs. A. Knapp, millinery; 43 W. 16th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Juda Bros.; S. F. Juda, cloaks, suits, waists; Knickerbocker.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—L. Hart & Sons Co.; A. J. Hart, jobs wash dresses; 470 4th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Rhodes Co.; Miss D. Lindquist, cloaks, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.
SHAWNEE, Okla.—Mammoth Dept. Store; P. N. Stuart, Mrs. E. Goulding, ready-to-wear; 43 W. 27th; Holland House.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Whitehouse Co.; D. D. Fenton, silks, dress goods, linings; W. J. Weiser, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Haynes & Co.; F. T. McNamara, children's clothing; Breslin.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert, Steiger Co.; R. A. Steiger, cloaks, suits, waists, 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss F. M. Brice, dresses; Miss Loewenstein, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort, Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. W. Nacke, costumes, dresses, mourning goods, women's sporting goods; 23 E. 26th; Waldorf.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. L. Wolfert, women's Spring suits, waists, dresses; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix Dry Goods Co.; E. R. Ganz, Summer shirts, coats, suits, dresses; 377 B'way.
STOCKTON, Cal.—The Wonder; P. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; L. G. Sutmar, silks, dress goods; 350 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; C. J. Potts, linens, white goods; 320 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—G. Sommers & Co.; W. A. Buchanan, hosiery, underwear, women's furs; 366 B'way.
TACOMA, Wash.—Stone Fisher Co.; Mrs. A. Vosaba, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 16 W. 22d.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
TROY, N. Y.—Weinstein Bros.; J. Weinstein, suits, coats, dresses; room 811, 43 W. 34th.
TROY, N. Y.—National Millinery Co.; L. Meyers, millinery; 621 B'way; Room 632.
TYLER, Texas—Mayer & Schmidt; J. S. Powell, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.; Gregorian.
WACO, Texas—Sachs Specialty Co.; H. Sachs, dry goods; Imperial.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, Miss M. Maher, women's ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; A. R. Estey, dress goods, silks; 43 W. 23d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. Adriance, cloaks, suits; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. E. Cunningham & Co.; Miss Maher, ready-to-wear; Room 401, 1,270 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss Miller, waists; Miss C. Hirsch, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss M. Dell, millinery; 43 W. 23d.
WHEELING, W. Va.; Hicks & Hoge D. G. Co.; R. J. Dickson, dry goods; 258 Church.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—National Millinery Co.; Miss H. Horwitz, millinery; 621 B'way; Room 632.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GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House, 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HOUSE DRESSES $8.50 per dozen up. STOUTS—Sizes 39 to 51, $9 doz. up. Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

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ASKS $25,000 IN LIBEL SUIT.

Duckett Complains of a Business Letter Written by T. W. Troy.

Alfred W. Duckett, head of the firm of A. W. Duckett & Co., shipping brokers and steamship agents of 17 Battery Place, has sued Thomas W. Troy of Thomas W. Troy & Co., a Director in many big companies, for $25,000 damages. The suit was based on a letter written by the defendant to Mr. Duckett, a copy of which was sent to Antonio C. Pessano, a capitalist of Detroit. The letter accused Mr. Duckett of various offenses in the conduct of corporation affairs.

Mr. Duckett, in his complaint, said that, in December, 1914, the defendant owned large concessions in Honduras, and had made an agreement with Mr. Pessano by which the latter was to advance money for developing the concessions, and in return was to receive 25 per cent. interest in the corporations organized to handle the business. Mr. Duckett said he was to receive an interest of five per cent. and was to be the general manager.

The corporations organized were the Honduras Transportation Company and the American Mahogany Company. Mr. Troy was the moving spirit in the whole enterprise, and controlled it through owning 51 per cent. of the stock. Trouble came later through disagreements as to the proper manner of managing the properties. In his complaint Mr. Duckett said that, at the request of Mr. Pessano, he went to Honduras for the purpose of "examining into and straightening out the affairs."

Mr. Troy later wrote the letter on which the suit was based. Concluding, the letter said, referring to Mr. Duckett:

> To sum the entire matter up, all honorable men who may become informed as to your conduct and breach of trust can only apply to you the Spanish 'Sin veaguenza,' a man without shame.

Answering the complaint, Mr. Troy said the letter was privileged because it was sent to an officer of the American Mahogany Company, because it referred to the plaintiff's fitness to continue as an officer and director of the company, and because it was written in good faith. He denied that the letter was published, except by the plaintiff.

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AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exhibition This Day.
EFFECTS of Mrs. HARRIET C. BATES
REMOVED from HAD HALDYME, CONN.
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FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE
Sale Tomorrow (Tuesday) and Wednesday
JANUARY 25th & 26th,
at 11 A. M.
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AUCTIONEER.
125 West 40th St.
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AUCTION SALES.

The undersigned will sell, by private bulk sale bids, all the stock and fixtures of the candy jobbing business formerly carried on by Epstein Brothers at 117 East 119th St., New York City.

All bids must be accompanied by certified ten per cent. check or cash of the amount bid, and said bids will be opened at 10:30 A. M. on the 28th day of January, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, 55 Liberty St., New York City.

The property may be inspected on Wednesday, January 26th, 1916, on the premises, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

If no bid is received for the appraised value of same the said property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, January 29, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 117 East 119th St., New York City.

ABRAHAM L. KAUFMAN, Assignee.

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BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

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Price to yield 4.15%
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

It is altogether possible that the immediate course of the market will be governed, more than by any other one factor, by the decision which the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation will reach at their meeting tomorrow in respect to the resumption of dividends on the corporation's common stock. It is well to remember, however, that whether dividends are resumed at this meeting or not the earnings of the company, and they are but typical of the earnings of a vast number of other enterprises in the United States, are very good and promise to remain good for an indefinite period.

Opinion among the Directors of the Steel Corporation is said to be divided on the question of restoring the common stock dividend at this time, but this difference of opinion cannot arise from two views about the sufficiency of current earnings. If the Directors should decide not to declare a dividend on the common stock this quarter it must needs be for other reasons than those controlled by the present size of earnings. What the reasons against the declaration of a dividend at this time are have not been disclosed. They have at most been hinted at in the financial district. In some quarters it is suggested that a part of the Steel Corporation Board attaches much weight to the recent warning by Judge Gary that present conditions could not be expected to outlast the war, and that these Directors would guard against the possibilities of the future by adding to the corporation's liquid resources, already greater than they have ever before been, instead of renewing the payment of common stock dividends. Another suggestion is that some of the Directors feel that the resumption of dividends should wait on some modification of the existing tariff law in respect to iron and steel. Every discussion of the matter, however, comes back eventually to the point that present earnings are exceptionally good and much more than enough to provide a dividend at the old rate of 5 per cent. a year. For the action of the Directors the stockholders and the financial community at large must wait on tomorrow's meeting, but whatever is done at that meeting will not alter the fact that business is very good and that the immediate outlook is most promising. That much can be premised upon the extent to which forward orders have been placed at increased prices.

Sometimes dividend action by an important corporation is looked to to reveal whether existing conditions are good or bad. On this occasion there is no need to wait on the decision of the Steel Board to answer that question. Conditions are unmistakably good. About the future there may, of course, be differences of opinion, for future probabilities cannot be reduced to present certainties. This much, however, is true, that never were the conditions more favorable for a continuance of industrial activity for a long time to come. We have long since passed beyond the stage at which the improvement in business in the United States was dependent upon foreign trade. That has been and is still an important factor, but not the controlling one. Foreign demand supplements and broadens home demand, but the orders originating within our own borders are so great that in themselves they promise a continuance of active trade even should foreign trade decline.

What we have then is a situation which is yielding so large profits that earnings are running much in excess of the rate customarily paid on Steel common, and we have as much assurance at least regarding the near future as it is ever possible to have. Are stockholders, nothwithstanding this, to be called upon to forego a share in these profits at this time? That is a question which if answered in the affirmative must be answered in convincing terms, else discontent of a sort which it is the duty of the managements of all corporations to avoid would be very likely to manifest itself. It is to be hoped, therefore, that if at tomorrow's meeting the Directors of the Steel Corporation decide that the present is not an opportune time to resume dividends they will also decide to make clear to the stockholders and to the public the reasons which determined their action. This is the more desirable inasmuch as the dividend action of a corporation as conspicuous as is the Steel Corporation is bound to exert much effect upon sentiment.

The effect in this case would be all the greater in the absence of satisfying reasons for such a course because of the long standing expectation that the dividend on the country's chief industrial stock would be restored at the expiration of a full year of suspended payments. This expectation has been reflected in the course which the price of the stock has followed, and has been based on the known facts regarding the remarkable recuperation in the earnings of the chief of the industries. Such expectations are not lightly to be disappointed if sentiment is not to be adversely affected. Business sentiment, however, is more likely to be formed on the basis of actual accomplishment as shown in the corporation's statement of earnings than on the basis of any feeling of great reserve which might prompt a further postponement of the resumption of the Steel dividend.

The difference of opinion in the Steel Board may not, however, be any more pronounced than opinion is likely to be in advance of formal discussion of such a question. There is no reason for assuming that the decision of the meeting will not in the end be a unanimous one. Therefore it does not follow that what was said in authoritative quarters last week regarding a difference of opinion in the Steel Corporation Board bore out the earlier reports of dissention among the Directors. The Street was even more upset last week over the rumor that the dividend on Steel would not be resumed than it had previously been over the report that an important group of Directors were at odds with the Chairman of the corporation. That report was denied on apparently conclusive authority, but it was nevertheless revived as an offshoot of the later rumor of a division of opinion over the dividend question.

The market, however, need not have attached too much importance to the revival of this report, inasmuch as there were signs that the market's unsettlement was largely the product of concerted bear pressure, the existence of which suggested a disposition in some quarters to make the most of any such adverse suggestion as that the steel dividend would not be resumed at this time, or that the board was divided not alone on that matter but on general policy as well. In such a market rumors of the sort are more apt to be effect than cause. These must needs be taken with much reserve.

It happened that the rumor that the resumption of the Steel dividend would be postponed coincided with disappointment, assumed or real, over the amount of the initial dividend on Bethlehem Steel common—30 per cent. for the year. That would appear to be making a very good beginning, but the Street, or that part of it which was making its operations felt in the market, professed to find this rate inadequate. It could be so regarded only in reference to the previous upbidding of the stock to a figure which, if not extravagant in reference to the actual worth of the stock—that remains for the future to determine—at all events extravagant in reference to the prices quoted for the stock a short time back. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is reputed to have obtained its war orders under conditions much more favorable than those under which orders were taken by many other companies, and the thought naturally suggests itself that if results in the way of immediate dividends are disappointing in this instance they are more than likely to be in the cases of many other war-order companies, not necessarily because earnings will be small, but because hopes were built too high to be satisfied even by altogether exceptional profits.

While the stock market was swayed this way and that, recovering rather vigorously toward the end of the week, the orders for bonds throughout the week indicated a still unsatisfied investment demand of large proportions. The chief bond flotation if the week, the St. Paul issue to replace the bonds of this road repurchased from the French market, was conspicuously successful, and this was but one of a number of indications of the continuance of an excellent demand for investment issues. It is one of the signs of the times which is all the more interesting inasmuch as it is disproving the conclusion very widely drawn earlier in the war that the absorption of capital by the belligerents would mean necessarily a rise in the cost of capital here and everywhere. That has not taken place.

LONDON MARKET NARROW.

Extension of Mobilization List Curtails Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The most interesting event of the week just past was the announcement on Wednesday that it had been decided to extend the list of American investments acceptable to the Government under the mobilization scheme. Eighteen new securities were added to the list. They consist of dividend-paying American railroad common and preferred shares and the preferred shares of the Steel Corporation.

Although a very large number of shares were sold to your side last year when exchange rates made the operation profitable, these were chiefly the holdings of finance companies and other large interests. The strong boxes of ordinary investors were not opened then, bankers say, but patriotism will probably influence such holders now, and substantial amounts are expected to be turned over to the Treasury.

The extension of the scheme has further seriously curtailed dealings in the American market here, which cannot compete with the Government, owing to the questions of insurance and commission.

General business in stocks was narrow last week. An interesting development was the American absorption of Argentine railroad stocks. Those of the Buenos Aires Great Southern, Buenos Aires Western, Buenos Aires & Pacific, and Central Argentine railroads were taken by American buyers. It is believed that there is no special reason for the demand, which, although involving only moderate amounts, sent prices rapidly upward owing to the narrowness of the market. A sharp relapse followed the cessation of inquiry.

STEADY TONE IN PARIS.

Rentes Decline, Unable to Withstand War Loan Competition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—There was a calm and steady undertone at the close of the Bourse yesterday. Rentes sold at 62, being unable to withstand competition with the war loan, which closed at 88.55. Rentes pay nearly 5 per cent. at the present quotation and should improve later. The bright spots in the market were found in oils, Japanese funds, and the Spanish group. Coppers were firmer on the improved price of the metal.

There was some activity in the discount market, the rate for high-class commercial bills being 4½ per cent.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows the item of internal war finance stationary, but 30,000,000 francs were advanced to the smaller Allies. Pre-moratorium drafts to the extent of 14,000,000 francs have been retired during the last week. The exchanges continue to rise. Sterling closed at 27.96 and New York cables at 5.86, both closing firm.

Irving National Bank's Growth.

The Irving National Bank has issued an annual report containing the statement of condition as of Dec. 31, and some comment by Rollin P. Grant, President. The bank's deposits increased from $55,700,000 as of Dec. 31, 1914, to $74,500,000 at the close of 1915. The amount of new business received far exceeded that of any previous year. In view of unusual care in making investments, and the low interest rate prevailing, earnings for the year were less than for 1914. The liabilities of the Nassau National Bank to the Irving have been fully liquidated, and the remaining assets delivered to the liquidating committee of the former institution.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 22, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$24,010,000	$86,349,500
Same period a year ago	19,656,000	43,601,000

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.19	86.96	87.19	86.68
Same period a year ago	83.76	82.89	83.76	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	85	84¾	85	13½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	116¼	114¼	114¼	11
Albany & Susq. 3½s	87⅝	86⅝	87⅝	32
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103	102¼	102¼	11
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	98	97⅝	97⅝	43
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	28
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	114	112	112	37
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	100½	100½	100½	28
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¼	91½	92	820
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107⅞	107	107	90
Am. Thread 4s	98⅝	98⅛	98¼	9
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	71	68⅝	71	39
Armour & Co. 4s	94½	94	94	77
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝	402
A., T. & S. F., cv. 4s, '55	106⅝	106½	106½	21
A., T. & S. F., cv. 4s, '60	106⅝	106	106⅛	133
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛	89
A., T. & S. F. ad. 4s	87⅝	87½	87½	5
A., T. & S. F. ad. 4s, reg	86½	86½	86½	1
A., T. & S. F. ad. 4s, stp	87⅝	87½	87⅝	65½
A., T. & S. F., R. M. D. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	20
A., T. & S. F. Trans. S. L. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90½	35
A., T. & S. F., E. O. K. 4s	96	96	96	20
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	98¼	98	98	26
Atl. Coast Line 4s	94⅝	93¼	94	48
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86⅝	86½	86¼	32
Atl. Coast Line 4½s	92	92	92	1
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	166
B. & O. g. 4s	92½	92⅛	92¼	145
B. & O. g. 4s, reg	89½	89⅛	89½	1
B. & O. cv. 4½s	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝	824½
B. & O. cv. 4½s, reg	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	12
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92½	92½	92¼	40
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	89⅝	89½	89½	50
Beth Steel ref. 4s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	96½
Beth Steel ext. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	29
Brook. City R. R. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	4
Brook. R. T. g. 5s	103⅝	103½	103½	7
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	101	100⅞	100⅞	73
Brook. U. El. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	20
Brook. U. El. 5s, sta	100½	100½	100½	2
B. & S. Iron deb. 5s	92	92	92	1
B., R. & P. con. 4½s	102	102	102	1
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	109⅛	108⅝	109⅛	4
Bush Terminal 5s	88	88	88	1
Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	88½	87½	88½	12
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	100	100	100	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	98½	98	98	62
Canada So. cons. 5s	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	14
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	1
Central Leather 5s	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	108
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101½	101	101½	23
Cent. of N. J. 5s	116½	116⅝	116½	14
C. of N. J. 5s, reg	115½	115½	115½	1
C. R. R. & B. of Ga. 5s	97	96	97	20
Cent. Pacific 3½s	90¼	89¼	90¼	52½
Cent. Pacific 4s	90⅞	90½	90½	108½
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	105½	105½	105½	3
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	89	88½	88⅝	313
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	93	91⅞	93	60
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44⅞	44	44	2
Chicago & Alton 3s	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93⅛	92¾	93	62
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98⅛	98⅝	98⅝	612
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, rg	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	28
C., B. & Q., Den. div. 4s	99¼	99⅛	99¼	1
C., B. & Q., N. ext. 4s	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛	9
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	87	86⅞	87	11
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95¼	94⅞	95⅛	3
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	20	20	20	2
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	105	105	105	5
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	82⅝	82	82	124
C. & E. I. gen. 5s, t.r.	77	77	77	1
C. & E. I. g. 5s, t.r. sta	79¼	79⅛	79⅛	6
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, U. S. Mtg. ctfs.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	17
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, Guaranty Tr. ctfs.	81	80½	81	31
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	73	72½	73	77
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	112	112	112	1
Chi., Ind. & So. 4s	90	90	90	1
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s	24	24	24	8
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	93	92⅞	93	38
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	80½	80½	80½	4
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	93⅛	92¼	93	267
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	103	102¾	103	73
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	94½	94	94½	197
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103⅝	103½	103½	10
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	103¾	102½	102½	138
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	110	109½	109½	76
C., M. & St. P. Dub. 6s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95	95	95	50
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	96	96	96	6
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83	82⅝	83	12
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	103	103	103	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	116	116	116	25
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	108¾	108	108⅛	11
C. & N. W., I. s. f. 6s	112½	112½	112½	2
Chicago Rys. 5s	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	48
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84¾	84¼	84½	166
C., R. I. & P. 6s	101½	101½	101½	4
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	65¼	64	64¼	284
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	43	42½	42½	30
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, t.r.	42½	42½	42½	20
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	109	108	109	4
C., St. P., M. & O. d. 5s	102¾	102½	102½	6
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	107⅛	106¾	107⅛	7
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	81	80	81	80
Chile Copper 7s	133½	132	133	54½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	81	80	80	21
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80	79	79	8
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	87	87	87	2
C., C., C. & St. L., W. W. Val. Div. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	2
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	100½	100¼	100¼	88
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	95	95	95	8
Col. Industrial 5s	76	76	76	1
Col. Midland 1st 4s	9	9	9	4
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91⅞	91½	91½	17
Col. Conn. & Term. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Colum. & 9th Av. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	84½	83	84½	67
Conn. Ry. & L. 1st 4½s	99½	99½	99½	2
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	126½	125¼	125¼	77
Consol. Coal (Md.) 5s	93	93	93	1
Corn Pr. Ref. s. f. 5s, '31	99	98¾	99	26
Corn Pr. Ref. s. f. 5s, '34	96¾	96¾	96¾	4
Cu.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	11
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99½	99¼	99½	20
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	27
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rec'ts, full pd.	108	107¼	107¼	176
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100½	100½	100½	14
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	58½	55⅝	58	148
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	84	84	84	2
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	81	80⅞	81	20
D. & R. G. con. 4s	79	78¼	78¼	41
Detroit Edison 5s	103⅝	103¼	103¼	2
Det. & Mack. 1st 4s	90	90	90	11
Det. River Term. 4½s	94	93¾	93¾	9
Detroit United 4½s	76½	76¼	76¼	3
Dist. Securities 5s	72	70	72	221
Du Pont Powder 4½s	102⅞	102½	102⅞	84
E. T., V. & G. c. 5s	105½	105½	105½	11
East. Tenn. r. in. 5s	100	100	100	3
Elg., Jol. & E. 1st 5s	103	103	103	3
Erie 1st con. 4s	86	85½	85½	39
Erie gen. 4s	77	76⅝	77	87
Erie gen. 4s, reg	76½	76½	76½	1
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	72⅝	72	72	56
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝	201
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	3
Erie 1st con. 7s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	6
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	93⅞	93	93⅞	55
F. W. & D. C. 6s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	8
F. L. W. & R. G. 1st 4s	66¼	66¼	66¼	6
Gen. Electric 3½s	79	79	79	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104⅝	103⅝	104¼	11
Ga. & A. 1st con. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Granby Cons. 6s	108	107	107⅝	52
Gran. Con. cv. 6s, st.	108¼	107	107½	83
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100	99¼	100	28
Grand Rap. & I. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	1
Gt. Falls Power 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3
Green Bay deb. A.	75	75	75	3
Green Bay deb. B.	14	13⅞	14	7
Hocking Valley 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
Hous. & T. C. gen. 4s	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞	2
H. E. & W. T. gtd. 5s, sta.	103½	103¼	103½	7
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	74	73½	74	50½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	31	30⅝	30⅝	116
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	89	88½	89	21
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86	86	86	20
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	90	89½	89½	42
Ill. Cen. C. B. 4s	90	90	90	1
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	80
Ill. Steel 4½s	92	91½	91½	58
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s	90	90	90	1
Indiana Steel 5s	101⅝	101½	101⅝	63
Inter. Met. 4½s	76	75¼	75⅝	35
Int. R. T. 5s	99½	99⅛	99⅜	180
Int. R. T. 5s, reg	99¼	99⅛	99¼	17
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	79	78½	78½	16
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	97½	97½	97½	1
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	185	181½	184	9
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	185	180	184¼	40
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	101⅝	100	101⅛	216
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	101⅞	99⅝	100¼	1357
Int. Navigation 5s	99	95½	95⅛	6
Int. Paper 1st 6s	102	102	102	22
Int. Paper Co. 5s	83½	82	82	23
Int. St. Pump 5s, t. r.	77½	77	77½	32
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	54	51½	52⅝	48
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s	84	84	84	1
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	98½	98¼	98¼	11
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110	109⅝	109⅝	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76¼	76¼	76¼	26
Kan. City So. 3s	70½	70¼	70¼	21
Kan. City So. 5s	94	93¼	93¼	56
Kan. City Gas 5s	91	91	91	2
Kan. City Term. 4s	88½	85⅝	88	47
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	84	83⅞	84	11
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝	14
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	97	94½	95	191
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	101⅞	102	10
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¾	101	101	2
Lake Erie & W. 5s	100	98½	99⅝	9
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	83½	83½	83½	1
Lake Shore 3½s	85½	85	85	22
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95½	94⅝	95½	101
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	87
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	105½	105½	105½	4
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Lehigh Val of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Lehigh Val. of Penn. con. 4s	92¼	91⅝	92¼	4
Liggett & Myers 7s	126	125	125½	42
Liggett & M. 7s, reg	124¾	124¾	124¾	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	102	102	25
Liggett & M. 5s, reg	102	102	102	1
Long Island Dock 6s	121½	121½	121½	2
Long Isl. unified. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Long Island ref. 4s	87⅝	87½	87½	24
Long Island gen. 4s	87	87	87	4
Long Island deb. 5s	97	97	97	2
Lorillard 7s	126	125	125	28
Lorillard 5s	101	101	101	43
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112½	112½	112½	5
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	95	94⅝	94⅝	41
L. & N., H., K. & C. 4s	88¼	88	88¼	4
L. & N., S. & N., Ala. 5s, 1963	103	102⅝	102⅝	10
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92⅝	92	92⅝	6
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A.	115	112	112	83
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	112	112	112	1
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	89	89	89	6
Mich. Cent. 3½s	85	85	85	2
Mich State Tel. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	14

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	94	92⅝	92⅝	3
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	56½	54	54½	84
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	89½	88¼	88½	3
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	98	97⅝	98	20
M., St. P. & S. S. M. cn. 4s	93⅞	93¼	93⅜	50
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	88⅛	88⅛	88½	1
Mo., K. & O. 5s	66	66	66	4
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78⅜	78⅝	78⅝	51
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	50	50	50	15
Mo., K & T. ref. 4s	52½	52⅛	52½	29
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42½	42	42½	30
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	66	66	66	5
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100⅝	100	100⅝	90
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17, T. R.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	3
Mo. Pacific 4s	45½	44½	45	51
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rts.	44½	44¼	44¼	17
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	45⅝	45	45⅝	36½
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r.	45¼	45¼	45¼	84
Mob. & O. new 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	3
Montana Power 5s	97	96⅞	96⅞	64
Morris & Essex 3½s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	33
Mortgage Bond 5s	94	94	94	1
Nash., C. & S. L. cons. 5s	107	107	107	1
Nassau E. R. R. 4s	75½	75½	75½	7
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	3
National Tube 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	15
N. Y., B. & M. B. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	105½	105⅝	105⅝	10
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	117⅛	116⅝	116⅝	989
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, reg	117	117	117	1
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	93¼	92⅞	93	53
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	9
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg	78	78	78	1
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s tr. r.	84⅞	84½	84⅝	12
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	77	77	77	1
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	83½	83¼	83½	57
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	94⅞	94½	94½	233
N. Y. C. eq. 5s, '18	102	102	102	4
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	2
N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s	83½	83½	83½	5
N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. 5s	104½	104½	104½	3
N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. 4s	85½	85½	85½	9
N. Y., L & W. 1st 6s	108½	108⅝	108½	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	116	115⅝	115½	22
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	73	73	73	7
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	81½	81	81½	8
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75	74½	74¾	157
N. Y. Rys. ad. 5s	59½	57⅞	59⅝	692
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	110
N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	82	81⅜	81⅜	14
Niag. Falls Pr. 5s	101	101	101	1
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	121	121	121	1
N. & W., New Riv. 6s	120	120	120	11
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	17
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93⅞	93½	93½	79
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	120¼	118⅞	119¼	79
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	119½	119½	119½	1
Norf. & W. div. 4s	90	90	90	10
N. & W., P., C. & C. 4s	90⅛	90	90	34
Nor. Pacific 4s	94	93⅝	94	120½
Nor. Pacific 3s	66	65⅝	65⅞	143½
Ont. Power 1st 5s	95	94½	94½	3
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s. s.	102½	102	102½	6
Ore. R. R. & N. cn. 4s	92	91¾	91¾	3
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93⅝	93⅛	93⅜	79
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108½	108¼	108½	3
Ore.-Wash 1st ref. 4s	88	87¼	87¼	8
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100¾	100⅝	100½	42
Penn. 4s, 1948	100	99⅞	99⅞	29
Penn. Consol. 4½s	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛	88
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞	3
Penn. gn. 4½s tm. cs.	102	101	102	242
Penn. gtd. 3½s, 1916	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	5
Penn. gtd. gen. 4s	95	94½	95	10
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	70	68½	70	23
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	101½	101½	101½	3
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. J	101½	101½	101½	5
Pocahontas C. C. 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼	26
Public Service 5s	90½	90⅛	90¼	69
Ry. S. Sp. Int. Oc. 5s	94½	94½	94½	3
Ry. S. Sp. La. T. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	6
Reading gen. 4s	96	95	96	48
Reading gen. 4s, reg	94	94	94	2
Reading J. C. col. 4s	95	95	95	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	97½	96½	97½	195
R. J., Ark. & L. 4½s	60	55	60	11
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	65	62	62	16
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	78½	77½	78	10
Roch. & P. con. 6s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	1
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	102	102	102	17
St. L., I. M. & So. R. & G. 4s	73	72	73	85
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. 4s	79	78	79½	126
St. L., R. M. & P. 5s	88½	87⅞	87⅞	2
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gn. 6s	110	109	110	4
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gn. 5s	102½	102½	102½	4
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gn. 5s	51	50½	51	4
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	72¼	72¼	72¼	6
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. r. sta.	65	64⅞	65	36
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	79	79	79	42
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	65⅝	65¼	65½	8
St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	1
St. L. Transit 5s	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	4
St. L. S. W. Ter. 1st 5s	66	65	65	7
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	103	103	103	9
St. P., M. & M. ext. 4s	96⅛	96	96⅛	5
St. P. & S. C. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	69⅝	69	69	8
Seab'd A. L. ref. 4s	71⅞	71¼	71¼	21
Seab'd A. L. adj. 5s	70	69	69⅝	81
S. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	83	82¼	82½	17
Scio, V. & N. E. 4s	93	92	93	8
So. Bell Tel. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100¼	30
So. Pacific col. 4s	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	29
So. Pacific conv. 4s	89½	89	89½	570
So. Pacific conv. 5s	107⅞	107	107	344
So. Pacific ref. 4s	91	90⅝	90⅝	241
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	85⅝	85	85½	75½
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	103½	102½	102⅞	35
Southern Ry gen. 4s	73	72	73	167
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	83	83	83	1
Std. Gas & El. cv. 6s	101½	99⅝	99¾	38
Std. Milling 1st 5s	97	96⅞	97	10
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	102¾	102¼	102½	21
Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	9
Tenn. Cop. cv. 6s, f. p.	122	121	121	14½
Term. of St. L. 1st 4½s	99⅞	99½	99⅞	7
Term. of St. L. con. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Term. St. L. ref. 4s	88	88	88	3
Texas Co. cv. 6s	105¼	105	105	65
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	95⅝	95¼	95¼	11
Tex. & Pac. 2d inc.	35	35	35	14
Third Av. 1st 5s	106	106	106	5
Third Av. ref. 4s	83	82⅝	82⅞	20
Third Av. adj. 5s	81⅞	80½	81⅞	134
Tol. & O. Cen. 1st 5s	103	103	103	1
Tol. & Ohio Central, West Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	3
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	61	61	61	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	59	59	59	7
Tri City Ry. & L. 5s	99½	98⅝	99	20
Und. El. Lon. Inc. 6s	69	69	69	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	97⅞	97½	97½	53½
Union Pac. conv. 4s	94	93⅞	94	131
Union Pac. ref. 4s	91	90⅝	91	142
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	46¾	45	45	110
U. S. Rty. & Imp. 5s	72½	71½	72	31
U. S. Rubber 6s	103⅛	103	103	86
U. S. Steel 5s	104½	104½	104½	62½
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	104¼	104⅛	104¼	7
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	99½	99	99¼	19
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	103½	102½	102⅝	54
Va. I., C. & C. 5s	89½	89½	89½	2
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	91½	91	91	45
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	98½	98⅛	98⅜	96
Wabash 1st 5s	104½	104	104½	41
Wabash T. 2d 5s	99½	99¼	99½	46
W. P. T. 1st 4s	4½	3	3	175
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	3⅜	2¼	2¼	627
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r., 1st ass't pd.	13¼	13	13	16
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. t. r.	8⅛	8¼	8¼	19
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. t. r. for Cen. t. r.	3⅞	2¼	2¼	281
W. P. T. 2d 4s	½	¼	⅜	112
W. P. T. 2d 4s, t. r.	⅜	¼	¼	15
Wash. Term. 3½s	83½	83½	83½	1
West. Electric 5s	102¼	102	102¼	29
West Shore 4s	92½	92¼	92¼	11
West Shore 4s, reg	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝	3
West. Maryland 4s	72	71⅞	72	21
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	14
W. N. Y. & P. gen. 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	96	94⅞	95⅞	86
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	16
W. E. & M cv. 5s	136⅞	135	135¼	23
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	87¾	87¼	87¼	6

Total sales $21,287,000

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, reg	111	110	111	8
U. S. 3s, coup	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
U. S. 2s reg	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	10
Panama 3s, c	102⅝	102	102⅝	20
Panama 3s, reg	102½	102½	102½	1
Anglo-French 5s	95½	95¼	95¼	2,076
Argentine 5s	95⅝	94	94	7
City of Tokio 5s	74	74	74	5
Japanese 4½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	4
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series	80½	80¼	80½	10
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser. G. st.	74	73	73½	809
Rep. of Cuba 4s, '04	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	24
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	83½	83	83	8

Total sales $2,479,000

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4½s, '65	107¼	106½	107¼	8
N. Y. State 4s, 1958	102½	102½	102½	5
N. Y. State 4½s	112½	112½	112½	5
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	102½	102½	102½	1
Va. fd. deb. 2s-3s, '91	88¼	88½	88½	5

Total sales $19,000

City Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	87½	87½	87½	1
4s, 1956, registered	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
4s, 1957	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
4s, 1958	98⅝	98½	98⅝	14
4s, 1959	98½	98½	98½	33
4½s, 1960	101⅝	101½	101½	23
4½s, 1963	106⅝	106½	106⅝	6
4½s, 1964	101⅝	101½	101⅝	8
4½s, 1965	107	106½	107	101
4½s, May, 1957	106¼	106¼	106¼	13
4½s, Nov., 1957	106½	106	106½	24

Total sales $225,000

Grand total $24,010,000

Boston Brokers Open Branch Here.

The Boston firm of Paine, Webber & Co. has established a New York branch and has leased offices at 25 Broad Street. The New York business will be in charge of Herbert I. Foster, who will be the resident partner. The firm will transact a general brokerage business in stocks and bonds. With the establishment of the New York branch this firm will have private wire connections and offices in ten cities.

MACKAY & CO.

Selected list of desirable Investments on application

14 Wall St.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
Brunswick & Western R. R. Co.

First Mortgage Gold 4s due January 1, 1938

Secured by closed first mortgage at the rate of less than $18,000 per mile on the line which affords the Atlantic Coast Line its approach to the harbor of Brunswick, Ga.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York and Connecticut.

Price and detailed description on application

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

43 Different Issues of Municipal Bonds
Yielding from
4% to 5¾%

Federal Income Tax Exempt. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in many States and available in small and large denominations in maturities to suit are fully described in our

January List
(Just Issued)
Copy free on request.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Cincinnati Toledo Chicago

Municipal Bonds
Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks

Amount	Issue	Maturity	Yield
$25,000	State of Missouri Capitol 3½% Bonds	July 1, 1921	3.80%
25,000	Kansas City, Missouri, Hospital 4% Bonds	July 1, 1935	3.96%
25,000	Kansas City, Missouri, Police Dept. 4½% Bonds	July 1, 1935	4%
21,000	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Street 4½% Bonds	June 2, 1933*	4%
62,000	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Water and Sewer 4½% Bonds	1935-1955	4.05%
64,000	State of California Harbor and Road 4% Bonds	1950-1985	4.05%
275,000	City of Los Angeles, Cal. Serial 4½% Bonds	1926-1951	4.20%

*Note—These bonds are exempt from New York State taxes.

Full details on application

William R. Compton Company
Municipal Bonds
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

ESTABLISHED 1857

Statistics

Our facilities for supplying current information concerning stocks and bonds is, we believe, exceptional. We are fully equipped to be of assistance to the investor, and offer our services in helping to solve investment problems.

To secure the essential facts before investing is to be forearmed.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
64 Exchange Place
Members of New York Stock Exchange

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

			Maturity.	Price to yield.
Buffalo, N. Y.	reg.	4½s	1926-65	3.90-3.95%
Chicago, Ill.		4s	1922-31	3.90-3.95%
Trenton, N. J.	reg.	4½s	1936-46	4.00%
Camden, N. J.		4½s	1945	4.05%
Dayton, Ohio		4½s	1935-39	4.05%
Dallas, Texas		4½s	1944-54	4.15%
Jacksonville, Fla.		5s	1924	4.20%

LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN NEW YORK STATE.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 Nassau St., New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

The present reaction in the above stocks offers a favorable opportunity for investment.

Private wires to
MONTREAL
HARTFORD

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Davison Chemical Corporation

This Company is the successor of the Davison Chemical Company, in successful operation since 1832. On the basis of business already under contract, earnings for 1916 should be equivalent to 13% on the present market value of the stock.

Circular on Request

Dominick & Dominick
Telephone 2020 Rector
115 Broadway, New York

Prosperity of the
Southern Pacific
based on domestic conditions.
Various income sources analyzed.
Circular "C-9" mailed on request.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange
20 Broad Street New York
BRANCHES:
25 West 33rd St. Grand Central Term.
Amsterdam Berlin

BARUCH BROTHERS
Members New York Stock, New York Cotton, New York Coffee Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
ODD LOT
Booklet Sent Free on Request

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds

Approximate Yield

DOMINION OF CANADA LOAN 5.20%
Due Dec. 1st, 1925, interest 5%,—half-yearly.
CITY OF MONTREAL SCHOOLS 5.40%
Due Dec. 1st, 1945, interest 5%,—half-yearly.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA (Guaranteed) 5.40%
Due Dec. 30, 1920-1930, interest 5½%,—annually.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN 5.50%
Due Dec. 1st, 1920, interest 5%,—half-yearly.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA 5.60%
Due Nov. 1st, 1922, interest 4%,—half-yearly.
CITY OF SYDNEY, N.S. 5.67%
Due June 1st, 1942, interest 4½%,—half-yearly.

Full particulars on request

A. E. AMES & CO.
Investment Bankers
Union Bank Building,
Toronto, Canada
Established 1889

Money Transferred to Italy
Either by Cheque or Cable,
at best obtainable rates.
Apply to Agency of
BANCO DI NAPOLI
Founded A. D. 1539.
Capital and Surplus, Lit. 91,852,415.92
80-86 Spring Street
Telephone Spring 1935
NEW YORK

MEGARGEL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street,
New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

F. M. Dyer & Co.
High-grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector

We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway enterprises with established records of earnings.
Electric Bond & Share Co
Paid-Up Capital and Surplus $15,000,000
71 Broadway, New York.

We announce the opening of our
NEW YORK OFFICES
25 Broad Street (Ground Floor)
for the transaction of a general brokerage business in stocks and bonds

Paine, Webber & Company
MEMBERS: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
25 Broad Street, New York. Telephone Broad 6870
BOSTON, CHICAGO, DETROIT — MILWAUKEE, DULUTH, WORCESTER (MASS.) — HOUGHTON (MICH.), CALUMET (MICH.), BUTTE (MONTANA)
Private wire connections with all offices.

WILL BUY
125 Amer.-Brit. Mfg. Com.
100 Amer. Piano Pfd.
50 Eastern Steel Com.
25 Hart-Parr Pfd.
25 Rockwood 1st Pfd.
25 Solvay Process
$5,000 Springfield Coal M. 5s, '23
10,000 United Lead Deb. 5s, 1943

FOR SALE
100 Am. Tube & Stamp. Pfd.
200 Autosales Gum & Choc.
25 Crocker-W. Com. & Pfd.
$5,000 Hall Sw. & Sig. 6s, 1932
5,000 Laurel Lt. & Ry. 6s, 1936
3,000 Peoria Ry. & Ter. 4s, 1937
500 Schieffelin Co. Com. *(any reasonable bid considered.)*

DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Saxon Motor

Saxon Motor Car Corporation Stock should be purchased now because:

- 1st—It is selling far below its real value.
- 2nd—It is not a "War Stock" and its profits will increase rather than decrease when the war stops.
- 3rd—It is now earning about 25%.
- 4th—There are no bonds or preferred stock to get a division of profits before the capital stock.
- 5th—While the company has grown to be the ninth largest producer of automobiles in the country in two years, it is still in its infancy.

Write or telephone for further particulars.

MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS & BONDS.
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

We Deal In
Gulf States Steel
Stocks & Rights
DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Republic Ry & Lt.
Preferred

CHASE & FALK
60 Wall Street Phone Hanover 882

La Belle Iron Works
1st & Ref. 5s, due 1940
Yield about 5.10%
Descriptive Circular on Request.
HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Investment Securities.
ONE WALL ST., New York. UNION BANK BLDG., Pittsburgh.
'Phone Rector 8166.

Municipal Bonds
In U. S. to yield 4½% to 5%
In Canada to yield 5% to 6%

Now is your opportunity to invest at attractive rates in the safest form of investment.

List on Application.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
43 Cedar Street
NEW YORK.

Tri-City R'way & Lt. Pfd.
Michigan United R'way Pfd.
Utah Securities
Western Power
Cities Service 7% Notes
Standard Gas & Elect. Com.
Eastman Kodak
Ford Motor of Canada
Alfred H. Ebert & Co.
60 Broadway New York City
Telephone Rector 5312

WE WILL BUY
NO. HUDSON CO. RY. 5s-1924
NO. HUDSON CO. RY. 5s-1928

LISTED SECURITIES
bought and sold for investment and margin account. Correspondence invited.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone Broad 6087. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

Carwen Steel
Now being traded in on the New York Curb around 85½ per share. (Par $10.)
Descriptive Circular N. T. on request.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York

WANT OFFERINGS
New Jersey Municipal Bonds
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City. Tel. 20 Jersey City, N. J.

Will Pay Full Price
For Bonds of Cities or Counties in New York State due within 2 years and in lots of $10,000 or more.
OFFERINGS WANTED.
Dominick Bros. & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel., 6570 Hanover.

A. E. Fitkin & Co.
141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.
Eastern Steel Co. 1st 5s
New Orleans Great North. 1st 5s
Lack. Iron & Steel 1st 5s

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 22, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,062,043	11,607,244
Same period a year ago	1,802,119	3,574,227

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	90.80	87.97	91.87	86.78
Same period a year ago	64.68	62.47	64.68	60.07

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	147½	Jan. 3	ADAMS EXPRESS..	151	149⅞	150	..	929
26½	Jan. 7	23½	Jan. 20	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	25¼	23½	24	— 1⅛	16,600
10¼	Jan. 7	9¼	Jan. 20	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅝	4,900
31⅝	Jan. 4	25	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	26¾	27	— 1⅝	5,900
83	Jan. 3	78	Jan. 20	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	80	78	79	— 1	2,350
72¼	Jan. 3	67	Jan. 11	Am. Ag. Chemical...	71½	68	69⅝	— ¼	5,600
99½	Jan. 5	98	Jan. 13	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	98	98	98	..	600
69	Jan. 4	65¼	Jan. 7	Am. Beet Sugar	69	66	66	— 2¼	6,500
94⅞	Jan. 17	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	94⅞	94	94	..	350
102½	Jan. 10	102	Jan. 8	Am. Brake S. & F...	102½	102½	102½	..	100
195¼	Jan. 3	193	Jan. 5	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	..	..	193	..	....
64¾	Jan. 17	59⅞	Jan. 5	Am. Can	64¾	61⅝	63	— ⅝	61,900
113½	Jan. 17	112	Jan. 3	Am. Can pf.	113½	112½	112½	— ⅛	1,600
78	Jan. 7	64⅞	Jan. 12	Am. Car & Foundry.	72	67⅝	68½	— 2½	18,400
118¼	Jan. 12	117½	Jan. 3	Am. Car & F. pf....	..	..	118	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.......	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal‡	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products..	175⅝	169	173⅜	+ 4⅞	25,020
116⅝	Jan. 7	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	115⅝	115	115⅛	— ⅛	600
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.,s.c.f.p.	..	..	115¼	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	54	Jan. 12	Am. Cotton Oil	57½	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅞	2,100
99¾	Jan. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	..	..	99⅝	..	....
140½	Jan. 4	128½	Jan. 3	Am. Express	132	132	132	— 5⅞	100
12	Jan. 3	10¾	Jan. 11	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅞	10⅞	11	— ⅞	1,910
57	Jan. 18	52¾	Jan. 11	Am. Hide & L. pf...	57	53½	55	— ½	6,800
26⅝	Jan. 3	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	25⅝	25	25¼	— ⅜	2,400
24¾	Jan. 14	21⅜	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed	24¼	22	23¾	+ ⅝	3,400
43½	Jan. 15	39¾	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed pf.....	43	41	41½	— 1½	1,300
69	Jan. 3	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive....	66⅞	63	64½	— 2	16,500
102	Jan. 17	100½	Jan. 5	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	101¼	101½	..	1,100
9¾	Jan. 19	8½	Jan. 17	Am. Malt Corp'n....	9¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼	5,200
34	Jan. 4	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	34	32½	34	+ 2⅜	1,100
113⅜	Jan. 4	102⅝	Jan. 20	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	106⅝	102⅝	104⅛	— 2	60,350
113⅞	Jan. 17	112	Jan. 6	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	113⅞	112⅞	113	+ ¼	510
93¾	Jan. 7	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A....	93	92⅞	93	..	550
87½	Jan. 13	85⅝	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B....	87	86⅝	87	— ⅛	200
148⅞	Jan. 10	148⅞	Jan. 10	Am. Snuff	..	..	148⅞	..	....
108	Jan. 17	108	Jan. 17	Am. Snuff pf.	108	108	108	— 1	100
61¼	Jan. 4	54½	Jan. 12	Am. Steel Foundries	59½	56¼	57⅞	— ⅛	5,700
116½	Jan. 8	113½	Jan. 22	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115⅝	113½	113½	— 1	6,691
118¾	Jan. 4	117⅛	Jan. 19	Am. S. Ref. Co. pf..	118½	117½	117½	— 1½	431
64½	Jan. 11	63⅝	Jan. 20	Am. Tel & Cable....	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅞	100
128½	Jan. 15	127	Jan. 3	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	128	127¼	127⅜	— ⅝	5,054
208¼	Jan. 4	200⅛	Jan. 11	Am. Tobacco	203	202½	202⅝	— ⅞	620
108½	Jan. 10	106½	Jan. 11	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107	107	107	— ¾	100
53⅛	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	53⅛	48½	53⅛	+ 7⅝	300
53⅛	Jan. 22	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen tr. rcts.	53⅛	45	52⅝	+ 7⅝	12,400
95	Jan. 3	94¾	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen pf.....	..	..	94¾	..	....
97¾	Jan. 22	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	97¾	94	97¾	+ 4¾	3,500
13¾	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	13½	11	13½	+ 2½	400
70¾	Jan. 6	66	Jan. 14	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	70½	66¼	69½	+ 2	8,800
91¼	Jan. 3	86½	Jan. 21	Anaconda Cop. M.†..	89⅝	86½	87⅞	— ¾	56,620
8	Jan. 4	8	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	..	..	8	..	....
77	Jan. 3	65¼	Jan. 20	Associated Oil	69	65¼	65¼	— 4	2,350
108½	Jan. 4	106½	Jan. 10	Atch., Top. & S. F.	107¼	106½	106⅞	..	7,800
99⅝	Jan. 15	98⅞	Jan. 4	A., T. & S. F. pf..	99⅝	98⅞	99⅝	..	3,520
115	Jan. 3	113	Jan. 10	Atl. Coast Line.....	113	113	113	— 2	400
118⅝	Jan. 3	103⅞	Jan. 12	BALD. LOCO. WKS	112¼	106⅝	109⅝	— 2⅝	70,150
108½	Jan. 21	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108½	107⅞	108½	+ ½	500
96	Jan. 4	93⅞	Jan. 20	Baltimore & Ohio...	95	93⅞	94⅞	..	17,875
80	Jan. 15	77¼	Jan. 3	Baltimore & Ohio pf	80	79½	80	..	3,850
3⅝	Jan. 3	2½	Jan. 14	Batopilas Mining†† ..	3¼	2½	2⅞	+ ¼	7,600
493	Jan. 18	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	493	460	472	— 7	6,800
145	Jan. 6	140	Jan. 21	Bethlehem Steel pf..	145	140	140	— 1	500
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	86¼	Jan. 10	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	88	86½	87¼	..	2,200
132	Jan. 14	131	Jan. 12	Brooklyn Union Gas.	131½	131½	131½	— ½	100
50½	Jan. 19	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	50½	50½	50½	..	237
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf......	97½	95¾	95¾	— 1¾	300
14	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 5	Bruns. T. & R. R.sec	12⅞	12	12	— 1	725
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	..	..	80	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	..	*109⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	83½	Jan. 15	Burns Bros	85¼	83½	84½	+ 1	1,615
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	100	..	....
100	Jan. 3	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	100	..	....
31	Jan. 11	30	Jan. 6	Butterick Co.	..	..	31	..	....
79½	Jan. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior‡‡..	77¼	73¾	75⅝	— ⅞	9,750
42⅝	Jan. 3	30	Jan. 20	CAL. PETROLEUM	34	30	32	— 2¾	31,640
80⅝	Jan. 3	64½	Jan. 17	Cal. Petroleum pf...	67⅝	64½	65	— 1½	8,000
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canadian Southern..	58⅝	58½	58⅝	+ 4⅝	312
183¾	Jan. 3	174⅝	Jan. 22	Canadian Pacific ...	179½	174⅝	174⅝	— 5⅛	10,250
88⅝	Jan. 18	86	Jan. 14	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ 2⅝	200
56⅛	Jan. 18	52¼	Jan. 12	Central Leather	56½	53¼	53¾	..	31,600
110⅛	Jan. 19	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	110⅛	109½	110	+ ½	860
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J....	..	..	290	..	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	..	..	*135	..	....
66⅞	Jan. 5	63½	Jan. 20	Chesapeake & Ohio.	65¼	63½	64⅝	— ½	9,900
10½	Jan. 7	10½	Jan. 7	Chicago & Alton...	..	..	10½	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 3	14	Jan. 12	Chicago Great West.	15	14	14⅛	+ ⅛	1,100
39¾	Jan. 4	38	Jan. 13	Chi. Great West. pf.	39¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅞	2,300
102½	Jan. 3	99⅛	Jan. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	101	99½	99⅛	— 1⅝	7,725
136⅛	Jan. 5	134½	Jan. 19	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	135	134½	134½	— ½	8,226
134⅞	Jan. 3	131⅛	Jan. 19	Chi. & Northwestern	131⅞	131⅛	131⅞	— ⅞	250
175	Jan. 11	174¼	Jan. 4	Chi. & N. W. pf....	..	..	175	..	....
19¾	Jan. 8	16½	Jan. 18	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	18	16½	17⅜	— ⅝	17,345
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	120	120	120	..	125
*135	Jan. 14	*135	Jan. 14	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf...	..	..	135	..	....
25⅝	Jan. 5	23¼	Jan. 21	Chile Copper	24⅛	23¼	23⅜	..	7,500
55¾	Jan. 4	52¾	Jan. 20	Chile Copper†††	54⅞	52¾	54	— ⅝	17,100
47⅞	Jan. 11	46⅞	Jan. 14	C., C., C. & St. L...	..	..	46⅞	..	....
76	Jan. 11	75	Jan. 19	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	76	75	75	— 1	200
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Clev. & Pitts. spec..	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	72	Jan. 12	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	76	74	74	+ ¼	2,270
111⅜	Jan. 22	110½	Jan. 13	Cluett, Pea. & Co.pf.	111⅜	111½	111⅜	+ ⅜	255
53	Jan. 4	45¼	Jan. 21	Col. Fuel & Iron....	49¼	45¼	46½	— 2½	10,050
32½	Jan. 8	29	Jan. 21	Col. & Southern.....	31	29	29	— 2½	600
55	Jan. 13	51¼	Jan. 22	Col. & South. 1st pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	— 3¾	200
48	Jan. 11	48	Jan. 11	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
52⅝	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comput.-T.-Rec.Co..	52⅝	46	52	+ 5½	2,700
115	Jan. 4	115	Jan. 4	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	115	115	115	..	10
144¾	Jan. 8	141½	Jan. 21	Consolidated Gas ...	144	141½	142⅛	— ⅞	4,300
86½	Jan. 3	78¾	Jan. 12	Continental Can	84	79⅞	79⅞	— 4⅝	500
108	Jan. 4	108	Jan. 4	Continental Can pf..	109	106	106	..	65
24¼	Jan. 14	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref..	23⅝	21¼	23¼	+ ½	83,825
101½	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	99⅞	97¼	97¼	— 1⅜	3,000
..	.....	..	.....	Crex Carpet Co.....	..	..	41	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	27½	..	....
73⅝	Jan. 3	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	70	64	66½	— 1⅛	94,135
111	Jan. 14	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	110⅞	110	110	— ⅝	2,340
187½	Jan. 21	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	187½	170⅝	185	+13	7,500
106	Jan. 12	106	Jan. 12	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	106	..	....
96½	Jan. 3	96	Jan. 6	DEERE & CO. pf...	96	96	96	..	100
154¼	Jan. 19	153	Jan. 11	Delaware & Hudson.	154¼	153¼	153¾	+ ⅜	1,445
225	Jan. 6	223½	Jan. 19	Del., Lack. & West.	223½	223½	223½	— 1½	140
14	Jan. 3	11¼	Jan. 11	Denver & Rio Gr...	14	13	13	— ¼	200
24	Jan. 3	20	Jan. 5	Den. & Rrio Gr. pf.	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— 1⅜	200
137½	Jan. 18	132½	Jan. 8	Detroit Edison	137½	137½	137½	+ 5	390
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
70	Jan. 7	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	..	..	70	..	....
108	Jan. 15	106¼	Jan. 4	Diamond Match	107	107	107	— 1	100
48⅝	Jan. 3	43¾	Jan. 12	Distill. Sec. Corp'n..	48⅜	45½	47⅝	+ 1⅛	39,125
29	Jan. 3	27	Jan. 21	Dome Mines	28⅜	27	27⅝	— ¼	6,250
6	Jan. 11	6	Jan. 11	Dul., S. E. & Atl...	..	..	6	..	....
14	Jan. 5	12	Jan. 13	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	12	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Sup. Trac...	30	30	30	..	2
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	63	Jan. 11	Elec. Storage Bat...	64	64	64	..	100
43⅝	Jan. 3	39	Jan. 20	Erie	41½	39	39⅝	— 1⅜	61,150
59½	Jan. 3	55⅝	Jan. 21	Erie 1st pf.........	57¼	55⅝	56	— 1⅛	7,000
54½	Jan. 3	50	Jan. 20	Erie 2d pf..........	51¼	50	50⅛	— 2⅝	500
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pittsburgh†..	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	30	Jan. 11	FED. MIN. & SM..	33⅜	30¼	33½	+ 3½	700
57½	Jan. 7	52	Jan. 3	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	55⅞	52½	55¾	+ 1¾	1,000
290	Jan. 21	290	Jan. 21	GEN. CHEMICAL..	290	290	290	—23½	219
115	Jan. 6	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf....	114	114	114	..	41
178½	Jan. 17	170¼	Jan. 12	General Electric ...	178½	171½	173¼	— 2⅝	21,200
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	489	475	485	+10	1,500
116½	Jan. 3	113	Jan. 12	General Motors pf..	114⅛	113	113	— ½	2,000
76⅛	Jan. 3	69¾	Jan. 20	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	74	69¾	71	— 1¼	17,700
113⅝	Jan. 8	111	Jan. 21	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	112	111	111	— 2¼	200
87⅞	Jan. 22	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	87⅞	85	87⅞	+ 2⅞	900
127½	Jan. 4	123⅛	Jan. 21	Great Northern pf..	124¾	123⅛	123¼	— 1⅝	6,000
50¾	Jan. 3	46¾	Jan. 20	Gt.Nor.cfs.for ore pr	49½	46¾	47⅝	— 1¼	13,900
51	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 20	Greene-Cananea‡‡...	49½	46¼	48⅜	— ¼	1,300
24⅛	Jan. 3	22¾	Jan. 19	Guggen. Expl'n‡....	23⅝	22¾	22⅞	— ½	6,550
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. &P	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co...	..	..	185	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	112½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
126⅛	Jan. 12	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining..	129	129	129	..	5
109½	Jan. 3	106½	Jan. 21	ILLINOIS CENT...	107¼	106½	107	— ⅛	918
..	.....	..	.....	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	200	..	....
47½	Jan. 13	44	Jan. 20	Insp. Con. Cop.††....	47½	44	45⅞	— 1⅛	54,700
20½	Jan. 5	19	Jan. 20	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs...	19	19	19	— ⅛	100
..	.....	..	.....	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	82	..	....
21⅛	Jan. 3	18⅝	Jan. 20	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	20	18⅝	19⅜	+ ¼	12,000
77½	Jan. 3	73½	Jan. 20	Int. Consol. Corp. pf	76¼	73½	74½	— 1¾	6,950
29⅞	Jan. 5	20⅛	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural....	24⅜	22	23	— ½	2,600
74	Jan. 5	56⅞	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural pf.	66¼	58	61	— 1½	6,700
112	Jan. 20	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J....	112	110	111	+ ¼	2,700
119½	Jan. 4	116	Jan. 21	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	119½	116	116	— 3½	200
78	Jan. 6	74	Jan. 17	Int. Harv. Corp'n...	74	74	74	— 4	100
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 13	Int. Harv. Cor. pf...	..	..	108	..	....
23½	Jan. 18	19⅛	Jan. 3	Int. M. M. cfs. of dp	23½	20¼	21	+ ⅛	173,600
85¼	Jan. 17	75½	Jan. 3	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	85¼	78	81	— ½	306,000
227¼	Jan. 17	197¾	Jan. 3	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	227¼	208	215½	— 3⅛	14,740
111½	Jan. 15	109⅝	Jan. 15	Int.Nick.pf.v.t.cfs...	111½	111½	111½	..	285
12¼	Jan. 4	10⅛	Jan. 20	Int. Paper Co.	11⅝	10½	11	— ⅜	600
50¾	Jan. 3	48	Jan. 11	Int. Paper Co. pf...	49⅞	48	48	— 1¾	1,500
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	K. C., FT.S & M.pf.	..	..	67	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	28	Jan. 21	Kan. City Southern.	31	28	29⅛	— 1⅞	7,150
64⅞	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 19	Kan. City South. pf.	63	62	62	— 2	1,200
*85	Jan. 18	*85	Jan. 18	Kayser (J.) & Co...	85	85	85	..	5
112⅜	Jan. 10	112	Jan. 11	Kayser (J.) 1st pf..	..	..	112	..	....
3½	Jan. 19	3½	Jan. 19	Keokuk & Des M...	3½	3½	3½	— 1	100
*130	Jan. 14	*128½	Jan. 10	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	128	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Kresge (S. S.) Co...	..	..	110	..	....
86	Jan. 6	77	Jan. 4	LACK. STEEL CO.	86	[illegible]	85	[illegible]	10,300
[illegible]	Jan. 10	[illegible]	Jan. 10	Laclede Gas Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	500
16½	Jan. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lake Erie & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	100
41	Jan. 15	37	Jan. 3	Lake Erie & W. pf.	37	37	37	[illegible]	200

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
83	Jan. 4	78⅝	Jan. 22	Lehigh Valley†	80⅝	78⅝	78¾	— 2	11,300
265	Jan. 4	259⅝	Jan. 18	Liggett & Myers....	259⅝	259⅝	259⅝	— 1¼	100
120¼	Jan. 20	119	Jan. 12	Liggett & Myers pf.	120¼	119½	119½	..	500
22½	Jan. 13	20½	Jan. 14	Long Island†	22½	22	22	+ 1	300
21	Jan. 18	20	Jan. 3	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	21	20	20	— ⅞	300
91½	Jan. 13	91½	Jan. 13	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	91½	..	....
55	Jan. 3	55	Jan. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	55	..	....
181	Jan. 10	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co....	180	179¼	179⅞	— 1⅛	600
117¼	Jan. 20	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	117¼	116	117¼	+ 1¼	300
130⅝	Jan. 13	126	Jan. 21	Louis. & Nash......	130	126	126½	— 1	700
79¼	Jan. 6	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	79	79	79	..	384
67	Jan. 17	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.....	67	65½	66⅞	..	725
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	3	..	....
131¼	Jan. 3	130¼	Jan. 6	Manhat. Elev. gtd..	131¼	130⅝	130⅝	+ ⅝	212
60	Jan. 5	60	Jan. 5	Manhat. Shirt Co...	..	..	60	..	....
109	Jan. 18	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	109	109	109	+ 1½	100
75¾	Jan. 3	63½	Jan. 20	Maxwell Motors	68⅜	63½	66½	— 2⅞	16,400
93	Jan. 3	87½	Jan. 20	Max. Motors 1st pf..	89½	87½	88¼	— 1¼	2,310
57	Jan. 3	52	Jan. 20	Max. Motors 2d pf..	54¼	52	53½	— 1¼	2,900
62	Jan. 4	58	Jan. 20	May Dept. Stores...	58	58	58	— 1½	100
104	Jan. 4	102⅞	Jan. 20	May Dept. Stores pf.	103	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅞	234
129⅝	Jan. 3	109	Jan. 20	Mexican Petroleum.	116⅝	109	110⅝	— 4½	107,400
105⅝	Jan. 3	99	Jan. 18	Mex. Petroleum pf..	102	99	99	— 2	500
39	Jan. 4	35¾	Jan. 3	Miami Copper†††....	38⅝	37½	38⅛	..	15,835
*130	Jan. 3	*125	Jan. 22	Michigan Central....	125	125	125	..	8
15⅝	Jan. 4	7⅝	Jan. 21	Minn. & St. Louis...	12	7⅝	8⅞	— 4⅛	3,220
33½	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 20	Minn. & St. L. pf...	24	20	20½	— 2½	1,920
125	Jan. 3	123	Jan. 20	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M..	124⅞	123	124	— ⅞	800
137	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf...	137	137	137	..	100
75½	Jan. 13	75	Jan. 3	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.l.l...	75	75	75	— ½	100
7¼	Jan. 13	6⅛	Jan. 21	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	6¾	6⅛	6¼	— ⅝	1,100
16½	Jan. 4	15	Jan. 20	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	15¼	15	15	— 1½	800
6⅝	Jan. 17	4	Jan. 3	Missouri Pacific ...	6⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅜	5,200
6½	Jan. 14	4	Jan. 3	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.....	6½	5⅝	5½	— ⅜	4,400
78¼	Jan. 5	74	Jan. 6	Montana Power ...	77½	76	76	— 1	600
111	Jan. 17	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf..	111	110	110	..	400
..	.....	..	.....	Mont. Ward & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
*83	Jan. 5	*83	Jan. 5	Morris & Essex†....	..	..	81½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	134	..	....
125	Jan. 11	120½	Jan. 19	Nat. Biscuit Co....	120⅝	120½	120½	— 2⅜	520
127	Jan. 18	125	Jan. 3	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	127	127	127	+ ½	138
81½	Jan. 18	76	Jan. 5	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	81½	79⅞	79⅞	— 1⅝	500
111⅞	Jan. 15	110½	Jan. 15	Nat. Cloak & S. pf..	110	110	110	..	70
29¾	Jan. 5	26½	Jan. 12	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	28⅛	26¾	27½	— ¼	2,232
95	Jan. 4	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	92½	92	92	..	242
73⅞	Jan. 19	65¾	Jan. 3	Nat. Lead Co.	73⅞	69½	71⅛	+ 1⅝	63,630
115	Jan. 22	113	Jan. 3	Nat. Lead Co. pf....	115	114	115	+ 1⅜	400
23½	Jan. 21	23½	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,1st pf	23½	23½	23½	— 1½	200
9⅝	Jan. 8	7½	Jan. 20	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,2d pf.	9	7½	7½	— 1½	1,500
16¼	Jan. 3	15¼	Jan. 11	Nev. Con. Cop.†††...	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼	4,300
152½	Jan. 15	139¼	Jan. 3	New York Air Brake	153	148	151	— ½	18,660
111½	Jan. 19	107⅞	Jan. 7	N. Y. C. & H. R....	111½	108⅝	109¼	— ⅝	68,900
45	Jan. 13	45	Jan. 13	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	44¾	44¾	44¾	..	5
..	.....	..	.....	N.Y.,C.&St.L. 1st pf.	..	..	83	..	....
66	Jan. 12	66	Jan. 12	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf..	..	..	66	..	....
15	Jan. 3	14⅞	Jan. 4	New York Dock.....	..	..	14⅞	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	New York Dock pf...	..	..	*25	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	N. Y., Lack. & W...	..	..	*118	..	....
77⅞	Jan. 10	72⅜	Jan. 20	N. Y., N. H. & H...	75½	72⅜	73½	— 1⅜	6,140
31	Jan. 3	28	Jan. 20	N. Y., O. & West...	29½	28	28⅜	— 1⅝	1,800
27	Jan. 6	24¼	Jan. 18	Norfolk Southern...	24¼	24¼	24¼	— 2⅜	100
122⅝	Jan. 4	119	Jan. 19	Norfolk & Western.	120⅝	119	119⅝	— ¾	6,900
88⅜	Jan. 7	86¼	Jan. 4	Norf. & West. pf...	88	88	88	— ½	300
75	Jan. 3	71½	Jan. 21	North American....	72¾	71½	71⅝	— ⅞	1,700
..	.....	..	.....	Northern Central ...	..	..	*84¾	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L...	..	..	68	..	....
118⅞	Jan. 4	114⅞	Jan. 20	Northern Pacific ...	115⅝	114⅞	114⅞	— 1⅛	7,000
..	.....	..	.....	Northwest. Tel.† ...	..	..	*51	..	....
11⅝	Jan. 7	9⅛	Jan. 21	ONT. SILVER MIN.	10	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛	6,600
83	Jan. 7	83	Jan. 7	PABST BREW. pf..	..	..	83	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Pacific Coast	..	..	63	..	....
12⅜	Jan. 4	11¾	Jan. 3	Pacific Mail†††.....	12	12	12	..	4,600
44	Jan. 15	40	Jan. 4	Pacific Tel. & Tel...	42½	40	40	— 3	700
93½	Jan. 4	93½	Jan. 4	Pacific T. & T. pf..	..	..	93½	..	....
59¾	Jan. 4	57⅞	Jan. 20	Penn. Railroad†	58⅜	57⅞	58¼	— ½	22,447
111⅞	Jan. 3	107⅛	Jan. 20	People's Gas, Chi...	110½	107⅛	108⅜	+ ⅜	3,800
..	.....	..	.....	Peoria & Eastern...	..	..	14½	..	....
55	Jan. 20	50	Jan. 11	Pettibone-Mulliken..	55	54	54	+ 4	200
..	.....	..	.....	Pettibone-M. 1st pf..	..	..	94	..	....
46	Jan. 17	41⅜	Jan. 11	Philadelphia Co.† ...	46	42⅜	43½	— 1⅞	8,850
82½	Jan. 13	80	Jan. 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	80	80	80	— 2½	200
98⅜	Jan. 13	94½	Jan. 15	P., C., C. & St. L.pf.	..	..	94½	..	....
36⅜	Jan. 17	33¼	Jan. 12	Pitts. Coal Co., N. J.	36⅜	33⅝	35⅝	— 1	8,500
111⅜	Jan. 13	106⅛	Jan. 21	Pitts. Coal., N. J.pf.	110	106⅛	107	— 4	2,500
..	.....	..	.....	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	..	..	*158	..	....
100½	Jan. 18	97	Jan. 11	Pittsburgh Steel pf..	100½	99¼	100½	+ 1	300
65½	Jan. 4	56	Jan. 11	Pressed S. Car Co...	61⅛	57½	58½	— 2⅜	4,500
104⅞	Jan. 4	104	Jan. 18	Pressed S. C. Co. pf.	104	104	104	— ⅜	100
116	Jan. 11	115½	Jan. 14	Pub.Serv.Corp.,N.J..	..	..	116	..	....
171½	Jan. 17	164½	Jan. 11	Pullman Co.	171½	165	167	— 1	6,090
6⅜	Jan. 19	4	Jan. 11	QUICKSILVER	6⅜	4½	6¼	+ 2⅛	17,265
8	Jan. 22	5	Jan. 4	Quicksilver pf.	8⅝	5½	7⅜	+ 2⅜	7,950
44	Jan. 5	37⅞	Jan. 12	RY. STEEL SP. CO.	42	38	40½	— ⅝	2,200
100	Jan. 4	99½	Jan. 11	Ry. Steel Sp. Co. pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
25⅝	Jan. 3	24⅛	Jan. 20	Ry. Con. Copper‡‡..	25¼	24⅛	25	..	16,300
84½	Jan. 4	81⅛	Jan. 7	Reading†	82⅝	81½	81⅝	— ¼	14,100
43⅝	Jan. 22	43	Jan. 5	Reading 1st pf†.....	43¾	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛	500
44	Jan. 15	42¼	Jan. 8	Reading 2d pf†	43	43	43	..	11
55¼	Jan. 3	50	Jan. 11	Republic Iron & S..	52¼	50	51	— 1½	8,800
110	Jan. 3	108	Jan. 13	Republic I. & S.pf..	108⅛	108	108	— 1	1,186
¾	Jan. 13	⅝	Jan. 4	Rock Island	¾	½	⅝	..	8,000
⅞	Jan. 11	⅝	Jan. 12	Rock Island pf.....	⅞	¾	⅞	..	1,750
13¼	Jan. 10	11½	Jan. 22	Rumely(M.)Co.cf.dp.	12	11½	11½	— 1½	200
26	Jan. 5	24	Jan. 21	Rumely(M.)pf.cfs.dp	24¼	24	24	— ¼	200
..	.....	..	.....	Rutland R. R. pf....	..	..	25	..	....
6	Jan. 7	5⅝	Jan. 4	ST. LOUIS & S. F..	6	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛	1,600
10	Jan. 7	8⅜	Jan. 11	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	8⅜	..	....
8	Jan. 7	6½	Jan. 7	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7⅜	7	7	— ½	500
19	Jan. 17	19	Jan. 17	St. Louis Southwest.	19	19	19	— 1	300
45	Jan. 11	45	Jan. 11	St. L. Southwest. pf.	..	..	45	..	....
18⅞	Jan. 13	16¾	Jan. 12	Seaboard Air Line..	17¼	17	17¼	— 1⅛	550
42	Jan. 13	38½	Jan. 12	Seaboard A. L. pf..	40⅜	38½	39½	— 1½	1,300
188	Jan. 3	183	Jan. 11	Sears,Roebuck & Co.	185	183	184	+ ⅞	900
125⅝	Jan. 8	125⅝	Jan. 8	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	125⅝	..	....
63¼	Jan. 3	57½	Jan. 20	Sloss-Shef. S. & I...	61	57½	58⅝	— 3⅛	2,400
101	Jan. 13	101	Jan. 13	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf..	..	..	101	..	....
155	Jan. 13	148	Jan. 20	South Porto R. Sug.	154	148	152	+ 2	1,836
107	Jan. 4	107	Jan. 4	South P. R. Sug. pf.	107	107	107	..	165
104⅛	Jan. 4	100¾	Jan. 21	Southern Pacific ...	102⅞	100¾	101⅛	— 1⅝	21,135
119½	Jan. 18	119½	Jan. 18	Southern Pac. tr.cfs.	119½	119½	119½	+ ⅞	459
24⅛	Jan. 4	22⅝	Jan. 20	Southern Ry.	23¼	22⅝	23	..	6,400
65	Jan. 13	63	Jan. 3	Southern Ry. pf....	64⅜	63	63⅞	— ⅞	2,100
96	Jan. 22	93½	Jan. 3	Standard Milling...	96	95	96	+ 1	300
87	Jan. 18	86	Jan. 18	Standard Milling pf.	87	86	87	..	700
167	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 12	Studebaker Co.	157	150⅝	154	— 3	38,200
113⅝	Jan. 4	110⅛	Jan. 13	Studebaker Co. pf..	111	110½	111	+ ⅞	1,000
66½	Jan. 5	56½	Jan. 12	TENN. COPPER...	61⅞	58½	59½	..	24,050
235½	Jan. 3	205	Jan. 20	Texas Co.	229¾	205	209¼	—13⅜	24,600
..	.....	..	.....	Tex. Co. sub. rc.f.pd.	..	..	234	..	....
10	Jan. 3	7½	Jan. 22	Texas Pacific	9	7½	7½	— 1⅜	5,100
..	.....	..	.....	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
62¼	Jan. 13	60	Jan. 3	Third Avenue	61⅜	61	61	— ⅜	1,600
101	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 4	Tobacco Prod. pf...	..	..	101	..	....
6½	Jan. 7	6½	Jan. 7	Tol., St. Louis & W.	..	..	6½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Tol., St. L. &W.cf.dp	..	..	6	..	....
10⅝	Jan. 8	10⅝	Jan. 8	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	10⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Tol.St.L.&W.pf.cf.dp	..	..	11	..	....
96½	Jan. 11	96	Jan. 6	Twin City R. T.....	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ¼	100
..	.....	..	.....	Twin City R. T. pf..	..	..	125	..	....
86	Jan. 12	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	..	..	86	..	....
110⅛	Jan. 19	110⅛	Jan. 19	Under. Typewr. pf..	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛	100
8¼	Jan. 5	7⅛	Jan. 11	Union Bag & Paper.	7⅝	7½	7½	— ½	1,000
29⅝	Jan. 15	28¼	Jan. 20	Union Bag & P. pf.	28½	28½	28¼	— 1½	200
140¼	Jan. 4	135⅞	Jan. 21	Union Pacific	138	135⅞	136⅞	— 1⅞	21,115
83¾	Jan. 21	82⅞	Jan. 6	Union Pacific pf....	83¾	83	83⅜	+ ⅜	1,625
..	.....	..	.....	Union Pacific war..	..	..	85½	..	....
63⅞	Jan. 20	62¼	Jan. 10	United Cigar Mfrs..	63⅞	62⅛	63⅜	+ 1⅛	600
110	Jan. 5	100½	Jan. 5	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	..	..	109½	..	....
9¾	Jan. 4	9⅝	Jan. 3	United Cigar Stores.	9⅝	9½	9⅝	..	8,855
11⅞	Jan. 8	11⅝	Jan. 6	United Cigar S. pf..	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..	100
25	Jan. 5	22½	Jan. 18	United Dry Goods..	22½	22½	22½	— 2½	100
71½	Jan. 10	70	Jan. 6	United Dry Goods pf	71⅝	70	70	— 1½	400
149½	Jan. 17	138	Jan. 19	United Fruit Co....	149½	138	138¾	— 2¼	12,190
21¼	Jan. 4	17¼	Jan. 14	United Rys. Inv. Co.	20⅛	18	18	— 1⅞	1,500
39¾	Jan. 3	34¼	Jan. 20	Un. Rys. Inv. Co. pf.	38	34¼	34½	— 1½	1,600
25	Jan. 3	21	Jan. 21	U. S. C. I. P. & F...	22⅜	21	21¼	— ¾	1,800
51¼	Jan. 4	49	Jan. 11	U. S. C. I. P. & F.pf	51	50	50	..	500
47	Jan. 6	47	Jan. 6	U. S. Express	..	..	47	..	....
169	Jan. 21	126¾	Jan. 11	U. S. Ind. Alcohol...	169	136	162	+26	185,850
114	Jan. 13	107	Jan. 3	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	113⅜	111½	113⅜	— ⅛	2,020
40	Jan. 4	39	Jan. 13	U. S. Realty & Imp.	..	..	39	..	....
3⅞	Jan. 5	1⅝	Jan. 22	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅞	2,400
4	Jan. 4	1½	Jan. 22	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	2¾	1½	1½	— 1¼	1,000
58½	Jan. 3	54⅛	Jan. 11	U. S. Rubber.......	56⅝	54¼	54⅝	— ⅜	12,800
110	Jan. 12	107	Jan. 20	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108⅛	107¼	108	..	1,020
..	.....	..	.....	U. S. Rub. 2d pf....	..	..	76½	..	....
89	Jan. 3	83⅜	Jan. 20	U. S. Steel Corp'n...	86¼	83⅜	84½	— 1⅞	326,890
118	Jan. 5	116⅜	Jan. 3	U. S. Steel Corp' pf.	117⅞	117⅝	117⅝	— ½	4,912
81⅜	Jan. 3	77½	Jan. 20	Utah Copper‡‡	80¼	77½	79⅝	— ⅞	22,170
51	Jan. 17	46¼	Jan. 12	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	51	47⅜	49½	+ 1⅛	19,570
112	Jan. 3	112	Jan. 3	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	112	112	112	..	50
62½	Jan. 7	57	Jan. 22	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	57⅛	57	57	— 3	300
48½	Jan. 20	47⅝	Jan. 17	Va. Ry. & Power....	48½	47⅝	48½	+ 1½	400
..	.....	..	.....	Vulcan Detinning...	..	..	12	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Vulcan Detin. pf....	..	..	43	..	....
17	Jan. 3	15⅜	Jan. 20	WABASH	16⅝	15⅜	15⅞	— 1	6,000
48⅞	Jan. 5	46⅝	Jan. 3	Wabash pf. A......	48⅞	47⅛	47⅝	— ⅞	7,100
32½	Jan. 15	29⅜	Jan. 3	Wabash pf. B......	32	30⅛	30½	— 1⅝	18,400
135	Jan. 17	129	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp...	135	131	133½	+ 2½	1,300
31⅞	Jan. 4	30¼	Jan. 6	Western Maryland..	31⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅜	1,100
45½	Jan. 12	43½	Jan. 6	Western Md. pf....	..	..	45½	..	....
92	Jan. 15	88½	Jan. 10	West. Union Tel....	92	89⅝	90¼	— 1	8,305
..	.....	..	.....	West. Air Brake†...	..	..	143	..	....
69½	Jan. 3	65	Jan. 11	West. E. & M.†.....	68⅜	66½	68	+ ⅜	106,700
78	Jan. 3	76	Jan. 21	West. E. & M.1st pf†	76	76	76	— 1	100
..	.....	..	.....	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
114⅝	Jan. 10	111	Jan. 3	Weyman-Bruton pf.	..	..	114⅝	..	....
4¼	Jan. 4	2⅝	Jan. 20	Wheel. & Lake Erie	3⅞	2⅝	3	— 1⅛	700
15	Jan. 8	11	Jan. 19	Wheel. & L.E. 1st pf	13	11	11	— 2	500
4⅞	Jan. 17	3¼	Jan. 18	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	4⅞	3¼	3½	— 1¼	1,100
235	Jan. 4	218	Jan. 21	Willys Overland	225	218	219	— 7½	900
38	Jan. 15	37½	Jan. 21	Wisconsin Central..	37½	37½	37½	— 2½	300
122½	Jan. 7	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.).	121⅜	119¼	120	— 1⅛	800
124½	Jan. 18	123½	Jan. 4	Woolworth(F.W.)pf.	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ⅜	300

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but those made in odd lots are included and the prices are marked with an asterisk (*). †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

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Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
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Specialist in Sugar Securities
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

We Will Buy
Atlas Powder
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Common & Preferred
GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

The stock of this company has come into new prominence since it was listed on the New York Stock Exchange. We have just prepared a comprehensive description and analysis of the property and its business, giving a distinct view of the prospects of the company for the coming year. Every stockholder of the company should have a copy. Send stamp for one while the supply lasts.

Moody's Investors Service
JOHN MOODY, Pres.
35 Nassau Street, New York City
Tel., 1299 Cort.

Du Pont Powder
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

	Yield
Cities Service 7s 1918 ..	6½%
(Earning 5 times interest charges)	
Quapaw Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1917-21	6%
(Earning 5 times interest charges)	
Niagara Lt. Ht. & Pow. 1st 5s, 1922	7%
(Earning over twice interest charges)	

Detailed information on request
48 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
HERBERT M. SOLOMON
TELEPHONE BROAD {4467 3752}

Reo Motor Car STOCK
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
Phone 3109 Rector 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Canada Copper Deb. 6s
Cuban External 5s, 1904
Cuban Internal 5s, 1905
Mexican Govt. Gold 4s, 1904
Mex. Pet. Co. of Del. Underlying Bds.
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s, 1922
Gulf States Steel Stocks
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York
'Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

American Brass Co.
Am. Sumatra Tob. Co.
Du Pont-Hercules-Atlas
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
Yale & Towne
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector. 14 Wall St.

Sugar Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Denver Rio Grande Adj. 7s
American & British Mfg. Co.
National Surety
Atlantic Fruit Company Pfd.
Babcock & Wilcox
Leonard Snider & Co.
RECTOR 496 62 BROADWAY

WANTED
Cuba Distilling Co.
STOCKS
W. H. TILLMAN,
15 Broad Street.
'Phone, 4373 Hanover.

We Recommended

Cities Service Co. Pfd. Stock

as a particularly attractive investment when it was selling on an **8.2% basis.**

It is now selling on a **7.5% basis** and we predict that it will be on a **6.5% basis** in the near future.

Our Free Review

of the Company which tells you what it is and what it is doing, gives facts and figures showing why we recommend

Cities Service Co. Pfd. Stock

as an unusually attractive investment and what we think of

Cities Service Co. Com. Stock

and its possibilities.

We will gladly mail you a copy of this *"Review"* upon request, together with a statement of the Company's December earnings and any other information that you might desire.

Williams, Troth & Coleman,
Public Utility Securities
60 Wall Street New York
Telephone Hanover 5980

12-24-15-200 (5-12852)

STATE OF NEW YORK

4 Per Cent Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX
AMOUNTING TO
$25,000,000.00
Issued in Coupon or Registered Form
Will Be Sold THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon
At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00, and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $17,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1916, due January 1, 1966; $5,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated September 1, 1915, due September 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of either or both of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $3,000,000.00 for the construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1916, due January 1, 1946.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, January 4, 1916.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

COMMON STOCK

A majority of the outstanding shares of Common Stock of the above named Company has been deposited with **United States Mortgage & Trust Company** as Depositary under a **Deposit Agreement** dated November 22, 1915.

In order to comply with the rules of The New York Stock Exchange, which has listed the Certificates issued by the Depositary, the time to deposit shares under said Agreement has been extended TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 27, 1916.

As ample notice has been given by the Committee that the rights of the holders of Common Stock can best be safeguarded by united action, the Committee states that it will not accept the deposit of shares after January 27, 1916, without penalty, unless in its discretion the Committee is warranted in waiving the same.

Holders of Common Stock should understand that the Committee is under no obligation of any kind to those who withhold their co-operation and fail to deposit their shares and become parties to the Agreement.

Dated, New York, January 8, 1916.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. H. S. POST,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
COMMITTEE.

ALFRED A. COOK,
Counsel.
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage 4% Bonds Due 1948

The property covered by your bonds has been placed in the hands of a receiver, together with that of the whole Missouri Pacific System, and a plan for the exchange of your bonds for bonds of inferior lien and stock (half each) has been proposed. It is, therefore, imperative that the holders of CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS should unite for the protection of their interests.

To this end the undersigned have been asked by some of the principal bondholders to act as a committee to represent the interests of all the bondholders who may unite with them for mutual protection.

The Committee is of the opinion that the property covered by the Mortgage securing your bonds is of value sufficient to protect the interests of those bondholders who actively co-operate to protect themselves and that a sacrifice on their part is unnecessary, but those who do not act for their own protection are likely to suffer.

The Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New York, has been appointed Depositary and a large amount of the bonds has been deposited with it. Bondholders who have not already done so are urged to deposit their bonds in it as speedily as possible, together with a signed copy of Bondholders' Agreement. The right is reserved to discontinue receiving deposits at any time.

FRANCIS RALSTON WELSH, Chairman, Philadelphia.
JOHN W. HAMER, Third Vice President Penn. Mutual Life Insurance Company.
ROBERT W. HUNTINGTON, JR., President Connecticut General Life Insurance Company.
CHARLES G. WOODWARD, Secretary of Committee and Financial Secretary Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage of Southern Pacific Railroad Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, [illegible] $12,238.59 [illegible] office, 165 Broadway, New York [illegible] March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon [illegible] Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By [illegible] KING, Secretary.

Dated, January 18, 1916.

TO HOLDERS OF NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING 4½ PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR BONDS.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, under the First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1907, [illegible] in the City of New York [illegible] 1916 [illegible].

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.

Dated January 18, 1916.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.

The undersigned, Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of the above Company, has received the sum of $12,582.50 pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said mortgage [illegible] will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 27th, 1916.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
by CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. D-1325 for [illegible] shares Preferred Stock of the Southern Railway Company in the name of Mary G. L. Murray has been lost and application has been made for the issue of a new Certificate therefor.

MARY G. L. MURRAY.

FOR HIGH-CLASS BUSINESS.
Offices for rent in the Times Building, Times Square, overlooking Broadway. Floor space 1,856 square feet. Adapted for any business. [illegible] Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

An experienced stock salesman wanted by old established house, for A-1 proposition with active and strong market [illegible] liberal commission. Apply by letter only, H. C. F., Room 63, 96 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the FLINT & HORNER COMPANY, INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the Company, 20-2-4-6 West 36th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 8th day of February, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, [illegible] Inspectors of Election [illegible].

Dated, New York, January 24th, 1916.
N. F. LEMMON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

Burlington, N. J., January 21st, 1916.

On Thursday, the 20th instant, a dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock of this Company was declared out of the earnings for the three months ending December 31st, 1915; payable ½% quarterly, beginning February 15th, 1916, as follows:

Preferred dividend No. 48, will be payable February 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record February 4th, 1916.
Preferred dividend No. 49, May 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record May 5th, 1916.
Preferred dividend No. 50, August 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record August 5th, 1916.
Preferred dividend No. 51, November 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record November 4th, 1916.

The Stock Transfer Books will not be closed for the purpose of this dividend.

E. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION AMERICAN CIGAR CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record January 25th, 1916. Transfer books will be closed from January 25th to February 15th, 1916.

N. D. LEAN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AZTEC LAND AND CATTLE CO., Limited.

Jan. 20, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 South William St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1916, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and [illegible].

CHARLES D. LITHGOW, Secretary.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar...	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	110	115
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Dec 15,16	325	380
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
McA. & F. pf	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	98½	100½
P., R.-A. T..	1,999,400	4	Q	Dec 3, 15	215	220
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	465	485
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1. 16	120	122

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	95⅜	95½	6.20
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1916	101⅞	101¾	4.00
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.90
Argentine Government	6	May, 1920	101¼	101 5-16	5.58
City of Montreal.......	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.95
City of Quebec.........	5	Apr., 1920	99⅛	99½	5.20
Dom. of Canada........	5	Aug., 1916	100¾	100⅞	3.40
Dom. of Canada........	5	Oct., 1917	101 1-16	101⅜	4.05
French Government....	5	Apr., 1916	99 15-16	100⅛	3.50
Italian Government....	6	Oct., 1916	99⅜	99¾	6.35
Norway Government...	6	Oct., 1916	100½	101½	4.25
Norway Government...	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101½	5.25
Swedish Government..	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	4.80
Switz. Government....	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Switz. Government....	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Switz. Government....	5	Mar., 1920	98½	99¼	5.20
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Alabama Power........	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cotton Oil.........	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
American Locomotive..	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.40
Am. Power & Light....	6	Aug., 1921	98	99½	..
Am. Pub. Utilities....	6	Mar., 1918	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T. sub.......	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	2.40
Anaconda Copper......	5	Mar., 1917	101 1-16	101⅜	3.80
Ark. Val. R., Lt. & Pr.	6	July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Baltimore & Ohio.....	4½	June, 1917	101 3-16	101⅜	2.35
*Baltimore & Ohio.....	4½	June, 1918	101 11-16	101⅞	2.85
B'klyn Rap. Transit...	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101	4.55
Canadian Northern....	5	Sept., 1917	98⅝	99	5.55
Canadian Pacific Ry...	6	Mar., 1924	102 3-16	103⅛	5.45
Chesapeake & Ohio....	5	June, 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Chicago & West. Ind..	5	Sept., 1917	100 7-16	100¾	4.50
Chicago Elevated......	5	July, 1916	95	96	13.70
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co..	6	May, 1918	103	103½	4.40
Con. Gas, Baltimore...	5	May, 1917	99½	100½	4.67
Cons. Power (Minn.)..	6	May, 1917	99¾	100½	5.58
Eastern Pwr. & Light.	5	May, 1918	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R..............		Apr., 1917	101⅞	102⅛	4.05
Erie R. R..............	5½	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	2.00
General Rubber........	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100¾	4.75
Grand Rapids Edison..	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Grand Rapids Ry.......	5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.65
Grand Trunk of Can..	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Havana Elec. Ry.......	6	Sept., 1916	100	100¾	5.00
Hocking Valley Ry....	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.25
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '18	101 13-16	102⅛	4.00
Lackawanna Steel......	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101½	4.80
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Michigan Railway......	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.50
Mid. West Utilities....	6	Jan., 1925	95	96⅝	6.50
Minneap. Gen. El. Co..	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Minn. & St. Louis......	6	Feb., 1916	97	98¼	..
Mont. T. & P..........	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.85
N. E. Navigation......	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.80
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.75
North St. P...........	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co..............	4½	Jun 15, '21	101⅝	101⅞	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J..	5	Mar 19, '16	100	100⅜	2.00
Saginaw City Gas......	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Seaboard Air Line......	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅜	2.00
Southern Railway......	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Railway......	5	Mar., 1917	100 11-16	101⅛	4.35
Sulzberger & Sons......	6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅝	4.10
U. S. R. M............	5	June, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.65
U. S. P. S. Co.........	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
United Fruit...........	6	May, 1917	101 13-16	102	2.40
United Fruit...........	6	May, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
Utah Co...............	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.85
Western Power........	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅝	5.40
West. States G. & El..	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100½	6.00
W. Va. Trac. & El.....	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Westing. Elec. & Mfg.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¾	4.05
West Penn. Traction..	6	Mar., 1917	100	101	5.10
Winnipeg Elec. Ry.....	6	Jan., 1918	100	100¾	5.58

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	17½	17¾
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	640	650
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,15	275	285
Buck, P. L..	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	103	106
Chese. Mfg..	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 20,15	725	740
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	....	160	180
Contin. Oil..	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	270	275
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,15	45	48
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	A	Dec 15,15	50	55
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 15	245	250
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	158	162
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	135	140
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	15	..	Jan 15,16	177	180
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Nov 15,15	107	110
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Dec 15,15	32	34
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,16	208	212
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 3, 16	103	106
Ohio Oil....	15,000,000	6b	Q	Dec 20,15	195	197
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	422	427
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	228	230
Solar Ref'g..	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	300	310
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Dec 1, 15	218	222
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Dec 31,15	360	365
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,15	120	125
St. Oil (Cal.).	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,15	368	372
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Nov 30,15	510	515
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	445	455
St. Oil (K.).	3,000,000	5e	Q	Jan 3, 16	340	345
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	340	350
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Dec 15,15	510	514
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,15	216	219
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 16	552	557
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	127	133
Union T. L..	12,000,000	2½	S	Sep 25,15	85	87
Vacuum Oil..	10,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	222	225
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 15	50	53

b—Including 4¾c extra. e—Including 1% extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	168	174
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,16	17¼	18
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d. Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	..	10
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

DIVIDENDS.

MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

A dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Feb. 15, 1916 to stockholders of record at the close of business February 10th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Secretary.

CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

New York, January 22, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation has been declared, payable February 1, 1916, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business January 25, 1916.

J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md., December 29, 1915.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending December 31, 1915, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 24, 1916.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and One-Half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 24, 1916.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC BANK

470 Broadway, New York, Jan. 12, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on February 1 next, to stockholders of record of Jan. 20, 1916. The transfer books will be closed from that date to Feb. 1, 1916.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Independent Five and Ten Cent Stores for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before it will be held at the office of the company, No. 373-75 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, February 7th, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York
130 East 15th Street

January 3, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 24, 1916. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 8, 1916, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 25, 1916.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., of New York:

A meeting of the stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 352 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the United Drug Company, Inc., and the Riker & Hegeman Co., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January, 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE M. GALES, President.
JAMES C. McCORMICK, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co.:

A Meeting of the Stockholders of RIKER & HEGEMAN CO., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the Riker & Hegeman Co. and United Drug Company, Inc., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any Stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN S. ALLEY, President.
DANIEL J. COTTER, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Chocolate Machinery Co. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1,309, Everett Building, 45 East 17th St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Monday, February 7, 1916, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

GEORGE C. BALDWIN, Clerk.

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO.

Annual stockholders meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, at 11:00 A. M.

J. P. HALL, Sec'y.

CAULDWELL-WINGATE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of CAULDWELL-WINGATE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, February 2, 1916, at 2 P. M.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between J. K. NEWMAN, E. A. NEUGASS, and Mrs. ISIDORE NEWMAN, partner in commendam, under the firm name of ISIDORE NEWMAN & SON, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. K. NEWMAN will continue the business under the name of ISIDORE NEWMAN & SON.

J. K. NEWMAN,
E. A. NEUGASS,
REBECCA K. NEWMAN.

New Orleans, La., January 20, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE G. H. MASTEN REALTY CO., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the New York County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to G. H. MASTEN COMPANY, INC.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1916.
G. H. MASTEN REALTY CO.,
By GEO. H. MASTEN, President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Halsted & Hodges was dissolved at the close of business December 31, 1915, by mutual consent. Mr. Richard H. Halsted or Mr. Amory G. Hodges will sign as liquidating partners and agents for the firm.

Dated New York, January 1, 1916.
RICHARD H. HALSTED,
AMORY G. HODGES,
HAROLD L. FISH,
ARCHIBALD LE ROY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. Amory G. Hodges and Mr. Robert W. Locke have this day formed a copartnership under the name of Amory G. Hodges & Co. This firm will occupy the offices formerly occupied by the firm of Halsted & Hodges at No. 14 Wall Street, and will transact a general brokerage business.

Dated New York, January 1, 1916.
AMORY G. HODGES,
ROBERT W. LOCKE.

Mr. Richard H. Halsted will continue to do a general business on the floor of the Stock Exchange. His address on and after January 1, 1916, will be Care of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish at No. 15 Broad Street, New York City.

Mr. Harold L. Fish has this day become a general partner in the firm of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish, with offices at No. 15 Broad Street, New York City.

F. W. MILLER ANTI-FRICTION METAL COMPANY, INC.
DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the F. W. MILLER ANTI-FRICTION METAL COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 13th day of January, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation, under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this thirteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[Seal.] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the above named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 2 Stone Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NORBERT HEINSHEIMER, Attorney, 56 Beaver Street, N. Y. City.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the MOORE & BROWN, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 20th day of January, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this twentieth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[SEAL.] C. W. TAFT,
Secretary of State.
Second Deputy.

ABRAHAM H. RUBENSTEIN, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner, 55 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, for CONTRACT 170, for furnishing and placing copper lining in a portion of the City tunnel of Catskill aqueduct, between Shafts 18 and 19, New York City.

The actual length to be lined is about 1,200 feet of 12-foot tunnel. The copper will be generally 5-64 inch in thickness and the sheets will be joined by brazing and attached to the surface of the existing concrete lining by bolts fastened into the masonry. After completion, the tightness of the brazed joints is to be tested by light water pressure on the back of the copper lining. The work includes the removal of certain riser-valves, covers and pavement to permit access to the tunnel and their replacement.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Ten dollars ($10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

Chemical Stocks

American Cyanamid
Am. Dyewood & Chem.
Davison Chemical
Dow Chemical
Federal Chemical
Freeport Texas Sulphur
General Chemical
Grasselli Chemical
Harrison Bros.
Hooker Electro Chem.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Mathieson Alkali
Merrimac Chemical
Mich. Limestone & Chem.
Michigan Alkali
Mutual Chemical
Nat'l Aniline & Chem.
Niagara Alkali
Rollin Chemical
Semet Solvay Co.
Smith Chemical
Solvay Process
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NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
MONTPELIER, VERMONT
Sixty-sixth Annual Statement, January 1, 1916

ASSETS (Paid-for Basis)

U. S., State and Municipal Bonds (At Market Value Dec. 31, 1915)	$21,283,420.10
Mortgages, First Liens	28,402,064.75
Policy Loans and Premium Notes	10,626,804.50
Real Estate, Book Value	230,500.00
Cash in Banks and Office	959,793.93
Interest and Rents due and accrued	1,461,154.16
Deferred and Unreported Premiums	862,713.46
Due from Agents	2,254.08
TOTAL	$63,828,704.98

LIABILITIES (Paid-for Basis)

Insurance Reserves	$47,507,194.00
Annuity Reserves	5,535,302.00
Extra Reserves	138,725.76
Trust Fund Reserves	263,723.00
Policy Claims under Adjustment	200,250.66
Other Liabilities	118,158.48
Taxes payable in 1916	192,109.18
Dividends Due and Unpaid	60,642.76
Dividends payable in 1916	1,446,385.81
Deferred Surplus	4,543,560.36
General Surplus	3,822,652.97
TOTAL	$63,828,704.98

1915 RECORD

Largest Paid-for Issue	in history of Company	$23,312,000.00
Largest Premium Receipts	" " " "	6,738,000.00
Largest Payments to Policy-holders	" " " "	6,859,000.00
Largest Interest Income	" " " "	3,047,000.00
Largest Dividend Payments	" " " "	1,324,000.00
Largest Dividends Payable (Set aside for Payment in 1916)		1,446,000.00

MUTUALITY

The National Life is a purely mutual company, now entering upon its sixty-seventh year. All of its property belongs to the insured. There is no stock, and the Company issues only participating policies. It has paid policy-holders since organization $77,468,540.15, which, with assets to their credit, is equal to 106.98% of the premiums received.

PROGRESS IN THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

JAN. 1	INCOME	ASSETS	SURPLUS	INSURANCE IN FORCE	JAN 1.
1891	$2,102,295	$6,810,025	$894,421	$46,362,301	1891
1916	$10,385,260	$63,828,704	$3,822,652	$200,987,121	1916

A. H. GSELLER, General Manager,
149 Broadway, New York City

1829
ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK
Formerly
Merchants Exchange National Bank
257 Broadway, New York
Capital and Surplus
$1,700,000
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

WANTED
100 American Thread Pfd.
50 Robert Gair Pfd.
100 Nichols Copper Com.
100 United Gas & Elec. Com. & 2nd Pfd.
50 Hartford-Bigelow Carpet
50 American Cyanamid Com.
25 Pratt & Whitney Pfd.

FOR SALE
50 Childs Co. Pfd.
50 Robert Gair Pfd.
25 International Silver Pfd.
100 Waltham Watch Com.
25 Columbus Ry. Power & Lt. Com.
100 Adirondack Electric Com.
10 Union Ferry Co.
100 Kirby Lumber Com.

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Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 31 earn from Feb. 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
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38 Park Row, New York City.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL
Vice President of the United States,
IN A SPECIALLY WRITTEN ARTICLE IN
THE ANNALIST
(Out Today)
DISCUSSES THE QUESTION
"SHOULD THE WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES BE REDISTRIBUTED"
There are many securities with big markets which you will not find in any Stock Exchange list. Hundreds of them are quoted each week in the open market department in
THE ANNALIST
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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 17	2	1¾	2	1¾
Jan. 18	2	1¾	2	1¾
Jan. 19	2	1¾	2	1¾
Jan. 20	2	1¾	2	2
Jan. 21	2	1¾	2	1¾
Jan. 22	2	1¾	2	1¾
Week's range—High			2	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Same week last year—High			2½	2
Low			1¾	2
Year's range to date—High			3	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Same period last year—High			3	2¾
Low			1½	2

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 17	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
Jan. 18	2½@3	2¾@3	3@3¼
Jan. 19	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3
Jan. 20	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3
Jan. 21	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3
Jan. 22	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
Week's range—High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Same week last year—High	3	3¼	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3¼
Year's range to date—High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Same period last year—High	4	4	4
Low	2¼	2½	3¼

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 17	Par	Par	Par	*30c
Jan. 18	Par	Par	Par	*30c
Jan. 19	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Jan. 20	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Jan. 21	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Jan. 22	Par	†10c	Par	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts.—Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Jan. 17	4¼@4½	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	27f 96c
Jan. 18	4¼@4½	5½@5¾	5¼@5½	27f 96c
Jan. 19	4¼@4½	5½@5¾	5¼@5½	27f 96½c
Jan. 20	4¼@4½	5¾	5¼	27f 96½c
Jan. 21	4¼@4½	5¾	5¼	27f 96c
Jan. 22	4¼@4½	5¾	5¼	27f 98½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Jan. 17	58⅛	97	63f 10c
Jan. 18	58⅞	96⅞	62f 90c
Jan. 19	58⅞	97	62f 90c
Jan. 20	59	97¼	62f 90c
Jan. 21	59	97⅛	62f 90c
Jan. 22	59	97⅛	62f 90c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
Jan. 17	26⅝d	56⅝c
Jan. 18	26⅛d	58c
Jan. 19	26⅛d	56⅝c
Jan. 20	26⅛d	56¼c
Jan. 21	27d	56⅝c
Jan. 22	27⅛d	57¼c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 22, 1916.

STOCKS. SHARES.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	557,496	256,802	348,994
Tuesday	545,371	380,203	359,017
Wednesday	581,239	302,227	626,231
Thursday	816,879	386,101	773,040
Friday	363,736	344,949	609,929
Saturday	197,412	131,777	323,440
Total week	3,062,043	1,802,119	3,040,651
Y'r to date	11,607,244	3,574,227	8,388,011

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	$4,143,000	$2,575,000	$3,028,000
Tuesday	4,357,000	3,105,000	3,213,000
Wednesday	4,667,000	3,867,000	5,500,000
Thursday	4,712,500	3,993,000	7,326,500
Friday	4,078,000	4,236,000	5,978,500
Saturday	2,052,500	1,880,000	3,545,500
Total week	$24,010,000	$19,656,000	$28,651,500
Y'r to date	86,349,500	43,601,000	66,535,400

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 22,'16.	Jan. 23,'15.		Differences.
R.R. & Mis.	3,061,997	1,802,119	+	1,259,878
Banks	46	..	+	46

BONDS.

R.R. & M. s	$21,287,000	$18,932,500	+	$2,354,500
Gov't	2,479,000	186,000	+	2,293,000
State	19,000	339,000	−	320,000
City	225,000	198,500	+	26,500
Total	$24,010,000	$19,656,000	+	$4,354,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON. Demand.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 17	$4.76⅛	$4.76	$4.76⅛
Jan. 18	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 19	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Jan. 20	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
Jan. 21	4.76⅛	4.76	4.76
Jan. 22	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛

LONDON. Cables.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 17	$4.77	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅞
Jan. 18	4.77⅛	4.76⅞	4.77⅛
Jan. 19	4.77⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Jan. 20	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Jan. 21	4.77⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Jan. 22	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	$4.76⅛	$4.77⅛
Low	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
Same week last year—High	4.84⅞	4.84⅞
Low	4.83⅞	4.84⅛
Year's range to date—High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73⅞	4.74⅛
Same period last year—High	4.85⅛	4.85⅝
Low	4.83¾	4.84

	Paris.—Dmd.	Cab.	Berlin.—Dmd.	Cab.	Switzerland.—Dmd.	Cab.
Jan. 17	5.83½	5.84½	76¼	76⅜	5.18	5.17
Jan. 18	5.83½	5.84½	74⅜	74⅜	5.19	5.18
Jan. 19	5.83½	5.84½	74⅛	74⅜	5.16½	5.15½
Jan. 20	5.85	5.55	74⅜	74⅜	5.17	5.16
Jan. 21	5.86¼	5.85½	74.75	74⅝	5.17	5.16
Jan. 22	5.86¼	5.86	74.81¼	74.93¾	5.17	5.16

	Holland.—Dmd.	Cab.	Italy.—Dmd.	Cab.	Russia. Cab.	Austria. Cab.
Jan. 17	44.00	44.25	6.77	6.76¼	29.32	12.95
Jan. 18	44.62½	44.87½	6.75½	6.75	29.50	12.65
Jan. 19	44.25	44.37½	6.68¾	6.68	29.50	12.75
Jan. 20	43.87½	44.00	6.65	6.64½	29.50	12.75
Jan. 21	43.87½	44.06¼	6.63	6.62	29.50	12.70
Jan. 22	43.87½	44.12½	6.60	6.59	29.50	12.70

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May.—High.	Low.	July.—High.	Low.
Jan. 17	$1.28⅝	$1.27	$1.22¼	$1.20½
Jan. 18	1.31⅞	1.28½	1.25	1.21⅞
Jan. 19	1.32	1.30	1.24¾	1.23⅞
Jan. 20	1.30⅞	1.29	1.24½	1.22½
Jan. 21	1.32½	1.29⅝	1.25⅝	1.22⅞
Jan. 22	1.33⅝	1.31⅛	1.26	1.25
Week's range	1.33⅝	1.27	1.26	1.20½

	Cash, 2 Red.—High.	Low.
Jan. 17	$1.28½	..
Jan. 19	1.32	1.31
Jan. 21	1.32	..
Jan. 22	1.34	..
Week's range	1.34	1.28½

CORN.	May.—High.	Low.	July.—High.	Low.	Cash—3 White.—High.	Low.
Jan. 17	79½	78¼	79⅝	78½	74⅝	74
Jan. 18	79⅜	78¼	80	79⅛	75¼	..
Jan. 19	79⅜	78⅝	80	79⅛	75¾	74½
Jan. 20	79⅛	78¼	79⅝	78⅝	..	..
Jan. 21	79½	78	79½	78	..	..
Jan. 22	78⅝	78⅝	79	78½	..	..
Week's range	79⅝	78	80	78	75⅝	74

OATS.	May.—High.	Low.	July.—High.	Low.	Cash—Standards.—High.	Low.
Jan. 17	52	50⅝	49¼	48¼	49¼	48½
Jan. 18	53⅜	51⅛	50½	49½	51¼	..
Jan. 19	53⅜	52⅛	50⅜	49¼	52¼	51½
Jan. 20	53⅜	52½	50¼	49⅜	..	..
Jan. 21	53⅜	52⅝	49⅝	49⅛	52	51¼
Jan. 22	53⅜	53	49⅞	49¼	52¼	..
Week's range	53⅜	50⅝	50⅜	48⅛	52¼	48½

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan.—High.	Low.	May.—High.	Low.
Jan. 17	$10.80	$10.77	$11.22	$10.80
Jan. 18	10.82	10.65	11.15	10.97
Jan. 19	10.57	10.45	11.10	10.92
Jan. 20	10.45	10.27	10.87	10.70
Jan. 21	10.50	10.35	10.92	10.50
Jan. 22	..	..	10.87	10.80
Week's range	10.82	10.27	11.32	10.50

RIBS.	Jan.—High.	Low.	May.—High.	Low.
Jan. 17	10.80	10.70	11.20	10.95
Jan. 18	..	..	11.25	11.15
Jan. 19	10.80	10.75	11.25	11.07
Jan. 20	10.65	10.60	11.07	10.95
Jan. 21	10.75	10.60	11.12	10.85
Jan. 22	..	..	11.17	11.07
Week's range	10.80	10.60	11.25	10.85

PORK.	Jan.—High.	Low.	May.—High.	Low.
Jan. 17	..	..	20.30	19.85
Jan. 18	20.10	20.00	20.55	20.20
Jan. 19	20.00	19.67	20.50	20.15
Jan. 20	..	..	20.12	19.97
Jan. 21	..	..	21.00	19.92
Jan. 22	20.60	20.35	20.90	20.50
Week's range	20.60	19.67	21.00	19.85

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan.—High.	Low.	Mar.—High.	Low.	May.—High.	Low.
Jan. 17	12.38	12.32	12.57	12.50	12.79	12.72
Jan. 18	12.39	12.31	12.55	12.49	12.78	12.71
Jan. 19	12.28	12.19	12.46	12.35	12.70	12.58
Jan. 20	12.19	12.05	12.32	12.16	12.55	12.41
Jan. 21	12.16	12.07	12.38	12.18	12.57	12.42
Jan. 22	12.20	12.20	12.36	12.29	12.60	12.53
Week's range	12.39	12.05	12.57	12.16	12.79	12.41

	July.—High.	Low.	Oct.—High.	Low.	Dec.—High.	Low.
Jan. 17	12.90	12.85	12.80	12.74	12.92	12.85
Jan. 18	12.92	12.83	12.86	12.78	12.99	12.94
Jan. 19	12.83	12.71	12.78	12.78	12.98	12.86
Jan. 20	12.69	12.53	12.67	12.53	12.81	12.66
Jan. 21	12.60	12.57	12.69	12.52	12.84	12.67
Jan. 22	12.74	12.65	12.73	12.64	12.89	12.79
Week's range	12.92	12.52	12.86	12.52	12.99	12.66

NEW YORK CURB MARKET.

Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 22.

TRANSACTIONS BY DAYS.

	Industr'ls.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	122,105	18,353	204,340	$280,855
Tuesday	109,468	7,096	168,115	350,250
Wednesday	110,602	14,912	194,720	289,000
Thursday	104,934	50,950	173,800	551,000
Friday	119,675	18,137	202,275	573,000
Saturday	76,515	6,574	129,115	20,000
Total	643,299	116,022	1,072,365	$2,074,905

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5,400	Ajax R., Inc.	72	70⅝	71⅛	..
6,690	Am.-Br. M. Co.	40	25½	36	+15
6,003	*Am. Drug S.	14⅞	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
145	Am. Int. Cor., w. i. 20% pf.	23½	22½	22½	..
12,400	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	31⅜	28	30	+ 1½
5,600	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	48	42	45	+ 3⅜
1,150	B. Tube, Inc.	73	68	70	..
145	Balt. Tube pf.	80	80	80	..
650	*Can. C. & F.	75	70	71	− 4
655	*C. C. & F. pf.	92	98	91	..
12,300	C. Nat. Gas C.	2⅜	2	2⅛	− ⅛
5,350	*Car. Lt. & P.	6⅛	5½	5½	..
70	Carbon Steel	68	65	65	− 3
5,673	*Carw. S., w. i.	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ⅜
28,670	*Chandl. Mot.	91⅛	82¼	89⅜	+ 7⅜
150	Central Fdy.	11	11	11	− 2½
300	Cent. Fdy. pf.	28	25	28	+ 8
8,380	*Chevr. M. C.	135	120	132	+ 9
645	Crocker Wh.	104	102	104	..
20,150	*Cuba Cane S.	46⅜	45¾	46¼	− ⅛
110	*C. C. Sug. pf.	98	97½	98	+ 1
5,750	C. Aer. v. t. ctfs.	58	55	55	− 3½
1,740	Driggs-Seab.	147	132	135	−10
100	Dav. Ch., w. i.	7	7	7	..
3,185	*Electric Gun.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
25	Emer. Brant.	20½	20⅛	20⅛	..
1,257	Emerson Phon.	13½	12⅛	12⅛	− 1
650	Fed. D. & C. w. i.	47	45½	47	+ 1⅛
1,250	Hart. Corp. w. i.	74½	74	74½	..
4,125	Has. & B. C.	50½	48⅜	49¼	− 1⅛
2,600	*Hendee Mfg.	32	25	29½	+ 3½
1,243	*H. & A. Arms.	70	46	63	+17
1,800	Int. Rubber.	14½	13	14½	+ ½
1,310	*I. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	22	20	21½	− 1⅜
22,000	*Int. Mer. M.	23	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
3,500	*I. M. M. pf.	85	78½	82	..
570	Int. Motors	25	20	25	+ 9
76,000	*I. Nickel, new	57½	52	54⅞	− ⅛
800	*Int. S. Pump	41	40	41	+ 1
8,500	Jewel Tea w. i.	69⅜	60	69	+ 8
2,650	J. Tea pf., w. i.	102	99½	102	+ 2⅝
4,550	Kath. Br. pf.	24½	20⅝	24	+ ½
2,300	*S. S. Kresge, w. i.	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
170	Kelly Sp. Tire	298	292	298	+ 8
2,465	K. S. T. w. i.	75	73½	74⅞	+ 1½
95	K. S. T. 1st pf.	96½	95	96	..
4,270	*Lake T. Boat	13⅜	10	12	+ 1⅜
100	L. T. B. 1st pf.	14	14	14	..
21,900	Lee Tire	56	45	50⅝	+ 4⅛
350	Lee Tire pf.	102	102	102	..
10	L. Val. Coal S.	79	79	79	..
40,950	Man. Transit.	2¼	1⅝	2¼	− ⅛
8,500	Mar. of Am.	4⅜	4	4¼	− ⅜
4,900	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	37½	33	37	+ 2
300	Marlin A. pf.	79⅞	79	79	− 1
28,300	*Max. Munit.	10¼	7	8⅜	− 1⅛
52,400	*Midvale St.	72⅞	68⅜	70	− 2⅜
1,625	Mojave Tung.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	..
200	N. Y. Transp.	15	15	15	..
20,100	*Nevins Elec.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	..
2,009	P. T. & M. C.	30	28	29	− ⅛
875	P. M. O. & C. w. i.	60	58	..	− ½
949	*P. En. & M.	143	138	140	− 2
6,635	Redtop E. Inc.	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
12,400	C. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
4,100	*S. M. C. Co.	71	68½	71	+ 2⅜
4,200	*St. J. Lead.	15½	14⅜	15⅜	..
12,500	*Stand. Mot.	10⅜	8½	9	..
13,000	Stand. Shipb.	13½	12	12	− 1⅜
25,135	S. B. v. t. ctfs	40	36½	38⅜	− 1⅜
20,100	Texas rights.	20	17⅛	17⅜	..
750	*Tob. Prod.	31⅜	31	31	..
86,042	T. F. v. t. ctfs	6⅞	5⅜	6⅛	+ ⅛
2,000	Un. Fruit rts.	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
18,100	Un. Prof. Sh.	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
37,100	*U. S. Lt. & H. C.	4⅜	3½	4⅛	+ ⅛
2,515	*U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	5	3⅝	4⅛	− ⅜
200	Virginian Ry.	22⅜	22⅜	..	..
18,750	Wh. Mot. Co.	50¼	48½	50	− ¼
100	Willys Ov. pf.	104½	104½	104½	..
22,500	W. F., v. t. ctfs.	2⅜	2	2	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,300	Anglo-Am.	17¾	16⅝	17⅜	+ ⅜
13	Atlantic Ref.	660	650	650	..
10	Galena Sig. Oil	179	160	160	− 2
289	Ill. Pipe Line	181	178	179	..
1,230	Ohio Oil	201	195	195	− 3
95	Prairie P. L.	235	227	228	− 4
45	Prairie O. & G.	428	425	425	− 5
4	Southern P. L.	222	222	222	..
5	So. Penn. Oil	363	363	363	− 8
1,308	S. Oil of Cal.	384	366	369	− 8
141	S. Oil of Ind.	533	510	510	−15
488	S. Oil of N. J.	520	502	510	−10
530	S. Oil of N. Y.	219	210	216	− 2
105	Vacuum Oil	231	223	225	− 8
175	Un. Tank Line	85	83	85	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,685	Barnett O. & G.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
66,700	*Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	18⅝	15½	17⅜	+ 2⅜
2,900	Empire Pet.	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
3,600	*Houston Oil.	21⅞	20	21⅛	− ⅛
16,900	*Int. Petrol'm.	13⅜	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
3,000	Mays Oil	15	9	15	..
1,100	Midwest Ref.	56	54½	55	+ 1
100	Sapulpa Oil pf	10	10	10	..
8,900	*Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	10½	9⅜	10	..
10,000	*Victoria Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
2,400	Ventura	11	10½	10½	− 1
300	Savoy Oil	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ 1⅜
1,800	Way. Oil & G.	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
29,100	*†Alta-Consol Min. Co.	26	20	22	− 4
56,600	*†Am. Com.	14	11⅛	11⅛	− 1⅛
7,100	*†Atlanta	22	20	21	− 1
11,300	*†Big Cotton.	4⅛	3⅛	4	..
1,030	Big L. Dev.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅛	− ⅛
4,700	Booth	41	39	41	..
11,100	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9⅛	8⅛	8⅜	− ⅛
2,800	Butte & N. Y.	3	2⅛	2⅜	− ⅛
9,100	Caledonia	97	92	95	+ 3
2,700	*Calav. Cop.	4	2⅜	3	+ ⅜
8,200	*Can. Copper.	2	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
6,250	C. de P. Cop.	38⅛	36	37	− ⅛
1,000	Combl. Frac.	7½	7½	7½	−10
5,200	*Com. Tun.	15	12	13	− 2
15,300	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	− ⅛
3,000	C. O. D. Cons	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
2,460	*Con. Cop. M.	2	1⅜	1⅛	− ⅛
4,000	†Dia. Bl. B.	4	3⅛	4	..
7,000	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
114,600	*†Emma Cop.	29	23	29	+ 4
79,000	*†Fed. R. Mi.	21	16	18	..
4,700	Florence	55	51	52	− 3
26,000	First Nat. C.	8⅛	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
22,200	Gold. Cons.	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
500	Gold H. Min.	20	20	20	−10
10,300	*†Gold. Merg.	19	17	19	+ 3
1,480	Hecla Mining	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	..
500	Hollinger	28	28	28	..
11,400	Howe Sound.	7	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
11,300	*†Int. Mines.	18	15	15	− 5
1,600	Iron Blossom.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15,000	*†Jim Butler.	1⅛	.92	.94	..
16,000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
87,000	Ken. Copper.	55⅛	52½	54	− ⅛
1,400	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4½	..
4,600	*†Kewanas.	21	19	21	+ ½
1,600	Magma Cop.	15½	15	15	− ⅜
8,000	†Majestic M.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15,100	*†Marsh M.	39	37½	38	..
1,000	Mason Valley.	4	3⅜	3⅜	..
8,000	*McIntyre	94	91½	92½	− 7½
9,800	†McKinley-D	43	40	41	− 1
2,220	Mines of Am.	3½	3	3¼	+ ¼
56,500	*†Mother L.	26	24	24½	..
800	Montana Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
4,970	*†Nat. Z. & L.	3	2⅜	2⅛	− ⅛
7,506	New Utah B.	5⅛	4⅜	5	− ⅛
5,200	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
7,300	N. Butte Dev.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
2,000	North Star.	19½	17	17	− 1
4,500	*†Oro	5½	5⅛	5½	− ⅛
10,100	Oatman Gold.	65	60	65	..
10,300	Oatman Cres.	48	32½	48	−15½
9,300	Oatman Ex.	13	12½	13	..
24,300	Peter. Lake.	36	33	33	− 4
9,300	Ray Hercules	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
13,800	*†Rex. C. M.	35	29	30	− 5
27,700	†Roch. Mines.	70	66	67	− 1
7,000	Sand. Kendal.	8	7⅛	8	+ ½
2,000	Santa Fe.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
22,250	†San Toy	22	18½	21½	+ 2½
9,000	Seven T. Coa.	48	45	47	− 1
9,000	Silver Pick.	6	5	6	− ½
8,352	Stan. Sil.-L.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
7,600	Stewart	⅜	..	⅜	+ ⅛
51,550	*†Suc. Min.	73	64	72	..
34,400	†Sup. M. Co.	42	36	41	+ 3
25,000	*†Temiskam'g.	71	68	68½	− 1½
1,215	*Ton. Bel.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
2,100	Ton. C. Boy.	5	4	5	..
3,900	Ton. Jim B.	1.00	.93	.93	..
17,825	Tono. Ext.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
200	Tono. Mining.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ 1⅛
700	Tono. Mizpah.	21	21	21	..
200	Tono. Midway	17	17	17	..
3,600	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,650	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
20	Trinity Copper	11	11	11	− ⅛
2,800	United Verde.	7	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
17,000	*†U. S. Cont. Mining	8½	8	8	..
6,275	†W. E. Cons.	82	73	79	− 3
3,100	Yukon G'd M's	2⅜	2⅜	2½	..
100	Western Pacific, w. i.	15	15	15	..

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$685,000	*Balt. & Ohio new 5s	102⅜	101⅝	102⅜	+ ⅝
15,000	Consol. Ariz. Smelting 5s.	40	38	38	− 2
110,000	Cerro de Pasco	120	119	119½	+ ½
60,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s.	96⅜	95⅜	96	..
622,000	*Erie conv. 4s, w. i.	90½	89½	90	− ⅛
9,905	Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mulvaney as admr<L I RR Co et al.
Celuso<Bauer.
Meyer<H Elias Brew.
Ellowitz<Coury.
Slutsky, an infant<Biales.
Gerhold<L I RR.
Kastner<NY Con RR.
Vicchino<Esposetl.
Boyle<Duer.
Doscher<Doscher, Inc.
Grieco<L I RR et al.
Mazz, an inf<Empire State Dairy Co.
Beyer<Sadvoransky et al.
Rosz<Keene.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Nolting, an inf<Corcoran, Fitzg'd & Co.
Berky<Transit Dev Co
Sheridan<Glen Cove RR Co.
Berndt<Wendel et al.
Berndt, an inf<same.
Carroll<B H RR Co.
Strodtbeck<same.
Austin<NY Con RR.
~~Butler<Franklin et al.~~
Meissner, as admx<Atl Hygienic Ice Co.
Matz<Rank.
Rittermeyer<B, Q Co & Sub RR Co.
Doscher<Doscher, Inc.
Gubernick<Blum.
Ralph<Vettel.
Platz<Probber.
Hogan<NY Cent RR Co et al.
Rapp<CNY.
Elves<B H RR Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 751.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

Harvey E Van Zant.
Morris Greenberg.
Aaron Schlitten.
Wm R D'Ascoli.
Emma Reed.
Nat'l Gas & Elec Fix.
Sidney Jarvis.
Nathan Newman.
Isaac Kerfall.
Theo Greenstein.
Thomas F Donigan.
Aaron Katzinowitz.
Hartley Silk Mfg Co.
Samuel Richman.
Max Eilenberg.
Wolf, Rothberg & Bloom.
Under objections:
Geo W Lederer.
Edw'd J Healey.
Henry Weinberg.
Adjourned cases:
Chas A Benson.
S & L Silverman.
Fashion Garment Co.
Motions:
The Vanoscope Co.
Helfer, Hirsch & Co.
Tancublatt & Co.
Alex Singer & Bro.
Abraham Seidman.
Fuller, Burr & Co.
L H Lang & Co.
Alfred E Berthand.
Giovanni Savaresa.
J Schuss & Co.
Barnet Maiman.
Mintner & Haselikorn.
Roth & Printz.
Thos F Donigan.
Inter Eng Co.
David Silverman.
Oliner Bros.
Pat'k J Kiernan.
Gen'l Conf Machine.
Theo L Heyse.
Glen Island Rlty Co.
J C Wilson & Co.
Stoppani & Hotchkin.
Fanington Hat Co.
Rosalie Joel.
The Grand Union Co.
Jacob Wilner.
Nat'l Dress & Costume Co (2.)
Hollins & Co.
David Sardant.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty—Pendleton<Tug C. Gallagher.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty and equity calendar.

Cent RR of NJ<Tug NY Cent No 8.
Sunny Brook Zinc & Lead Co<Metzler.
Products Mfg Co<Tug NY Cent No 25.
Hudson Tow Boat Co<Tug Baltimore.
Newtown Creek Towing Co<Tug Admiral

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Causes from the following calendar will be assigned to Judge Learned Hand for trial as needed:

Equity calendar:
Palisade Mfg Co<Myer & Lange.
Aeolian Co<M Welte & Sons.
Same<same & Lord & Taylor.
O-So-Ezy Mop Co<Channel Chem Co.
Rockez<Raffin.
Fitch<Young & Underhill.
Indiv D Cup Co<Errett.
Same<Straus.
Same<Hudson River Day Line.
Same<John Wanamaker, NY.
Same<Loew's Theatrical Enterprises.
Same<Union News Co.
B M Shanley, Jr, Co<Fisher.
Int Bankg Corp<Int Typeset Mach Co.
Anchor Cap & C Co<Pritchard (2.)
Prevot<G Borgfeldt & Co.
Selig Polyscope Co<N Y Motion Pict Corp.
Grand Rapids Show Case Co<Straus.
Greenwald Bros, Inc<Corn.
Stevens<Fox.
Cronin<Star Co.
John D Park & Sons Co<Bruen.
Motion Pict Pat Co<Gr NY Film Rental.
Friedley-Voshardt Co<N E Incand Sup Co.
A B Dick Co<Underwood Typew Co (2.)
Metal Arts & Crafts Co<Hud Brass Wks.
Rice & Adams<Levy Dairy Co.
Singer<Lord Baltimore Press.
Ritz Cycle Car Co<Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Corp'n.
Guar Trust Co of NY<Mo Pacific Ry.
W R McLean Mfg Co<Glaser, Rohrer & C
Hamer<NY Rys.
Sauer<Florida Ry.
Kawneer Mfg Co<Zouri Dr Metals Co.
NY Trust Co<Int M Mar Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

US<Mathewson & Schultz.
Same<Koch.
Same<Zralk.
Same<Phillips.
Same<Ferrarotto.
Equity calendar:
Mergenthaler Linotype Co<Int Typeset M Co

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J. — Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar—Paslick<C R R of N J.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR:
People<A Wendel.
MacPherson<Buick Motor Co.
Schreyer<Deering, admr.
Beck & Sons<Tynberg.
Galbally<Strauss.
Kinney<NY Cen RR.
Robb<Errett et al.
Wahlheimer<Hardenbergh.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I., Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Di Martina<Carrula.
Re Allison (Wanner).
Fuller<Welbezahn.
Abrams<Jalkoff.
Pressure Light Co<Landers.
Hyman<Pollock.
Re Balke (Thompson).
Title Guar & Tr<Azoy
Re Clayman (Rubinstein).
Belch<Del & Hudson.
Re Carter<Ziegfeld.
German<German.
Welch<Empire Trust.
Re Nat Dress & Costume House, Inc.
Fajans<38 W 39 St Co
Bertine<Thompson & Starrett Co.
Maldonador Co<US Fid Guaranty.
Clark<Mad Av R E.
Devereux<Lasky Feat Play Co.
Barbara<Crisafulli.
Alifandakis<Matthews
Pleasant Spring Dist Co<Yendes.
CNY<Pimsler.
Batzone<Brennan.
Greenberg<Goldberg & Greeahe, Inc.
Scheinman<Scheinman
Van Tuyl<Schwab.
Kelley<Kelley.
Turnbull<Goodyear.
Re Manes (Conklin).
Burke<Huston & C.
Kamlet<Wallach (2).
Re Eastian (Erns).
Re Bass Co.
Re Gallagher.
Re Powell.
Von Drau<Bradley Cont Co.
Chambers<CNY.
Wexler<NY Rys.
Wertheimer<same.
Thyselius<same (2).
Sangster<same.
Serio<same.
Spreiser<same.
Spiro<same.
Rubin<same.
Rusco<same.
Rinaldi<same.
Ryan<same.
Rubin<same.
Pistone<same.
Nixon<same.
Navarra<same.
McGarty<same.
Mesperck<same.
Marion<same.
Murray<same.
Montana<same.
Meyer<same.
Marshall<same.
Meehan<same.
Klyman<same.
Kokolis<same.
Hooper<same.
Gunther<same.
Goldsmith<same.
Dever<same.
Doyle<same.
Deimel<same.
Connelly<same.
Am Baptist Home Miss Soc<Brener.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Hols.
Ford<507 5th Av Co.
Union Trust<Mad Av R E Co.
Hoffman<Willoughby (2)
Ashland<Ashland.
Re Friedman.
Maroney<Pasquini.
Perlman<Donohue
Booth<Waterside Land Corp.
Re Posler<Rinehart.
Thallon & Co<Droste & Snyder (2).
Connes<Cranides.
Gene<Frankel.
Crime<O J Gude Co.
Sadovsky<Fleischman.
Crames<Simpson Fox Realty Corp.
Hofmann<H S Realty.
Marcus<NY Rys.
Medici<same.
Alper<5th Av Coach.
Dunn<Costello.
Fogel<NY Rys.
Cecereu<same.
Re O'Hare.
CNY<Dunham (3).
Breitung<Wight.
Boland<Flynn.
Scott<Scott.
Newgent<Alsberg.
Gee<NY Zoo Soc.
York Mfg<Hirsch.
Medal<Mondschein (2)
Waitele<Russian-Am Line Co.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Bloom<Hirsch.
Levy<Forer.
Schenke<German Artistic Weav Co.
Heaney<Woods.
Carpenter<McConnell.
Butler<McConnell.
Seymour Rty<County Land & Mtg.
Streeter<Moore.
Ginsberg<NY Rys.
Lowy<Feller.
Van Amringe<5th Av Coach.
Seed Filter &c Co<Stocking.
Zidulsky<McAuliffe.
Bauer<Beck (2).
Northern Bank<same.
Burton-Pierce Co<Bronstein.
Forst<Peck.
Cohen<Bronstein.
Wolff<same.
Wright<Eltingon.
Scheyer<Reitman.
Feinberg<Feinberg.
Punnett<Herald Sq Holding Co.
NY Lubricat Co<C E Mills Oil Co.
Hoffmeister<Hoffmeister.
Lippard Stewart Mot Sales<Hugenut Tr.
Kaplan<Pryn Co.
Houghton<O'Hagan.
Ewen<same.
Travers<Travers (2).
Re Joseph (Meran).
Farson<Croisic Realty
Rieger<Genung.
Re Rockland Co Tr.
Re Bk of US (McCormick).
Re Stockinger Bros.
Brenner<Cadillac Mot Car Co.
Zablotsky<Kobre.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Rosenthal
Brady<Taylor.
Weintraub<J Levy & Bros, Inc.
Caughan<Penn Coal.
Walk<Walk.
Re Murphy.
Moross<Ostrolenker Lodge 206, O B A.
Schwartz<Bisgeiger (2).
Walk<Walk.
US Trust<E A L Rty
Coogan<Davies.
Feinstein<Schwartz.
Fed Mot Truck<Eberhart Service Co.
Levy<Folsom.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Simpson<Simpson.
Re Dexter (322 East 104th St).
Farson<Croisic Rlty.
Forchheimer<Dunlop.
Holzrichter<Davis.
Re Man Ry<Levy.
People, &c<Reilly (2).
Fleming<Middleton.
Calhoun<Calhoun.
Preiss<O'Donohue (2).
Marmann<Marmann.
Doyle<Rumore.
McAleenan<Mass Bonding & Ins.
Thompson<Thompson
Reiss<Reiss.
McAleenan<Mass Bonding & Ins.
Neuwalder<Neuwalder
Kilgore<Kilgore.
Martin<Martin.
Potter<Potter.
Creamer<Hetherington.
Donnelly<O'Brien.
Clark<Clark.
Demurrers:
McDonald<Sun Print.
Drew & Lewis, Inc<O'Brien.
Preferred cause:
Meier<Martin.
General calendar.
Irving Nat Bk<Gray.
Seed Filter & Mfg Co<Stocking.
Reinhardt<Thompson.
Herschaft<Bedford.
Berger<Sterling Optical Co.
Stem<Warren & Wetmore.
Bianchini<Cicerale.
Hellinger<CNY.
Steckler<Dekay.
Barber<Woolf.
Smith<Pigiini.
Heisler Roofing Co<Walsh.
Jackson<Campiglia.
Grossman<Grossman.
Clear.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—(November [illegible]m continued.)—Davis, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vulcan Detinning Co.<Assman.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Forbes<Monarch Motor Car Co.
Midtown Con Co<Goldsticker.
Howard<Netherlands Co.
Ford<Palmer.
White<Baldwin.
Mitlinsky<Florin.
Peck<Wagner.
Connable<Wagner.
Berrien<Plunkitt.
Interstate Note Holding Co<Colletti.
Same<Raymond.
Stillman Appellate Print Co<Crowley.
Isotta Fraschini Motor Co<Von Chorus.
The Adder Machine Co<German Fire.
Corbin<Corbin.
Case on.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Mitchell<CNY.
Markowitz<B V Const.
Palermo<N Am Brew.
Sohn<Forger.
Lusk<CNY.
Ardiznone<CNY. (2.)
Belais<Mallett.
Meyerson<Garden Taxicab Co.
Thomas<Union Ry.
Cholofzsky<Bradley Cont Co.
Coyne<Morris (2).
Cross<Wilson (2).
Penna<Atl Macaroni.
Bradley<I R T Co.
Singer<Berman.
Fleischer<Mason & Hanger Co.
McCauley<William Bradley & Son.
Cashlund<Gans.
Staculiz<Knick Ice.
Ewing<I R T Co.
Beers<McNaught.
Gordon<Gray.
Sciaribba<N Y Rys.
Connolly<Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.
Mullins<Kerr.
Owen<Gates.
Troial<CNY.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Case on—Locaso<Shaughnessy Con.
Singelen<Gen Fire Ex.
Traynor<Keahon, Inc.
Miller<CNY.
Hayward<NY Rwys.
McAllister<same. (2.)
Scott<Vaughan.
Sisti<B H RR. (3.)
Eisenberg<NY Con RR
Ludin<Kings Co Lgt.
Maresca<Potter.
Olsen<Clark.
Minsky<Offenberg.
Morris<Marling.
Walter<St Joseph's
Schar<Miller.
Kassoy<Union Ry (2.)
Smith<same.
Projansky<Sheffield Farms-S-D Co.
Feldman<NY Ry.
Smith<I R T.
Burke<NY Ry. (2.)
Salzman<Wechsler.
Slavis<Jenkins.
Wood Mf R<L I RR.
Newman<Berger.
Duffy<Linch.
Meisel<Schwarzstein.
Coupe<Beadleston & Woerz.
Tragaman<I R T.
Clear.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Settimo<Consol Tel &c Co.
Eoyle<Lippman.
Fogarty<Pitts Cont Co
Wechsler<L I R R.
Finkelstein<Grouch.
Schwarzwald<same.
McKenna<10th St Co.
Rosenthal<Warner Rty Co.
Taschmacher<NY Rys
Gorelick<Nass El RR.
La Croix<Horton.
Mapes<Coml Adv As.
Armstrong<Strain.
Hanrahan<Utbell.
Zamainy<Rider E Eng
Brown<Palmer.
Mayer & Son<Lembeck & B Eagle Brew.
Riback<Raymond & Co
Dunning<Mason S Tr.
Whipple<same.
Sawyer<Stone.
Mayor<Wachsman.
Hochberg<9th St Gar.
Lambert<Wolff.
Clear.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Gallagher<R Horton.
Peristein<Rty Hold Co
O'Neill<Conroy.
Mills<O'Rourke Eng Con Co.
House<Clayton.
Marmorstein<Wasservogel.
Thorman<Un Merch Rty, &c, Co.
Ulbrich<J Doll & Sons
Henry<Weisbecker.
Pagano<Berger.
Jameson<Nass El RR.
Ryan<Corp of H & A Cohen.
Rohleder<L V RR.
Dubinsky<Con Wafer.
Cratty<NY & P S S.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Diamond<Moran.
Schwartz<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Brown<Kelleher.
Carman<Riverside Con
Redding<Hirshman Rty Co.
Jampolsky<Schulman.
McClellan<NY Con RR
Reich<Schnur.
Rubinowitz<CNY.
Begata<Orr.
J Sirken<Schaffer.
L Cirken<same.
T Zruoglovitz<Ficken.
J Zruoglovitz<same.
Ferber<Jacobson.
Untricht<Cent Brew.
Boris<C RR of NJ.
Cook<Fagan.
Case on.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Hurley<Muller.
Welch<NY, NH & H.
W Kessler<N R Rty.
M Kessler<same.
Certso<Gibian.
Naprstek<Penn R R.
Crifo<Market & Harlem A T Co.
Oshzin<Shapiro.
Cottingham<N Y Edison Co.
Maida<Kohn.
Goldberg<Sun Fireproof S & D Co.
Roland<Wooten.
Sinsheimer<Underpinning & Foundation.
Kleiman<Teufer.
Fletcher<MacGinniss.
Phillip<Edelstein.
Schieman<Mus Mut U.
Hendrickson<O'Brien Con Co.
Buxbaum<Da Costa.
Ginsberg<NY Rwys.
Amezaga<Fernandez.
McShane<Patterson.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Stutz<Ennis.
Carle<NY Rwys.
Sulmonetti<Malliard.
Bershoff<Livingston.
Amory<NY Times Co.
Zylak<Dock Con Co.
Bellim<Collins.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to the Day Calendar of Part XII.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Schmitt<Hollritter.
Puma<Masen.
Rosen<Cobert.
Binder<NY Consol RR
Urban<Arluck.
Greenberg<Rosenfeld.
Krauth<Brenzinger.
Plumeri<Mayer.
Condon<Aaron Buckshaum Co.
Kasendorf<Nas El RR
Mantel<O'Brien.
Peterson<Noonan Bldg, &c, Co.
Baker<Gray.
Hefner<Romeo.
Hansen<Moyer Eng, &c, Co.
Goller<Siegmund.
Dekilduchevsky<Bennett.
Indursky<NY Pharmacal Assn.
Maggio<NY Rwys.
Blumberg<same. (2.)
Meyers<Shipway & Bro.
Schneider<Rebhun.
Hull<Underpin & F.
Freedman<Linch.
M Kobrin<Rubin.
A Kobrin<same.
Long<NY Cent RR.
Shajki<I R T.
Loewinthan<Smith.
Nordwind<Lipshitz.
Warrendorf<Myers.
Tappin<Morante.
Golden<Bradley Con.
Ulrich<Union Ry.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—(To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)

Murphy<Century Holding Co.
Roselieb<E Rutzler.
Kowitz<CNY.
McArdle<Jankelson Realty Co.
Gershel<Gershel.
McGourty<Noon.
Martin<CNY.
Farrell<Cons. Gas Co.
Flynn<CNY.
Mullen<Rafferty Bros.
Futoransky<Nas E RR
Manglass<Pitts. Cont.
Siciliano<Horn & Hardart Co.
Webb<Connors.
Mintzes<Spiro.
Koppersmith<Bishop.
Smith<Rothenberg.
Rosenfeld<N Y Rys.
Reglia<Richard Carvel Co, Inc.
Walsh<Bradley Con.
Crump<Bischof.
Egre<Dalessandro.
Miller<Hoops.
Post<Hennessey Rlty.
Pisciotto<People's Co-operative Prop Co.
Ibaddy<N Y Rys.
Rutensky<Hegeman Poultry Co.
Hoops<Smith.
Ortner<Katchen.
Cluver<Horling.
De Paola<Commercial Delivery Co.
Ippolito<Alvino.
Schwartz<Glass.
Gerace<Kiosk Cont Co
Boettger<Steeplechase.
Case on.

PART XII.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Ormando<Market Auto, &c, Co.
Donohue<Brady.
Fahey<same.
Blumenfeld<A Sils, Inc.
Hodgins<N Y Rys.
Preiser<same.
Chazinsky<Belford.
Forrest<N Y Rys.
Klein<Barnett.
Nutt<N Y Tel Co. (3.)
Murphy<RitzCarlton.
Di Francisco<Kelles.
Cohen<Kretschmar.
Isaacs<Jung, Jr.
Whelan<Behre.
Bolles<H L Herbert & Co, Inc.
Botzone<Freeman.
Heller<Shulman.
E Leitch<L I Elec RR
V Leitch<same.
Murray<Walden.
Starbuck<3d Av Ry.
Brennan<Foster-Scott Ice Co.
Oxman<Gimbel Bros.
Steinberg<Wave Imp & Const Co.
Youmans<Bradley Cont Co.
Berg<Ward.
McCarthy<Internatl Mer Marine Co.
Rothman<Loewer's Gambrinus Brew.
Reiner<Acadia Rlty.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

MacManus<Coler.
Fitch<Shubert Theat.
Lewek<Kugleman.
Skinner<Doriskill Farms.
People<Reilly
Abraham<Amer Exchange Nat'l Bank.
H W Butterworth & Sons<B F Sturtevant Co.
CNY<Kohn.
Laska<Harris.
Gottesman<Barnett Mfg Co.
Barnett Mfg Co<Gottesman.
Allerton<Rhineland Mach Wks Co.
Weir<Amos.
L H May Co<Ramona Realty Co.
Baumann<Preferred Accdt Ins Co (2.)
M G Samuels Co<New Brunsw Fire Ins Co.
Same<British-Am Assurance.
Same<Agricul Ins Co of Watertown.
Skeele Coal Co<Baker.
Dean<Unity Ins Soc'y of Syracuse.
Clauder<Schwab.
Deiches<Wonder Mfg Co.
Starke<Norwich Un'n Fire Ins Soc'y.
Caggiano<Winston.
Strauss<Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Cohn<Levy.
Fairchild<McGrath.
Inter Bankg Corp<H W Balk, Inc.
Van Roden<Coolidge.
Adinolfi<Adinolfi.
Heiman & Kirsch Co, Inc<Roch H Tradg Stamp Co.
Teplin<Ryede Specialty Works.
Federal Motor Tr Co<Eberhart Service Co.
Zoylopulos<Tumbas.
Graef<Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Avery Scale Co<Rock Plaster Mfg Co.
Miller<Roosevelt.
Walcott<Fidel & Cas.
Rienits<Vietor.
Wager<Continental Casualty Co.
Fish, Jr<Cahill.
Ashforth<Simon.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Berbeck Cont Co<Schwitzer.
Fishel<Whitman.
Coltons<Agnew.
Whitmore<Carnegie Trust Co.
Helen Realty Co<Fal.
Psaki<Kissel Motor C.
Victoria Bldg &c<Schreyer.
Snedden<Central Valley Nat Bank.
Lloyd<Silverthorne.
Loewer's Brew Co<Willmarth.
Berger<McKenery.
Trundle<James Boggs & Co.
Am Pipe & Const Co<Mingle.
Marcus<Louis Metzger & Co.
West End Trust Co<Mingle.
Schenke<Ger Am W.
Wittemann<Riviera.
Von Kummer<Terpezone Co.
Grunert Rty<Moje.
McKenna<Doherty.
Belden<Fitchett.
Moore & Munger Co<A Elliott Ranney Co.
Liebler<Corn Exchange Bank.
Coleman & Krause<Jones.
Hanna<Morison.
Pravder<Jacobs Bros Co.
Vietor<Borenstein.
Rosner<Public Bank of NYC.
Voegtlin<Shubert-Anderson Co.
N Y Distributing Co<Williams.
Deiches<Durbrow.
Moruzzi<Gianett.
McKay<Stillman.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Crocker<McDouglas.
Falk<Boston Store of Chic.
Wolfert<Northern Assurance Co, Lim.
Springer<People Vaudeville Co.
Conradson<CNY.
Sullivan<Walsh.
H Kelly & Sons<Albee.
Spencer<Williams.
Sothman<Int Vacuum Fre Coating Corp.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co.
Ruffer<Waterbury Co.
Cent Trust & Sav Co<same.
Becker<Sanditz.
James<McKnight Realty Co.
Bdway Photo Play Co<World Film Corp.
McBride & Callan Cont Co<CNY.
British-Amer Tobacco Co<U S Fidelity & Guar Co.
Snyder<Schechter.
Finck<Barry.
Ryan<Clark.
Dartmouth Mfg Corpn<Phillips-Jones Co.
Apollas<Faust.
Gianoli<Cosmopolitan Bank.
Reader<same.
Masters<Choate.
Wood<Kachelmacher.
Webb<Heinze.
Miller Daybill & Co<Paterno Const Co.
Schwartz<Lowin.
Reader<State Bank.
Whilden & Hancock<Schneider.
Lehman<Durando.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Sullivan<Flanagan.
McPartland<McPartland.
Rambaut<Engel.
Johnson H Co<Lowry.
Simons<Humanore Prod Co.
Leeds<Alexander.
Harrington Pick, &c, Co<Lightfoot.
NY Assets Real Co<Thompson.
Kelsey<Blumenthal.
Rich Assets Coll Co<Sternberger.
A Hupfel's Sons<Treblicock.
Leach<MacNamara Feature Film Co.
Brown<Shevlin.
Bauman<US Casualty.
Cohen<Bryan.
Mulcahy<Boyd.
Davis<Ketchlidge.
Fellouris<Rutland RR
East Asp Pav<CNY.
Cook<Vitagraph Co.
Knight<Review of Reviews.
Wood<Rooney.
Solar Light<Steel Prod Enameling.
Jackson<Bonwit.
Ingraham Adv<Nat 5, 10 & 25c Magazine.
Rawlins<Hayden.
Pattison<CNY.
Kelsey<Mangin.
Sutter<Century Bk.
Sabinson<Union Ry.
Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co.
Southack<Maurice Co.
Wilson<Ill Surety.
Norden<Guar Trust.
Thompson-Starrett<Federal Huber Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Adele L Cheswan.
Gregory Paul.
Nathan L Daum.
Mary J Schieffelin.
Michael Mitchell.
Sarah L Tingue.
Caroline A Sims.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
John Bradley.
Contested wills:
Jason C Lotterhand.
Susan H Husson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Faggiani<Leiserson & Rosenberg.
Ferrari<Weeks.
Farman<Kass.
Livingston<Bolles.
Burger<Ilkovits.
Brandon<L & B Nav.
Gordon<Gotham Towel Supply Co.
Pearsall<Spain.
Chimbaluk<Garcia.
Wise & Whitlock<Sudbury (2).
Chimbaluk<Garcia.
Byard<Hayes.
Gill<Quell.
Greenberg<Comet Amus Co.
Falk<Van Wyck.
O'Beirne<Stolts.
Carroll<Blum.
Clifford<Mitchell Motor Co.
Kircher<Goebel.
E Mariani Co<Di Fiore.
Larrere<Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Bommels<Star & Star Co.
London<Dorfman.
Singer<Devine.
Keith<Mendelsohn.
Warga<Meyerson.
Bunderoff<Cashman.
Gasoline Dist Co<Newman.
Meyers<Louis.
Beck<Fagen Iron Wks
Klatzkie<Cohen.
Tolmach<Herring.
Hall & M Safe Co.
Suozzi<Lukather.
Colonia Garage, Inc<O'Neill.
Joseph B Bender Co<Hershfield Co.
Young<Bradley Cont.
De Peyster Realty Co<Steele.
Chardas<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Rennert<Lobel Theatre Co.
Cosgrove<Davidson.
Berkowitz<Gelter.
Feldman<Fass.
Katz<Rubenstein.
Karf<Adelman.
Shearer<Rauch.
Chudan<Spark.
Churchill<Schillerm.
Perlman<Freedman.
Groshut<Kinetophote, Inc (2).
Poyzl<Siegel.
Jaulus<Heyman.
Goodstein<Alpert.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

J Garry & Son, Inc<Wasser.
Kenefick<N Y Rys.
Sinsheimer<Sherman.
Rosenthal<NY Rwys.
Fucci<Mandelman (2.)
Frawley<same.
Eisenman<same.
Tome<Lyon.
Moore<Whelan.
Briskman<Hayes.
Krell<Abraham.
Hudson Wrecking, &c, Co<15 W 44 St Co.
Wyckoff<Allen.
Gibson<Haskell.
Langer<Int R T.
Ornstein<Unterman.
Lane<Eckert.
Carey<N Y Rys.
Orlikoff<Benjamin.
Durham Realty Corp<Bloom.
Welchselbaum<Welchselbaum.
Jacobs<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Davega<NY Rys.
Herzberg<same.
Raab<Nat Slav Soc's.
Schwartz<Garcey.
Developers Co<Donovan.
Braun<42 St Ry, &c.
Hetaling<Canton Art Metal Co.
Solash<Brennglass (2.)
Steigelman<Daland.
Univ Soc'y, Inc<Jewish Press Pub Co.
Rouse<Wilson.
Barr<W E Heyser Lumber Co.
Neuman<Stern.
Link<R E Dietz Co.
Stolken<Levy.
Mitchell<Tekulsky.
O'Connor<Cent Union Gas Co.
Klein<Int R T Co.
Asinof<Orenlich.
Becker<Mineker Ind Benevolent Ass'n.
Gartner<NY Rys.
Gluckman<Miller.
Rand<Jesetzki.
Whitaker<Hodgens.
Thal<Slote.
Packard<Union Ry.
Patti<Bradley Cont Co
Levey<NY Rys.
Safren<Columbus Wet Wash Lndry Co.
Raymond<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Borer<Bloom.
Scripture<NY Produce Exchange.
Lehrfeld<Kaplan.
Tiehl<Fuchs.
Greenbaum<Comas Cigarette Mach Co.
Campbell<Hutten.
Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Fox<Brody.
Nimis & Nimis, Inc<Minsker Rty Co.
Bogle<Gerhardt.
Downey<Globe Indem. Hunter, Inc<NY, NH & H RR.
Konchackji<Engel.
Knopp<Knopp.
Honig<Rubel.
Univ Metal Co<Dar Eco Elec Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so request. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Cozens Cabinet Co<Friedman.
Waller<French. (2.)
Times Sq Imp<Fleischmann's Model Bak'y
Case on.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Re City of N. Y. (West 138th-139th St. and Charter Const. Co.)—Samson H. Weinhandler. Edey<Booss—Jacob A. Cantor. Small<Schwartz Marble—Rudolph A. Seligman.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Robert Reiner<Jacob S. Schuster—Edmund O. Braendle.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

McGill<Barretto.
Koenigsberg<Friszel.
Sadorsky<Shaftman.
Van Velzer<Van Velzer.
Kalnin<Kalnin.
Tinker<Schneider.
Schneider<Helara Hld
Valente<Bonagur.
Smith<Deis.
Dorb<I R T.
Re Kimmerle. (2.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Henrich<Acker.
Chesborough<R Carvel Co, Inc.
Belotti<Bickhardt.
Farmers L & T<Smith
Guthy, Inc<Berliner.
Elser<Elser.
Marx<Ver Planck Estates. (2.)
Auerbach<Werle.
Regan<Bachman.
Illinois Sur<Fetzer.
Richards<Schwartz.
Fleck<Mahoney.
2d Nat Bk of Hoboken<Reid.
Del Gaudio<Taroni.
Benenson Rty Co<Mitchell-McD Con.
Cohen<Beilin.
Wiener<Bathgate Rty Corp.
Stein<Ludwig.
Murphy<Hempstead House & H Co, Inc.
Liebowitz<Ehrlich.
Smith<CNY et al.
Gilmartin<McAdam.
Koenigsberg<Friszel.
Lichtenberg<Geschwind.
Williams<Parkhurst.
Gilmartin<McAdam.

Highest number reached in regular order 467.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Tompkins, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

People<Gori.
Same<Zanni.
Same<Patterson.
Same<Stransky.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Wills for probate:
Frederick Dassdorf.
Mary A O'Hara.
Elizabeth Douglass.
Michael D Curtin.
Wilhelmina Siems.
Doris Kraus.
Motions:
Anna Smyk.
William T Coles.
Accountings:
Marco Papa.
Giovanni Molino.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, S.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Jacklow Realty Co<Watson Cont Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Giarla<Angeloro.
Atkins<I R T.
Jaeger<Erdenbrecher.
Flynn<Rogers & Hagerty, Inc.
Jacobs<Golub.
Levy<Fleischl (2).
Jacobs<Brun.
Gallori<Finkelstein.
Patterson<Diamond.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — Aaron Franklin<Lena E Walinder — Eugene J Busher.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Re Semken, (Jr Order U A M).
Kent<Fraser.
Prospect Home Bldg & L Assn<Schwab.
Martens<Martens.
Eisenberg<Bergman.
Voss<Fenton.
Zeller<Meissner.
Griffin<Breslin.
Ackerson Co<Kirk.
Madison<Feltman (2).
Gilleran<Springfield L I Cem Soc.
Caccavajo<N E RR.
Kenny<Bklyn Sav Bk
Wilson<Wilson.
Wallach<Georgia Building Co.
Caravella<Pastor.
Nagle<Nagle.
Hernandez<Hernandez
Sherson<Sherson.
Carter<Brown & Co.
James<Rochford.
Liswell<B, Q C & S RR Co.
Crooke<B H RR Co.
Israel<same.
Di Dio<same.
Wildman<same.
Kern<same.
Connolly<N E RR Co.
Jacobson<same.
Civil<Jacobs & Davies
Grimaldo<Berk.
Re Kaiser Garden Co. (Marks.)
Re West 11th St. (Harway Imp Co.)
Rothsteen<Gill.
Lebaron<Hughes.
Huber<D'Esterre.
Petersen<Petersen.
Murray<Treadwell Co.
Kent<Fraser
Goodwin-Gallagher & G Co<Nassau & G Co.
Rembt<Rembt.
Leonhardt<Leonhardt.
Hicks<Cocks.
Neuwald<Voll.
La Rosa<Shapiro.
Diaz Bldg Co<Hess.
Meguin<Willoughby Realty Co.
Harrison<Higgins.

Heywood Bros & W Co<Avery.
Quinn<Mitchell.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Itzkovitch.
Tate<Tate.
Urquhart<Urquhart.
Re McCunn (Hotchkiss).
Brennan<Man & Q Traction Co.
Piasecki<same.
Macon<Macon.
Westerfield<Francke.
Pfeifer<Marburg.
Donohue<Mandeville.
Binder<Thomas.
Borelli<Greenwood Cemetery.
Kresin<Bernikow.
Gilleran<Springfield L I Cem Soc.
Gilbert<same.
Mansfield<B H RR.
Ishtwan<Kane.
Mulvaney<Pierson & Co.
Williamson<Williamson.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Re Fowler St (McMahon).
Re Prospect Av (Enzmann).
Grandinetti<Grandinetti.
Bushwick C, B & L Assn<Darins.
Land & L Co<Webb (2).
Guinan Cont Co<Topeka P Co.
Deutsch<Furniture C A Co.
Sonenshein<Silverman.
Wodzynski<Wanamaker.
Sandler<Doscher.
Re Aberdeen Const.
Spring<Conklin.
Finn<Kalamein Co.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.

Vassalotti<Vassalotti.
Voulo<Clevenger.
Kearns<Kearns.
Seneca Distrib Co<Fulton.
Reed<Reed et al.
Garrick<Wiskin.
F & J D Holding Co<Fox.
Galicka<Krajewski.
Knight<Knight.
Yosco<Ciano.
Mels<Mels.
Gould<Koch.
Rahm<Rahm.
Reserved calendar:
McArthur<Hoge.
Wonder Mist Co<Marvel Mist Co.
Fischer<Fischer.
Papkin<Walsky.
Scherer<Scherer.
Ross<Forster.
Eagle Sav & L Co<Messiter.
Elmhorst<Maziroff.
Keoskie<Keoskie.
Howden<Delmond.
Bierman<Axis Benev Society.
Schroeder<Young.
Scott<Scott.
Feldman<Moeller.
Clarke<Boro Asph Co.
Longer<Davis.
Dewald<Wyona Rty.
Davidson<Klausner.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2791.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Callaghan, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.

Walton et al<Carvel Co.
Schulman<Am Tob Co.
Sullivan<Meyer et al.
Swanson<B, Q Co & S RR.
Krisburg<NY Con RR.
Humphreys<Stoppani et al.
Hevia<Wheelock.
O'Brien<Nassau RR.
Brandow<Coopers Glue Factory.
Novicki<NY Rys Co.
Hennessey<Edison El Ill Co.
McCaffrey<Ritchie & Co.
Leuci<CNY.
Fisher<Nas R R.
Haight<B H R R.
Morris<Aronson.
Goodman<Nas R R.
Aaron<CNY.
Pomichowsky<Hutwelker et al.
Waclaski<Nassau RR.
Stupensky<Sackstein.
Quirke<B H R R.
Franson<Steel & Masonry Cont'g Co.
Schaffer<Eppig Brew.
Orman<Transit Dev.
Whitney<Starrett Co.
Noyes<O'Connell et al.
Pascale<Johnson.
Kleinlein<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Downey<Nassau RR.
Tammany<CNY.
Regan<Nassau RR.
Daly<Greenwood Cemetery.
Wallace<B HRR et al.
Seidenman<Nassau RR
Ohana<Saybolt.
Cubit<Johnson et al.
James<B H RR.
Jackson<same.
Nichols<same.
Shields<Norek.
Leibowitz<Freed et al.
Fleming<Hecker-Jones Mill Co & B H RR.
Merliss<Merliss.
Iraggi<B H RR.
Rich<NY Consol RR.
Johnson<Kantrowitz.
Stack<CNY.
Lowis<Robins Dry Dock Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Rohan<Powers et al.
Martingino<Nassau RR.
Lambertson<C I & B RR.
Clifton<B H RR.
Murray<C I & B RR.
Ditmas<Ditmas.
Willis<Bird et al.
Bell et al<CNY.
Sparks<B H RR.
Hasbrouck<Berrigan et al.
Lemik<Am Sugar Refining Co.
Rosenthal<Albert & Son.
Hurner<Livingston Realty Co.
Schaeffer<Beaver.
Brooklyn Bank<Alabama Security Co et al.
Travers<Briggs.
James<B H RR.
Wright<Nassau RR.
Eble<Jamison et al.
N Y Dock Co<Venetia SS Co.
Halpin<Improved Rubber Products Co.
Noto<Continental Ins.
Schofield<Sammis.
Manakoff<Kramer et al.
Anzig<Slottman.
O'Hara<Jughardt.
Prince<Curtin.
Fitzpatrick<Tagg.
Slaviz<McNulty.
Mansfield<B H RR et al.
Lewis<C I & B RR.
McGowan<McCully.
Queen<C I & B RR.
Seaman<Nassau RR.
Smalley<B H RR.
Blair<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Lefkowitz<Zibkoff.
Schlafman<Nassau RR.
Prout<B H RR.
Spiegel<same.
Halliday<Kelly.
Noonan<Kings County Dye Works.
Montgomery, Jr<Montgomery.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2755.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Minnie Berghauser.
Catherine Mallon.
Mary Amador.
Mary E Smith.
Alexander Brown.
Teresa M Bannow.
Margaret Stamm.
Johanna T B Schmitz.
Emilie Binder.
James Bradbury.
Benjamin Thompson.
Annie Miller.
Richard A Rendich.
Accounting of:
Jeronemus Underhill.
Marie Taggert.
Mary Wright.
Frank T Stimson.
Max Kraut.
Michael Hart.
Charles Street.
John A Bullwinkle.
John McClure.
Thomas Kearsley.
Hannah Armstrong.
Maria Orth.
Administration of:
Peter Curran.
Estates of:
Katharine Sharkey.
Eliza Flanagan.
Richard Stainton.
Sam Feinberg.
Ellen Barten.
Hermann Popper.
Willard F Bliss.
Martin Reddington.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Hylan, J.

Fuhrman<Epstein.
Sheehan<N Y Consol RR.
Feldman<B H RR.
Ryan<Mezzardi.
Kuner<Shames.
Kivowitz<Nassau Electric RR.
Parzych<Meyer.
Reilly<B H RR.
Zimmo<Nassau E RR.
Schaefer Brewing Co<Seaboard Const Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Wisser<Rusikoff.
Levy<Herowitz.
Rosenberg<N Y Cons RR.
Van Kasteren<Clarke.
Henning<Foley, Jr.
Harlow<B H RR.
Lewis<Joe's Restaurant.
Governo<B H RR.
Kantor<Bellmer.
Hereth<Rustin.
Rosen<Nassau E RR.
Klagman<Michnick.

The highest number reached on regular calendar, 4268.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Daniels<Weber.
Liebfeld<Noyes.
Collender<Bradley Con
Martin<Herzog.
Lovewell<Higgins.
O'Brien<N Y C & H R R R Co.
Williams<Purcell.
Daniels<Yonkers RR.
Gannon<Pitts Con
Lukes<Benedict R B.
Farley<Wood.
Caletrana Mutual Aid Fraternity<Basile.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over for the term:

Gilbert<Phila & R Coal & Iron Co.
North<Eastchester Con Co (2).
Pettite<N Y C & H R R R Co.
Schaeffer<West Co Brewing Co.
Dolan<Ellis.
Levine<West St Ry.
Siedzenskie<Dunwoodie C Club.
Mackey<Mackey.
Hayden<City of New Rochelle.
Barella<West St Ry.
Wohlmacher<Chase.
Silano<Industrial Land Imp Co.
Douglass<Young.
Same<Cushman.
Maloney<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Borden<West Light.
Gooley<West El RR.
Boyce<Rathborne.
Cohen<I R T Co.
Duffy<West El RR.
Dunn<N Y C & H R.
Searles<City of New Rochelle.
Borup<Von Kokeritz.
Robert<NY, N H & H RR (2).
Moore<N Y Rys (2).
Halley<Getty.
Vermilya<Vermilya.
Williams<West St RR
McLaughlin<Mount Vernon Hospital.
Tess<Union Ry of NY
Pace<West St Ry Co.
Riddick<Jackson.
Rice<Union Ry (2).
Freese<Leahy Cons.
Marroney<Board of Education, Mt V.
Kolpin<Durcan.
Seaman<NY, N H & H RR.
Smith<Toch.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1600.

PART I.—(Special Term)—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Am Iron Supply<Salzano.
Brundage<Brundage.
Tierney<Williamson.
Fairchild<Scarsdale Estates.
Ceccolini<Madden.
McPherson<Barron.
Adler<Adler.
Westchester Mtg Co<Russo.
Tarrytown & No Tarrytown Bldg & Loan Assoc<Gesner.
Sinnott<Utano.
Kemp<Kemp.
Pelham Hts Co<Johnson.
Moffatt<Lambiasi.
Myers<Pres, &c, of Ossining.
Davidson<Crawford.

Highest number reached on regular call, 65. The day calendar will consist of fifteen cases. Causes will be added from day to day until the calendar is exhausted.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.—Short causes.

Henderson<Brodsky.
Heller<Weinberger.

County Court.

Young, C. J.—Criminal calendar.

Big Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The new Court of Appeals calendar is the largest since the days of the Second Division of the court. It contains 860 cases. From the old calendar more than 100 cases remain. The court will take a two weeks' recess on Feb. 4, reassembling on Feb. 21. The call of the new calendar, it is likely, cannot be made before the latter part of March. There are 251 causes on the preferred classes of the new calendar and 609 general causes.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline	Jan. 27
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana	Jan. 28
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) Yokohama Maru	
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Jan. 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru	Jan. 31
Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Feb. 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Feb. 4
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura	Feb. 11

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:17 | Sun sets..5:07 | Moon rises..9:47

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:04	10:39	4:04	4:28
Governors Island	9:59	10:32	4:18	4:44
Hell Gate	11:49	12:22	5:58	6:24

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 23.

SS Cymric, Liverpool, Jan. 11.
SS Chipana, Norfolk, Jan. 21.
SS Anglo-Californian, Brest, Jan. 2.
SS Cliftonian, Bermuda, Jan. 18.
SS Atherstone, Havre, Jan. 4.
SS Lutetian, Gibraltar, Jan. 5.
SS Monterey, Havana, Jan. 20.
SS Corfe Castle, Boston, Jan. 21.
SS Silversand, Halifax, Jan. 19.
SS Ischia, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Jan. 21.
SS Ocean, Rotterdam, Jan. 2.
SS Socony, Sabine, Jan. 10.
SS Newquay, Oran, Dec. 22.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur, Jan. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Jan. 15
†Noordam	Falmouth	Jan. 15
*California	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Verona	Naples	Jan. 10
Iroquois	London	Jan. 13
Megrez	Rotterdam	Jan. 3
Cufic	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Guyane	Bordeaux	Jan. 6
Boniface	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Quebra	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Afghan Prince	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Charlois	Amsterdam	Jan. 8
Rance	Bilbao	Jan. 4
Tholma	Cardiff	Jan. 8
Calabria	Gibraltar	Jan. 10
Rio Verdi	Santos	Dec. 31
Carolina	San Juan	Jan. 19
Grangeberg	Rotterdam	Jan. 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 22
Grayson	San Juan	Jan. 15
Antilles	New Orleans	Jan. 19
Pastores	Cristobal	Jan. 17
Silvia	Lisbon	Jan. 6
Tivives	Santiago	Jan. 15
Yaguez	San Juan	Jan. 19
DUE TOMORROW.		
Vulcan	Oran	Jan. 8
Siberia	London	Jan. 11
Nordland	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Aries	Huelva	Jan. 8
Saratoga	Havana	Jan. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 22
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
*America	Naples	Jan. 13
†Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Jan. 16
Anglia	Naples	Jan. 5
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Rossano	Cardiff	Jan. 10
Chincha	Naples	Jan. 5
Jacob Luckenbach	Cristobal	Jan. 19
Munamar	Antilla	Jan. 20
Allianca	Cristobal	Jan. 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan. 23
El Siglo	Galveston	Jan. 20
DUE THURSDAY.		
*St. Louis	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Buffalo	Hull	Jan. 11
Strinda	Naples	Jan. 7
Leopold II.	La Pallice	Jan. 11
Zacapa	Kingston	Jan. 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 21
Comus	New Orleans	Jan. 22
DUE FRIDAY.		
†Rotterdam	Falmouth	Jan. 20
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Jan. 19
Narragansett	London	Jan. 13
Mesaba	London	Jan. 16
*Lapland	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Ardgryfe	London	Jan. 12
Fede	Naples	Jan. 9
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Jan. 22
San Jacinto	Galveston	Jan. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 25
DUE SATURDAY.		
Wells City	Bristol	Jan. 13
St. Kentigern	London	Jan. 14
Nancy Lee	Cardiff	Jan. 13
Harpagus	Marseilles	Jan. 14
Alkaid	Rotterdam	Jan. 12
Grossholm	Oran	Jan. 7
Miguel Jover	Barcelona	Jan. 11
Ilvingham Court	Havre	Jan. 15
El Sol	Galveston	Jan. 23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Vas Constantinos, Piraeus	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Veenbergen, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Andyk, Argentina	5:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana		12:00 M.
M. E. Harper, Manati		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Boniface, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colombia, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Admiral Sebree, Santiago		
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Quebra, Liverpool		1:00 P.M.
		12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Meissonier, Argentina	5:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island and		
Ancon, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Buffalo, Hull		10:00 A.M.
Munamar, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JAN. 23.

SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 103 miles S. E. of Trinity Shoal at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 160 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Platuria, Copenhagen to New York, was 420 miles E. of Nantucket at 8 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 292 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS W. B. Keene, Portland to New York, was 4 miles S. of Thatchers at 7 P. M.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 156 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 41 miles S. at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 50 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 265 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 736 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 254 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 468 miles S. at noon.
SS Perfection, Havana to New York, was 140 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 308 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 310 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 394 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 11 miles N. E. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 65 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 15 miles N. W. of Cienfuegos at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 755 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 369 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Cecilia, Santa Buena to New York, was 200 miles S. of Balboa at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, Jan. 23.
SS Honorius, at Montevideo, Jan. 21.
SS Mongolia, at London, Jan. 22.
SS Samland, at London, Jan. 22.
SS Buyo Maru, at Barbados, Jan. 22.

Sailed.

SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, Jan. 23.
SS Crewe Hall, from St. Vincent, C. V., Jan. 22.
SS Caldergrove, from Barry, Jan. 21.
SS Takata Maru, from London, Jan. 22.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 2, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 24, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 1, SS America.

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To the American Mediterranean, consisting of separate or combined tours of 10 to 23 days.

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Sailing from N. Y. each Wednesday.

West Indies Delightful cruises—about 28 days, S. S. "GUIANA," Feb. 8th and Mar. 14. For illustrated booklets on BERMUDA or WEST INDIES apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 Broadway.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
New York..Jan. 29 | Philadelphia..Feb. 12

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
†Cymric.....Jan. 28 | Lapland.....Feb. 2
†Cabin and 3rd-class passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Feb. 15, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Feb. 29
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
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Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU · Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO · Feb. 5, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE · Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE · Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*California, Sat., Jan. 29, 10 A. M.
*CAMERONIA - SAT., FEB. 12, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA - SAT., FEB. 19, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA - SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
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Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World
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ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
(CALLING AT LIVERPOOL.)
CALIFORNIA, Sat., Jan. 29, 10 A.M.
CAMERONIA, Sat., Feb. 12, 10 A.M.
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LLOYD ITALIANO
S. S. Caserta.........Feb. 5
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VAUBAN..........Feb. 5, 10:30 A. M.
S. S. VASSARI..........Feb. 19, 9:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO Azores & Lisbon Naples
S. S. PATRIA (New)..........February 8
S. S. ROMA, March 1, to Horta, Angra Ponta Delgada and Lisbon.
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THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
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Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

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City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
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$26,000,000 DUTIES AT STAKE IN SUIT

Government Will File a Brief Today in Supreme Court in Dispute Over Discount.

THREE DIFFERENT RULINGS

Solicitor General Would Restrict Reduction to Goods Coming in American Bottoms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Government's brief in fourteen cases involving the interpretation of the cause of the Underwood tariff law giving a discount of 5 per cent. in customs duties on goods imported in American ships will be filed in the Supreme Court tomorrow by Solicitor General Davis. Involved in the cases which the Government contends should be dismissed are claims estimated by customs authorities at New York to amount to $26,000,000, as well as the question of whether granting such a discount to goods imported only in American ships would violate the terms of more than twenty commercial treaties with some of the leading nations of the world.

In the last two years the cases have been passed on by the Board of General Appraisers at New York, by the Court of Customs Appeals, and by officials of the Administration charged with the enforcement of tariff laws. There has not been a complete agreement in the interpretations of any of these authorities. The Court of Customs Appeals, from which the cases reached the Supreme Court, held that the 5 per cent. discount should be allowed not only on imports in American owned or registered ships, but on goods brought in the vessels of all nations with which the United States has commercial treaties.

Solicitor General Davis in his brief contends that no discount can be granted on goods other than those brought in American bottoms, and that no discount can be granted in violation of a treaty. He says the interpretation of the Court of Appeals virtually would mean a horizontal cut in the tariff duties on by far the larger part of all American imports, a proposition which he declared would not have received a single vote in either house of Congress.

Mr. Davis points out that in the year ended June 30, 1914, imports into the United States in American ships were valued at about $193,000,000, while imports in ships of treaty nations, including the leaders in the carrying trade of the world, such as Great Britain, France, Germany, and Japan, were valued at about $890,000,000. The value of goods brought in by ships neither American nor belonging to treaty nations was about $653,000,000, of which nearly $400,000,000 worth came in practically free of duty. Therefore, placing the average ad valorem duty at 14.88 per cent., Mr. Davis estimates that under the court's interpretation the estimated yearly income from the Tariff law would be reduced $8,000,000.

The Solicitor General declares that an effort to compromise different views of House and Senate conferees resulted in robbing the discount clause "of all force and power."

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A. B. McCORD, Owner & Builder, Phone 118 Wantagh. Bellmore, L. I.

$500 CASH

Buys my poultry farm; 6-room house, large barn and chicken house; excellent soil, just suited for poultry and small farming; 10 minutes from station; one hour out; must have $500 cash at once; balance $14 per month. JOSEPH, 349 East 14th St., N. Y. 'Phone, 5056 Stuyvesant.

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House, 12 rooms and 3 baths, large plot of ground, 30 minutes to 33rd St. and 7th Ave.; rolling country; sewer, water, gas, electricity; $1000 cash, balance can be arranged. B. STEPHENSON, 243 W. 34th St.

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Rent reasonable; possession at once.
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25 Minutes from Grand Central to
HUBBARD APARTMENTS
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3 minutes to Botanical Garden, N. Y. Central Station; 6 minutes to 198th St. L Station.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $21-$37.

BRONX.

Park View Apartments,
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
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Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms & Foyer, $38.00
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MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½% Mortgage Money
Low Charges—Prompt Answers.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.,
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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Higher pressure and generally clear weather prevails over the east and south portions of the country, and there was no precipitation during the last twenty-four hours except some light local rains in the Atlantic States. The North Pacific disturbance of the last two days is making slow progress eastward, being central tonight over Northwest Montana. Temperatures are well above the seasonal average throughout practically the entire country, although they are considerably lower than on Saturday in the Atlantic States. Generally fair weather may be expected Monday and Tuesday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Atlantic and East Gulf States. It will be warmer Tuesday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: Middle and North Atlantic, moderate variable; South Atlantic, moderate northeast except variable off the Florida Coast; East Gulf, gentle and variable, mostly east.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western New York—Fair, slightly warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, warmer in north and west; Tuesday fair, warmer.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday. Warmer in west; Tuesday fair, warmer.

Southern New England, Delaware, New Jersey—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer.

The thermometer record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	36	42	4 P. M.	45	40
6 A. M.	40	38	6 P. M.	50	37
9 A. M.	40	37	9 P. M.	51	37
12 M.	41	40	11 P. M.	38	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 39 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 40 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.44 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:20—185 2 St.; Hyman Fiedel	Slight
5:30—53 W. 36 St.; Abercrombie & Fitch	Slight
8:10—862 1 Av.; Katherine Ungerhurt	Slight
8:25—817 E. 8 St.; Isaac Browsky	Slight
10:45—150 Rivington St.; Philip Levine	Slight
10:45—121 St. and St. Nicholas Av., not given	Slight
P. M.	
1:00—84 Vesey St.; E. J. Williams	$50
3:00—586 West End Av.; Alice Sterling	$200
3:15—188 St. and Bathgate Av.; Alfred Iasiallo	Slight
3:35—78 Beekman St.; E. R. Squibbs & Co.	$5,000
4:55—324 E. 42 St.; Hannah Baden	Slight
5:20—122 Centre St.; Owen Reily Co.	Slight
5:50—Pierce Av. and Williamsbridge Rd.; not given	None
6:05—324 E. 42 St.; Hannah Baden	Slight
6:30—1,711 2 Av.; not given	$250
8:00—217 Hester St.; Mary Mandous	$50
8:15—1,234 Southern Boulevard; not given	Slight
8:30—122 Ludlow St.; H. N. Flanagan	Slight
9:30—144 W. 124 St.; not given	Slight
9:55—B'klyn End B'klyn Bridge, (auto truck,) J. W. Griffith	Slight
10:00—1,480 Wash'n Av., not given	$200
10:30—132 Lewis St.; Abr. Spauer	Slight

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAHAM SCHEMEL and LOUIS LOEB, as copartners doing business under the name and style of SCHEMEL & LOEB, to MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Assignee.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:

1. That the following is a copy of an order entered in this Court on the 7th day of January, 1916:

"Ordered, that the creditors and all other persons interested in this estate, show cause at a Special Term, Part I. of this Court, to be held at the County Court House, City Hall Park, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be entered herein authorizing the assignee herein to sell at public auction the assets in his hands, consisting of stock on hand, fixtures, etc., and it is further

Ordered, that the said assignee mail to each of the creditors of the above-named assignors, a copy of this order at least ten days before the return date of this order.

Enter. J. F.,
Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York."

2. That if no cause be shown, the said assignee will sell at public auction the assets, consisting of sporting goods, etc., located in the premises formerly occupied by the assignors at 1,389 St. Nicholas Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Assignee,
No. 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—NOTICE.—On January 11, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 75 cases of Tomato Catsup, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on January 31, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

January 11, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, January 26, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, scow "I-19," her tackle, &c. Sale to take place on board said scow at Brewer's Dry Dock, Mariner's Harbor, Richmond County, Staten Island, New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.

Dated, New York, January 18, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 22700.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAYMOND PAGE, Bankrupt.

Raymond Page was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 6th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 3d, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Jan. 22, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22504.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of 35% AUTOMOBILE SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.

35% Automobile Supply Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 20th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 3d, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Jan. 22, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Entire 16th floor, about 3700 square feet, of the Times Building, Times Square, may be rented by a large corporation or manufacturing concern, Light on all sides, splendid ventilation, elevators running day and night. Subway station in basement. The centre of New York's business section. Unrivalled accommodation. Renting Agent, Room 406. Telephone Bryant 1000.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A most desirable small Private House.
Must be sold to close estate.
131 EAST 56TH ST.,
BET. PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.
PRICE $18,000.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
JAMES KYLE & SON, Lexington and 58th St.

127th, 79 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; near subway; $25.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Forced to sell my 7-room house, all improvements, large ground; overlooking beautiful lake; full price $3,800, worth $4,800; will take $200 cash, balance $17 per month; only 22 minutes out; open evenings. B. Thomas, 349 East 14th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

To rent at Larchmont, eleven-room house with all improvements; $65 per month, unfurnished. Immediate possession can be had. Frederick P. Boehm, Larchmont, N. Y. Phone 500.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

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Just completed, a pretty 5-room bungalow; cannot occupy; all modern improvements, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, artistic fixtures, &c.; large garden plot; few blocks from bathing beach; fine fishing; must have $150 cash, balance easy. B. BUNGALOW, box 157 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN HOMES.
Restricted, refined; 28 minutes to Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500. Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 3876 Cort.
SEND FOR 1916 SPRING LIST.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 80x110; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. HEAD, Box 185 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small house, complete, for $875, near trolley and town, only $50 down, balance $7 monthly, call at once, B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

$10 monthly and small cash down buys my up-to-date cottage, all improved, 6 rooms, near trolley; call for tickets to inspect. B. Cottage, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat; best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Mortgagee offers at a bargain 185-acre farm; Colonial 10-room house, improvements; grand views. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Michigan City—For Sale or To Let.

Factory building for sale in Michigan City; on two trunk line railroads; buildings 300 by 150; wired for electric power; shipping facilities best. Gillett, 327 West 56th St., New York City.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE, basement, and sub-basement, 50x90; N. W. Cor. Park Place and Church St. at elevated station and adjacent to Park Place station of new west side Subway. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

LOFTS TO LET, 88-90 Walker St., 25x90 and 50x90; rent, $900-$1,800; steam power, heat, elevator service, automatic sprinkler and fire alarm, fire protected halls; immediate possession. Inquire engineer or owner. Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone Worth 4945.

FOUR-STORY BRICK.
Business centre of Bronx; suitable for light manufacturing, garage, sanitarium; will alter. Montgomery, 135th St., east of 3d Av.

ELEGANT PRIVATE OFFICE, all accommodations, $25 per month; agreeable surroundings. Suite 1,505, 395 Broadway.

Lofts; 59-63 Allen St., through to 88 Eldridge St.; electric elevator. Apply Ridley, 59 Allen St. Telephone Orchard 5318.

Parlor, adjoining two rooms; suitable light business; all improvements. 102 West 57th St.

OFFICE SPACE, elegant, including service; modern building. 331 4th Ave., Holland; telephone Madison 8065.

To Let.—Store; good location; suitable for shoes or merchant tailoring. L. Udelman, South Norwalk, Conn.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Two-story factory building, 5,600 sq. ft. floor space. Hughes, 7 Colgate St., Jersey City.

FURNISHED private office, suitable for attorney, $20. 320 Broadway, Room 1,017.

Corner loft, 48x100, 78-80 Walker St.; fireproof building. Laue, 38 Fulton St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID TAUB, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22,478.

To the creditors of David Taub, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge, dated January 10th, 1916, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 3d day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, January 17th, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,616.—In Bankruptcy.—OVIDIO PARDI, doing business as PARDI IMPORTING CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Ovidio Pardi, doing business as Pardi Importing Co., are hereby given notice that on December 31st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 3rd, 1916, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,721.—In Bankruptcy.—LARSEN BUILDING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Larsen Building Company are hereby given notice that on January 10th, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 3rd, 1916, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,645.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY PROCHASKA, Bankrupt.

Harry Prochaska was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 24th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 4th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Jan. 22, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District of N. Y.—No. 22,727.—In Bankruptcy.—AUGUST HUSING, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said August Husing, are hereby given notice that on January 12th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 3rd, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway, at 62d. Phone Columbus 6321.
Finest used cars. Late models only.
Packard 1915 "3-38" limousine.
Packard 1915 "3-38" 7-passenger touring.
Packard 1915 "3-38" 5-passenger touring.
Packard 1914 "1-38" 5-passenger touring.
Locomobile 1915 "48" 7-passenger touring.
Locomobile 1915 "38" 5-passenger touring.
Cadillac 1915 "8" 7-passenger touring.
Cadillac 1914 Sedan.

Hupmobile, demi-limousine, new body, 1915 chassis, full equipment, perfect condition, $900. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1915, model K touring car; A1 condition; full equipment; $600. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROWS, RENAULTS,
Limousines, Landaulettes, Latest Models.
Polite Liveried Chauffeurs, Excellent Service.
Lowest Rates; Day, Week, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St., Phone 774 Circle.

HIGH-CLASS PACKARD LIMOUSINE, MONTHLY OR SEASON.
Strictly private; competent owner as driver; highest recommendations. Napier Garage, 109 West 54th.

Late Pierce-Arrow 6-48 limousine; also town car; $225 monthly. Columbus 8963.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Early Spring course for owners; chauffeurs trained for positions. Write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

34TH, 117-19 EAST, (Park Av.)—Parlor suite, private bath; other rooms.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board, rooms; references; gentlemen.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electric light; table board.

58TH, 146 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms, large and small; home cooking; private baths.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with and without bath; good meals; individual tables.

73D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH CONVERSATION. — Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board, exceptional cuisine.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable double room with board; near subway; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Sunny rooms, excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; table board; attractive rates.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large room, with bath; one single; excellent table.

78TH, 256 WEST.
Large room, with sun parlor, heat, running water, near West End Av.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Excellent home for invalid gentleman, including board, care trained male nurse; expert masseur; city references. Marvin.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

93D, 21 WEST.— Comfortable rooms; "L," Park; business people desired; superior board.

93D, 109 WEST.—Front room, private bath, well heated, $8; other rooms.

95TH, 231 WEST.—Unusually large, light room; excellent table; private family. Shone.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; 2, 3 gentlemen; board optional.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In modern private residence, rooms for bachelors or married couples; meals optional; references.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Private family; cheerful rooms; business man or couple; references. Leonard.

139TH ST., (574 St. Nicholas Av., near 140th elevated.)—Large room, opposite park; board optional; private. Bachrach.

149TH, 544 WEST, near Broadway Subway.—Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 up, singly; $15 up, two. 2757 Audubon.

BEAUTIFUL furnished outside room in private family; comfortable home; board if desired. Phone Apt. 42, 3560 Morningside.

PRIVATE family having luxurious home on west side wishes two paying guests; large front room. Phone 8657 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow will rent, with board, large studio; six windows facing Hudson, open fireplace; another attractive room. 8926 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 871.—Double front room; private Jewish family; home environment; all conveniences.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful residence; steam heated; every comfort; small family. 165 North Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

New York State.

Pepperday Inn, New Rochelle.—Select family hotel, open year round; steam heated; 35 minutes Grand Central Terminal; Winter rate, $15 up. Phone New Rochelle 2065.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,768.—In Bankruptcy.—SOLOMON LANDAU, bankrupt, individually and as a member of the firm of LANDAU & FISCHER.

Solomon Landau was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 20th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 4th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 20th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22709.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL SHAPIRO and PHILIP JACKLER, individually and as co-partners and members of the firm of SHAPIRO & JACKLER, Bankrupts.

Samuel Shapiro and Philip Jackler, individually and as co-partners and members of the firm of Shapiro & Jackler, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on January 8th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 3d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Jan. 22, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,743.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS JOSEPH, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Joseph are hereby given notice that on January 14th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 3d, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 22,704.—In Bankruptcy.—PHILIP C. WADSWORTH, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Philip C. Wadsworth are hereby given notice that on January 7th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, February 3d, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor, large and single rooms; exceptionally clean.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; housekeeping suite. Chevalier.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable comfortable furnished rooms, large and small; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $6.00; another $4.00; telephone.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, sunny room; electric light; gentleman preferred; private.

87TH, 330 EAST.—Large, well furnished room, for one or two people; all conveniences; one minute from express station 2d Av. "L"; references. Apply.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large front parlor, furnished; unfurnished; suitable for musical or dancing studio.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

44TH, 246 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, telephone; $4 weekly up; meals optional.

56TH 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; elegantly furnished; two rooms and bath.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, very attractively furnished; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room, adjoining bath, modern apartment.

64TH, 147 WEST.—NEW, SELECT, CONVENIENT; TELEPHONE; FRENCH; REASONABLE.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; steam, bath, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

70TH, 145 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room; all conveniences; strictly private house; references.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Large, small rooms, handsomely furnished; with or without board; references.

71ST, 267 WEST.—Attractive rooms, for gentlemen only; convenient subway; breakfast; excellent service.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private family.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, well-heated rooms; private bath; electricity; quiet; refinement, "L."

73D, 155 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable for doctor; also small rooms; continuous hot water, electricity; all conveniences; select environment.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; suitable one, two gentlemen.

73D, 162 WEST.—Well furnished large rooms; running water; subway express; telephone.

75TH, 144 WEST. — Well-furnished, sunny room; southern exposure; suitable one, two.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, suitable for studio or couple; piano; all improvements; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; running water; all conveniences; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; single, double; block subway; reasonable; every convenience.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath, lavatory, select, references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive medium, large, warm rooms; running water; reception room; telephone.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Excellent home, invalid gentleman, including board, care trained male nurse, and expert masseuse; city references. Marvin.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Comfortable medium room; steam heat; electricity; continuous hot water; $5.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome front room, 2d floor; single rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Handsome front room, 2d floor; single rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two beautiful sunny rooms, newly furnished; bath; phone.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, attractively furnished medium size room; suitable two; reference.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; select private house; all conveniences reference.

87TH, 307 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive, refined bachelor home; large, medium rooms; bath, electricity.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; front parlor, connecting bedroom; $8; electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Well heated parlor, with connecting bedroom; running water; phone; $8.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

95TH, 147 WEST. — Parlor floor, complete kitchenette, bath, every convenience, suitable couple.

98TH, 166 WEST.—Furnished room, apartment, telephone, near subway, elevated, $3. Dunn.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; subway; nicely furnished rooms, bath.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Light, sunny front room; near bath; reasonable. Phone Morningside 2896.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Home for one or two, opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. John.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Sunny, well-furnished rooms; elevator apartment; couple, gentlemen. Fawcett.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large and small rooms; $2 up; private house; references.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, light, warm room; elevator; conveniences; no other roomers. Carroll.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Unusual large, small rooms; well heated; running water; breakfast optional.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room; lavatory, shower, elevator; moderate.

143D, 501 WEST. — Large, sunny, front room; scrupulously clean; elevator. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Front room, reasonable; electricity, shower, elevator; convenient location. 4B.

152D, 511 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; private family; home comforts; references exchanged.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98TH.)—Beautiful front room, shower bath, modern apartment; references. Blackwood.

CLAREMONT AV., 191, (Apt. 2.)—Newly furnished room; private family; all conveniences.

ONE large, sunny room in exclusive private residence; gentleman; near "L" and subway. Telephone 3566 Riverside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54.—Attractive large room, near Columbia; unusual opportunity. Apartment 33.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Outside rooms, bath, excellent service. Apt. 3A.

WEST END AV., 350.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; references.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

124th, (1,939 Madison Av.)—Various sized rooms, separately, together; conveniences; private; reasonable.

Furnished.

Sunny, cheerful, fairly large room, with private family; $4. Inquire Gentlemen, S. G., 40, P. O., West 102d St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAHAM SCHEMEL and LOUIS LOEB, as copartners, doing business under the style and name of SCHEMEL & LOEB.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,389 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of toys, sporting goods, leather goods, trunks, handbags, razors, cameras, counters, showcases, cash registers, shelving, fixtures, &c.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Assignee.
ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until Friday, Jan. 28th, 1916, at same time and place.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAHAM STADTMORE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 86 Hester St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of bakery supplies, flour, groceries, fixtures, &c.

GEORGE F. MATTUCK, Assignee.
H. HOWARD BABCOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 233 Broadway, New York.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Highly efficient; capable taking full charge large number accounts. K 114 Times.

SECRETARY, filing clerk, stenographer, thoroughly competent, desires permanent position. N 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of Stenographic Department and Model Office of Eastman School. One trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $8. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. 'Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Excellent education; takes fast dictation; transcribes rapidly and accurately; capable and reliable; good personality; experienced; $15. Dora Rosen, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good education and appearance; executive ability; general office assistant. C. Z., 470 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; high school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping; two years' experience; willing worker; moderate salary. A 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, BOOKKEEPER; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references; importing and commercial lines. C. E., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; 6 years' commercial experience; $15. Suite 314, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, 21; three years' experience; reliable references; $10. B 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide awake, neat, energetic, experience, $7. A. M., 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Clean cut; experienced; salary $10. P 87 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced colored girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

COOKS, Chambermaids, Houseworkers waiting. Campbell Agency, 45 East 42d St. Murray Hill 9339.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GOVERNESS.—For two children, of 6 and 12; must be able to assist children with their lessons; best reference required; call between 9 and 3. 166 West 87th St. Apt. 4-A.

MAID.—Wanted, refined, capable speaking English, to take care of doctor's office in private home; call after 10 A. M., 3 W. 86th St.

NURSE or attendant for an insane hospital; pay, $20 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St., 2 P. M. today, for a personal interview.

OPERATORS.—EXPERIENCED ON BOYS' WASH SUITS. PIDDIAN & WORMSER, 826 BROADWAY.

OPERATORS.—Neat sewers on power machines. Piddian & Wormser, 826 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN. — MILLINERY SALESWOMEN; FIRST CLASS EXPERIENCE; FIFTH AV. REFERENCES PREFERRED. J. M. GIDDING & CO., 5TH AV. 46TH ST.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, several, $8, $10, $12, $15; positions switchboard operator, $9; typist, $12; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, Brooklyn, $25; others $15. Beginners $6. Call, Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

For rent from February 3rd. Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel service.
THE LORRAINE,
2 EAST 45TH STREET.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS, all sizes, all desirable localities, $100 up. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, light, airy, fully furnished elevator apartment; West Forties; $55 monthly. Address K 168 Times.

Furnished apartments, all sizes, three months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

Five-room sunny apartment; one block west of 181st St. Broadway elevated; new house. Apt. 52, 41 Bennett Av.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, $30.
430 St. Nicholas Av., (facing St. Nicholas Park, near 130th St. "L"); steam heat, modern plumbing; refrigerator; location first class.

118th, 203 West.—6 rooms, third floor; all rooms direct light; steam heated; $32; improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks; Subway, "L."

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88, corner 177th—Six rooms; all improvements; $38; Broadway subway 181st; lowest rent on Washington Heights.

$21—5 ROOMS, BATH—$21.
264 W. 118th St., near 116th L station—Modern plumbing; hot water; halls heated.

Sublet beautiful six rooms overlooking river very cheap until October. 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St. James Young.

17 WEST 58TH.—RESIDENT, NON-RESIDENT STUDIOS; ALSO ROOMS.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

94th St., 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms with bath; private house block.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11.—Heights, ten minutes Wall St. One room and bath apartment; $20; telephone, vacuum cleaning, service.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For a Client 5, 6, or 7 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—IN the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ISAAC FISCHER. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 353 Knickerbocker Av., Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a stock of men's and youths' suits, pants, overcoats, fixtures, &c.

BERNARD LINDER, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 350 Broadway, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS.—Open, close and systematize books; audits, financial statements; charges moderate. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, systems installed; tax, financial statements; special arrangements with firms, corporations not employing permanent bookkeepers. Accountant, Room 502, 35 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY for individual; can and will run automobile. K 177 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, Auditors, Systematizers. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

BOOKKEEPER and Office Man.—Thorough knowledge of modern bookkeeping methods, controlling accounts, cost-keeping records; well educated, progressive, energetic; excellent references. N 368 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, doorman, or care for gentleman's apartments, by a colored man; personal reference. P 76 Times.

CASHIER.—EVENINGS OR NIGHT WORK; RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT; BEST REFERENCES. K 130 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write C. Henry, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver, mechanic; 10 years' experience; strictly temperate. Fletcher, 100 West 74th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; competent, reliable, neat; 10 years' references. Harris, 226 East 127th St.

COOK.—Japanese; first class; family, club; reference. T. K., 184 High St., Brooklyn.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Experienced on plumbing plans, details, and estimating; have plumbing license; can superintend work. Loewy, 620 West 119th St.

HEAD WAITER.—Swede, experience and languages, wishes situation in first-class hotel or restaurant as head waiter. O. W., 77 Manhattan Av.

HOUSEHOLD DUTIES. — Cultured elderly man; neat; can assist with cooking; temperate; references. A. E. Smythe, 629 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Energetic and well-educated young man of 26 desires to learn salesmanship; 8 years in office of one large house; highest references. G. F. Folk, 1,459 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, (28,) capable, aggressive, wishes to represent reputable concern; experienced; A1 references. R. Drake, 168 East 105th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — FAST DICTATION, RAPID AND ACCURATE TYPIST, GOOD SPELLER AND GRAMMARIAN; PLEASING PERSONALITY, EXPERIENCED; $12. LEO MOORE, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER (24) seeks position with commercial or manufacturing concern; 6 years with present employer. Reiff, 708 East 176th.

STENOGRAPHER wants work evenings at home or otherwise. B 205 Times Downtown.

STEWARD, (club,) country, preferred; wife first-class cook; excellent references. Write Box 59, 414 East 65th St.

YOUNG MAN (22) with ambition desires position at anything, in the city or suburbs; am willing and obliging; possess A1 reference as to character, honesty, and ability. Any one desirous of obtaining such a young man who is competent and possessing initiative will do well to address X 238 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) high school graduate, two years college, knowledge several foreign languages, two years' office experience, desires position, preferably with concern engaged in foreign trade; excellent references. M. Goldfuss, 229 East Broadway.

YOUNG, WELL EDUCATED AMERICAN, (21,) with mechanical and sales experience, wants position, preferably out of town, where hard work brings advancement. P 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25) of good education and executive ability wishes position with South American importing house. A 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) with good knowledge of ladies' ready-to-wear line; capable and honest; best references. Herman Butchacher, 1,836 Belmont Av., Bronx, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 23, knowledge bookkeeping, office details, seeks permanent position. P 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) college graduate, desires position in commercial work. P 108 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BRIGHT BOY, about 16 years old, is wanted in real estate office; salary $6 per week; answer in own handwriting, giving references. B 248 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—College graduate (recent) wanted by large corporation for clerical work and indexing; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. A 368 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED Window trimmers; wanted at once; cigar store trimmers preferred. L 107 Times.

INTELLIGENT BOY in office of woolen commission house. Woolens, K 72 Times.

LAW CLERK, over 18, experienced in answering court calendars, &c.; knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred. Apply in person on Monday at 1 P. M., with written letter of application stating age, experience, and salary. Joseph Kahn, 45 West 34th St., Room 903.

MAN with draughting and general electrical manufacturing experience; preference given one with some factory office experience; excellent opening for right party. Address Opportunity, P 2 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. — Absolutely first-class man, for chemical factory; $25. National Synthetic Co., Keasbey School, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SALESMAN. — We have an opening for salesman on salary basis who has had experience in selling office specialties; good opportunity for right man; give complete information as to past record. J 695 Times.

SALESMAN, covering Western territory, for old-established house making popular-priced cloaks and suits; must be well known to the trade; salary. L 96 Times.

SOLICITORS for National Defense Digest; new magazine, preparedness and merchant marine interest, Wall Street district; liberal commission. Subscription Dept., Room 306 20 Broad St.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, office experience; good penman; hard worker; to start, $8. P 112 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN.—Earn $25 to $75 weekly in a professional trade with the greatest possibilities; learned quickly in spare time; no book study. The ONLY School of Mechanical Dentistry Licensed by the Regents. Write for Book "B," The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the barge P. R. R. No. 267, concerning the loss, damage, injury and destruction occasioned by the barge P. R. R. No. 267 coming in contact with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14th, 1914; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the Clerk of this Court on October 20th, 1915, an *ad interim* stipulation in the sum of $15,500, with interest from September 14, 1914, duly approved, undertaking to pay into Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said barge P. R. R. No. 267 and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages and injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the barge P. R. R. No. 267 with the barge P. R. R. No. 434 on September 14, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before H. W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said Court at the Court Rooms thereof on the 24th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation is said stipulation.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Two Houk red wire wheels, with tires, Saturday evening, Jan. 22, from New York via Queensboro Bridge, Queens Boulevard to Jamaica, over the Merrick Road to Rockville Centre. Suitable reward for return to Room 1408, 354 4th Av., New York.

LOST—At Captain Fortescue's lecture, Carnegie Hall, Wednesday, Jan. 19, small oblong vanity case on chain, blue enameled each side. $25 reward, no questions, if returned to Room 705, 60 Wall St.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, diamond necklace and watch en route Park Av. to Grand Central Station. Liberal reward returned to Mrs. M. Melvin, 1,155 Park Av.

LOST—Jan. 13, in taxi, or vicinity 292 Madison Av., Russian sable neckpiece, 2 heads stitched together. Return to W. L., 292 Madison Av.

LOST—Fur boa; may have been left in taxi. Return for reward to Cashier of Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—Gold lorgnette Sunday night, between 110th and Times Square subway stations; reward. E. Arkush, 502 West 113th St.

LOST—Fur muff; Amsterdam Av. or 96th Subway. Hill, 90 Morningside Drive.

$25 REWARD for a fresh water pearl, screw earring, lost Saturday evening. Return to Mrs. Miller, Hotel Gotham.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

REWARD.—Maltese white cat; name Fluff on collar. 85 Halsey St. 7792 Bedford.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

A growing concern with a fine opportunity to increase its sales needs more capital to push the business; its product which is now on the market is a business necessity and will net excellent profit. Box 462, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Will sell high-class, elegantly furnished rooming house; exclusive section Brooklyn; seventeen rooms filled with paying guests; thoroughly equipped for boarding house. X 237 Times Annex.

Established manufacturing business, incorporated, New York, seeks capital for development; demand greater than supply owing to lack of capital; brokers keep off. B 249 Times Downtown.

Due to death of partner, old established Manhattan fancy leather goods manufactory, fully equipped, must be sold immediately. R. Shepard, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Backing wanted to promote in United States high-class building specialty of more than ordinary merit; contracts on hand; investigation invited. A 66 Times.

Immediate disposal, 125 leather collar and cuff sets, different shades, artistically embossed with finest bronze and gold designs; will sell cheap. P 113 Times.

Milliner with $1,500 can buy my business; clear stock, fine fixtures; low rent; large, exclusive trade; growing suburban city; investigate. X 236 Times Annex.

Young, experienced business man, clean record, would buy retiring partner's ½ interest; capital up to $25,000. B 247 Times Downtown.

Prosperous manufacturing business desires treasurer; Dun's, Bradstreet's references; investment required. X 246 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Business Loans.

WE ADVANCE MONEY
to manufacturers and wholesalers; bills purchased, accounts financed; strictly confidential. Standard Discount Co., Inc., 949 Broadway, New York.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Edward Fox of 16 Sussex St., St. Phillips, Bristol, England, desires knowing whereabouts of his brother "William," believed to be going in the name of "Fallett"; last heard of about 18 years ago.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, by the Cornell Steamboat Company, as owner of the steam tug Ice King, concerning the loss, damage, injury, or death occasioned by the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King, and the scows M47 and M48, on December 24th, 1914; and

Whereas, the said Cornell Steamboat Company, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed on December 10th, 1915, by Frederick Coykendall, Esq., in the sum of $73.33, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on December 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said steam tug Ice King and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, damages, injuries, or death, caused by or resulting from the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King and the scows M47 and M48, that occurred on December 24th, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated December 24th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1915, by Cornelius K. G. Billings, as owner of the Steam Yacht Vanadis, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by a collision with the Bunker Hill, which happened on the 13th day of June, 1915, and

Whereas, the said Cornelius K. G. Billings, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed November 24th, 1915, by the National Surety Company, in the sum of $210,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, on November 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the collision that occurred between the Steam Yacht Vanadis and the Steamship Bunker Hill, on June 13th, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Clarence S. Houghton at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day and also to appear before said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated, New York, November 24th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $28,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

FREE LOANS TO POOR $670,505 DURING 1915

President Dukas of Hebrew Society Reports 1914 Record of $655,140 Broken.

LOSSES ⅝ OF 1 PER CENT.

Schiff and Lewisohn Commend Extension of Work to Brooklyn and Urge a Citywide Field.

At the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Hebrew Free Loan Society, Incorporated, held yesterday afternoon at the organization's headquarters at 108 Second Avenue, President Julius J. Dukas announced that during 1915 the society had broken all previous records in making free loans. A total of $670,505 was loaned during the year. The previous record was made by the society during 1914, when $655,140 was loaned without interest. The President further announced yesterday that the society would extend its scope this year to include Brooklyn.

Jacob H. Schiff and Adolph Lewisohn both spoke at the annual meeting, and Mr. Schiff, in commenting upon the extension of the society's activities to Brooklyn, broached the subject of ignoring borough boundary lines as far as charitable organizations were concerned. Controller Prendergast was another speaker, and heartily seconded this suggestion. He said he wished Mr. Schiff would take the lead in a movement to carry it into effect.

"I don't know why there should be any difference between Brooklyn charities and other New York charities," Mr. Schiff said. "I can see no necessity for different societies to handle charity in Brooklyn and Manhattan. Why should we let the river prove such a great dividing line? There are separate societies with practically the same aims in Manhattan and Brooklyn, different hospitals, different organizations of all kinds. You are going to open a branch in the Brownsville section and accept the indorsements of persons living in Brownsville, and Brooklyn, and in thus extending your field to include Brooklyn I feel that you are doing a good work. It is a work that will make you better known, and I think that your great work is not at present well enough known.

"I am intensely interested in the society's work, in its constructive features," Mr. Schiff said. "Yours is not a charity society. It is a business concern with an altruistic basis, a concern that builds up existences. The fact that your loans are made principally with the character instead of the collateral of the indorsers as security speaks volumes for the integrity of the great mass of people with whom you do business; and the fact that it has been necessary to collect only 2 per cent. of your loans from the indorsers instead of the principals speaks volumes for the character of the people whom you aid and for the honesty of your community."

In his annual report President Dukas had referred to the effect of the war on the work of the society. He said the war was the direct cause of a great demand for loans, but that, with the revival of industry in this country, demands upon the society had assumed a more normal tone. Mr. Schiff commented on this feature. He said that "prosperity," because of the suffering caused elsewhere by the war, was a misnomer for the condition brought about in this country as a result of the war. In lighter vein he suggested that, at their present rate of pauperizing themselves, the European Governments might soon be applying to the Hebrew Free Loan Society for aid.

"In that event," he said, "I would caution you to investigate all requests very carefully."

Adolph Lewisohn spoke briefly, and also referred to including Brooklyn in charity organization work.

Both Mr. Lewisohn and Mr. Schiff have been liberal contributors to the Free Loan Society, and when Mr. Lewisohn finished speaking it was announced that he had just offered to give $1,000 more to the society for every 1,000 new members that it enrolled. It already has 7,490 members, of whom 1,802 were enrolled during the last year. Mr. Schiff recently contributed $1,500 toward the expense of opening the Brownsville branch.

Regarding the work of the Free Loan Society Mr. Lewisohn was enthusiastic.

"It has enabled a great many to get on their feet without the loss of their self-respect," he said, "and it is only fair and right that the public should help to carry out the work on a larger scale than ever before in the years to come."

In his annual address President Dukas said that losses during the last year, although it was a very trying year, had been no greater than during the previous year. They amounted to $4,588.50, or about five-eighths of 1 per cent. of the total amount loaned during the year.

"For twenty-four years we have successfully shown the world that most people are honest and repay their loans, if a proper chance is given them," Mr. Dukas said. "Our statistics continue to show that over 97 per cent. of our loans are repaid by the borrowers themselves, and less than 2 per cent. by the indorsers. This speaks well when we consider that over 75 per cent. of our indorsers have no commercial rating."

Mr. Dukas said that the society's loanable capital had been used five times during the year, and that, as the capital increased, the society's field of work would be almost unlimited.

Mr. Prendergast congratulated the society and its officers. He also caused laughter by suggesting that a number of public benefactors organize another such society, with the municipal Government as sole beneficiary, and lend money to the city without interest.

The annual report of the society contained a list of the trades of borrowers. Peddlers led the list, there having been 2,995 loans to this class. Housewives ran a close second, with 2,700 loans. Seven borrowers were actors, and six artists.

7 BURGLARIES IN ONE HOUSE

Tenants of the Santa Rosa Band Together for Protection.

Tenants in the Santa Rosa apartments, at 120 to 128 Convent Avenue, are aroused over a series of burglaries which have been committed during the last week, in which money, jewelry, and clothing valued at about $7,000 have been stolen, according to the police. Despite the fact that detectives from the Fourth Branch have been watching the building, the burglars still continue, and the tenants have formed a vigilance committee to guard their belongings.

The first case reported was that of John Dalton who returned to his apartment last Wednesday night at 11 o'clock and found his apartment upset and clothing and jewelry, valued at $300, stolen. While he was reporting his loss, Mrs. Sophie J. Hebrank, another tenant, found her apartment had been entered and furs and jewelry, valued at $1,500, had been stolen.

The following night the apartment of Dr. L. C. McCarthy was entered, but the thieves were frightened away before they could get anything. The same night the apartment of E. M. Gray was entered, and jewelry and clothing valued at $500 was stolen.

On Friday night the intruders paid a second visit to Dr. McCarthy's apartment and stole clothing and jewelry valued at $300. The same night the apartments of Louis Samuels and Adolph Kopelwait were entered and jewelry and clothing stolen.

All of the tenants robbed have apartments on the first floor and in each instance windows were forced. The thieves would then put the chain on the door and depart by way of the window, so that when the tenant returned he or she would have to force the door to enter the apartment.

PRESIDENT ENDS CRUISE.

Returns on the Mayflower, Cutting Short His Potomac Cruise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President and Mrs. Wilson, who went down the Potomac in the U. S. S. Mayflower Friday, returned tonight. The Mayflower reached the Navy Yard about 10:30 o'clock, and the President and Mrs. Wilson drove to the White House.

The President and his wife had expected to remain down the river until tomorrow morning, but the Navy Department was notified by wireless late this afternoon that the Mayflower was returning. Throughout the trip the President sent no messages, and nothing but current news was forwarded to him. He spent practically all of the time working on his forthcoming defense speeches with his personal stenographer.

The only stop made during the trip was at Yorktown, Va., yesterday afternoon. The unexpected appearance of the Presidential yacht off that historic village on the York River created great excitement and by the time the Mayflower had tied up to a wharf nearly the entire population was there.

The President shook hands with many of the villagers and then, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and escorted by several of the leading citizens, started on a two-hour sightseeing jaunt. They viewed the monuments and tablets and the historic cemetery and visited the houses occupied by Cornwallis and Washington at the time of the British surrender.

Scores of invitations for the President to include additional cities in his itinerary on the forthcoming trip were received at the White House during the day, but it was indicated that no formal addresses would be added to the list already drawn up. It is probable, however, that his route will be arranged so that a brief stop can be made in St. Louis.

TO CREATE TARIFF BOARD.

President Decides on the Plan and a Bill Will Follow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Creation of a tariff commission, it was learned from official sources tonight, has been determined by the Wilson Administration. A bill providing for such a commission will be introduced in Congress in the near future, and President Wilson may discuss the subject in a message to Congress.

The duties of the proposed commission or board, under the plan understood to have been agreed upon by Administration leaders, would be to collect information regarding the tariff and to coordinate similar powers now believed by President Wilson to be held by existing Government bodies.

Aside from his belief that the tariff always should be treated in scientific fashion, the President has given consideration to the situation which will follow the European war, and has been urged by many of his advisers that legislation will be necessary to safeguard America's commercial and industrial interests when that time comes.

U. OF P.'S ORIENTAL ART.

Exhibition, Including the Morgan Porcelains, to Open Feb. 12.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—After three years of construction, the addition to the University of Pennsylvania Museum is at last completed. The lower story, containing the auditorium, has been in use for some weeks, and the main exhibition room, which, by order of the Board of Managers of the museum, has been called Charles Custis Harrison Hall in honor of the former provost, now a vice president of the museum, in recognition of his services in raising the money to make the addition and his long services in other ways, and particularly as Chairman of the Executive Committee, will be dedicated with a reception on the evening of Feb. 12, for which many invitations will be issued. Thereafter, beginning Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13, there will be open to the public what, in the opinion of many experts, is the greatest exhibition of Oriental art ever known in this country or in Europe.

A prominent but by no means predominating part of the exhibition will be the Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains loaned by the Duveens for this purpose. The firm last year purchased the Morgan collection for $3,000,000. Some specimens have been sold, and the University Museum has purchased some of the most striking and valuable pieces. The 400 pieces to be exhibited comprise the most representative and valuable works of the collection.

ORDER BRAZOS TO DRYDOCK.

Suffolk, Which Rammed Her in Fog, Also Laid Up for Repairs.

After an examination of the hole torn in the New York and Porto Rico liner Brazos by the bow of the freighter Suffolk, in a collision in the fog on Saturday afternoon off Seagirt, N. J., it was decided yesterday to discharge the 3,000 tons of freight from the Brazos and place her in drydock for repairs. The Suffolk was towed from her anchorage off Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday and put in Robbin's Drydock, Erie Basin.

F. D. Mooney, Vice President of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, said yesterday that about 100 of the Brazos's passengers had gone to their homes and the remainder of the 171, who were on board when the collision occurred, would leave this morning.

Some would be sent to Porto Rico, Mr. Mooney continued, on the San Juan, leaving tomorrow night or Wednesday morning, and the remainder on the Carolina next Saturday.

Discharging the cargo from the Brazos will commence this morning. The freight will be reshipped on the San Juan and Carolina. The Vice President said it was unfortunate that the accident should have happened at the height of the passenger season to Porto Rico, and to the Brazos, which, he said, was the best steamer in the Porto Rican trade.

Mr. Mooney added that the Captains of the Brazos and the Suffolk would report today at the office of the United States Steamboat Inspection Board in the Custom House and give particulars of the collision to the inspectors who are making the investigation.

Captain Harding, commander of the Suffolk, said the accident occurred in a thick fog. He was bound with a cargo of coal from Boston to Newport News.

SAILS AROUND SUBMARINES.

Cymric's Detour and a Gale Keep Her Twelve Days Out of Port.

The White Star liner Cymric, in yesterday, was so delayed by rough weather and a detour to avoid German submarines off the Irish coast that it took twelve days for the trip. The Cymric brought 81 passengers and $100,000 in gold, and $26,250,000 in American securities.

The Cymric left Liverpool on Jan. 11 and ran into a gale next morning off the Irish coast. The Admiral in command at Queenstown sent a wireless message to Captain F. E. Beadnell, warning him of German submarines, and three armed patrol boats of the ocean tug type came up shortly and escorted the Cymric fifty miles beyond the Fastnet after a big sweep southward of the danger zone.

Among passengers on the Cymric were Captain Philip E. Hubbard of the Canadian forces, returning to recuperate from a wound received at Loos; Julio A. Tijero, a Peruvian diplomat, on his way from Paris to Lima; H. I. J. Sheldon-Williams, an English artist and war correspondent; Miss Winifred M. Altree, Mr. and Mrs. F. Curtis, James H. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. France, E. Fulford, Miss G. B. Grant, W. B. Hatton, W. H. Jones, C. S. Miller, Victor A. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Needs, Miss Norah Needs, R. B. Peck, Miss B. Pugh, F. H. Stott, H. C. Thomson, Miss Clarice M. Vaughan, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Miss Bertha M. F. Yeats, Cecil Gordon, Arnold Goodwin, Mrs. E. B. Pope, Miss Edith Pope, Miss Dorothy F. Vermont, and E. J. T. Woodward.

MT. SINAI TO SPEND $2,150,000 ON PLANT

Fixed Plan Is Announced to Make the Institution a General Hospital.

$750,000 YET TO BE RAISED

Elevator Drops at Close of Directors' Meeting and Herman Reis Is Injured.

A plan for the expansion of Mount Sinai into a general hospital was presented by George Blumenthal, President of the Board of Directors, at an open meeting of the board in the assembly room of the Administration Building in Fifth Avenue at 100th Street yesterday. Leaving out about $655,000 withdrawn from the hospital's permanent fund for the purchase of land, the Directors must raise $2,150,000 to carry out the plan. Mr. Blumenthal said that $1,400,000 of that sum had already been subscribed or contributed, and that $750,000 more was required.

"Indefinite expansion is not contemplated," said President Blumenthal, "but only a sufficient development of the hospital plant to bring into proper proportion and relation all of the recognized branches of medicine and surgery so that Mount Sinai may become, in a true sense, a general hospital, an example of the best and most approved type of co-operative clinical organization."

The plan of expansion includes the construction of new buildings, with equipment, to cost $1,800,000. The original plan of expansion proposed three years ago called for building expenditures of $1,100,000, and that sum has already been contributed, together with $300,000 for special buildings. It was expected then that the new buildings would be completed in 1918.

A Complete General Hospital.

"For two years, however, we were unable to obtain money for the purpose of carrying out our project," said the President, "and as we have stated before, it is more important that we build right than that we build quickly. The guiding motive in our plan was the desire to have a complete general hospital. It was pointed out that many of the clinical departments occupied cramped quarters, and that some were so small as to discourage the installation of special and costly equipment, necessary to attain the highest efficiency.

"The location of many of the special clinical departments interfered with the arrangement of exclusive ward units for the major departments of medicine and surgery. Even medicine and surgery, around which the so-called special services are grouped, and with which they are correlated, were far from adequate to meet daily demands."

Mr. Blumenthal announced the intention of the directors to organize a Department of Hygiene in the dispensary.

"This department," he said, "by means of timely physical examinations, will endeavor to detect any tendency to disease susceptible to control by hygienic measures, and it is believed that many serious diseases may be prevented or postponed. The establishment of the new department will be an innovation, and that is about the strongest argument that can be made against it. We are convinced that the value of the work will be demonstrated soon, and that before long similar work will be undertaken by many hospitals."

New Buildings Going Up.

The report spoke of the success of the reorganization of the surgical service. Buildings now being constructed are a pathological laboratory, a servants' dormitory, a children's dispensary, and a new private pavilion, to be known as the Guggenheim Memorial. Plans for a new Children's Hospital and the change of the children's pavilion into a semi-private ward building, are being considered.

Mayor Mitchel, who was in Washington at the meeting of the National Security League, wrote that he was unable to be present at the meeting. The city was represented by City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who praised the work of Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Superintendent of Mount Sinai, in reorganizing the Department of Health.

Mr. Bruere also spoke of the proposed plan of uniting the city departments of charity, health, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals into one department with one head and one staff. Dr. Goldwater was suggested as commissioner of this new department when it was proposed by Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast last November.

At the meeting yesterday were most of the Board of Directors of forty members, as well as Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Stern, and about 100 other benefactors of the institution. Directors elected were Walter Sachs, E. J. Wile, S. S. Prince, Morris S. Barnet, George Blumenthal, Henry Gitterman, and G. F. Sulzberger. Isaac N. Heidelberg, who resigned as director, has been made an honorary director.

Accident After Meeting.

As the audience was leaving the assembly hall on the third floor of the Administration Building a noise like a subway blast was heard, and the cry that the elevator had dropped with a load of passengers was spread quickly. The operator of the car had tried to stop at the first floor, but the elevator slid past and dropped to the basement.

Dr. Goldwater said that the car had only nine or ten passengers in it. Herman Reis of 805 St. Nicholas Avenue, was the only person injured, according to the hospital authorities. His knee was severely bruised. He is in the hospital.

BIRDS INCREASE DURING WAR

France and Belgium Forbid Hunting, Audubon Society Reports.

Wild birds which were formerly shot as game have been increasing rapidly since the war in France, Belgium, and other countries, according to T. Gilbert Pearson, Secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies.

"For example, the French Government has stopped all hunting," he said, "and the Minister of War has issued an order that the sale of native game would not be tolerated. Ordinarily more than 1,000 tons of native killed game are sold annually in the markets of France, representing many millions of game birds.

"Belgium in time of peace was one of the greatest bird-catching countries in Europe. More than 50,000 skylarks, as well as hundreds of thousands of other birds, were annually trapped and exported from that country for food. Our correspondents have found that there was less hunting in all parts of Europe than formerly."

Alfred Noyes to Assist War Relief.

Alfred Noyes, the English poet and writer, who returns to the United States shortly to enter upon his second year as Visiting Professor of English Literature at Princeton University, will on Feb. 11 give a reading of his own works in Aeolian Hall for the benefit of the American branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund. Among Mr. Noyes's readings will be "The Barrel Organ," "Forty Singing Seamen," "The Lord of Misrule" and "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern." Tickets will be on sale at the Aeolian Hall box office next Friday.

MOSS LAUDS AMERICA.

Says Nation Practicing Self-Restraint Lives Up to Ideals.

Frank Moss, ex-Assistant District Attorney, spoke yesterday afternoon at the fourth meeting of the Bronx Opera Forum, at the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, on "America's Mission to Humanity." He said in part:

"We are living in the world's greatest crisis. The day is at hand for the trying out of the prophecies of Adams and Dwight and the day hoped for by Jefferson and Lincoln. It is the day of testing and opportunity for America. Is the President a man of vision? Does he grasp the truth that Americans are the chosen people of modern times? He has withstood the temptation to enrich the nation at the expense of Mexico. Perhaps he has been too patient; but the Old World, used to another way of dealing, has been obliged to see a nation practicing self-restraint and resisting the temptations of both cupidity and revenge, in order to live true to its high ideals, and in order to complete an alliance of the nations of this continent.

"Our land will remain dear to human nature and blest of God so long as it lives true to its divine calling, and so living all the baleful prognostications of doubting prophets, yes, even the fears of our own hearts, shall be overcome, and there will be instead the fulfillment of Webster's prayer that 'Our country may become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever.'"

Register Edward Polak presided at the meeting, and the musical entertainment was under the direction of Ralfe L. Sterner.

UP-STATE BANKERS PROTEST

Reserve Act Provision for Check Collection at Par Objected to.

A new fight has been started by up-State bankers against the provision of the Federal Reserve act that collection of checks, save in special instances, be made at par. At a meeting of Group 6 of the New York State Bankers' Association at the Martinique Hotel on Saturday plans were made for appealing to Congressmen from Sullivan, Greene, Putnam, Ulster, Rockland, Dutchess, Orange, and Westchester Counties to have the objectionable feature revised.

The par collection system of checks has been a sore point with the country bankers because of the loss of revenue since the Federal Reserve act was passed.

The up-State bankers also attacked the high percentage of deposits required to be placed in the reserve banks, and a similar agitation against this was started.

Among those present at the meeting were Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve agent of New York, and Chairman of the Board of Directors, who was there merely to listen to what the others had to say; Congressman Charles B. Ward, Woodson R. Oglesby, James W. Husted, Edmund Platt, G. T. Townsend, President of the Merchants' National Bank, Middletown; D. E. McKinstry, President of the Highland National Bank, Newburg; William Skickle, Cashier of the Fallkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie; Anson Baldwin, President of the First National Bank, Yonkers; H. C. Baldwin, Cashier of the Sullivan County Bank, Liberty.

STUDENTS EARN $55,313.

Columbia Official Publishes Results of Last Vacation's Jobs.

One Columbia University student who endeavored to earn part of his college expenses during the Summer netted $1,800 in four months by acting as a companion and tutor to a wealthy lad, and, in addition to earning a nest egg for the next semester the student, who was in the graduate school of Political Science, lived in opulence in Newport.

According to the report of Paul C. Holter, Chairman of the Appointments Committee at Columbia, which was given out yesterday, the students during the Summer earned $55,313.19. This amount represented the earnings of 429 students, and was $17,000 more than was earned in the Summer of 1914. About half the total earned was through jobs brought to the students by the Appointments Committee.

Three students had a good time during the Summer, and yet earned part of their expenses for the ensuing semester, by attending the Panama-Pacific Fair as tutors and companions for wealthy boys, earning from $100 to $150 a month outside of all their expenses. Twelve others acted as tutors at Summer resorts along the Jersey Coast and earned several hundred dollars durig the Summer, in addition to having a Summer at the seaside without expense.

Two students acted as basket ball coaches, others as camp assistants, two as chemists in drug houses in this city, and one as a chauffeur at a Jersey Coast resort, drawing $75 a month and expenses. Several earned $2 a day as street car conductors.

Three students demonstrated patents and earned $15 a week. Three foreign students acted as interpreters in the United States District Courts. Nine students served as musicians in Summer hotels, earning board and $5 a week.

Students proficient in German, French, and Japanese did translating for publishing houses. Another acted as head waiter in an Adirondack hotel, at $40 a month and board.

HONOR NEW ARCHBISHOP.

Rev. G. W. Mundelein Meets Old Friends in St. Nicholas Church.

Friends and former schoolmates gathered yesterday afternoon in St. Nicholas Church, at 125 Second Avenue, to honor the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, who was recently elevated to the Archbishopric of Chicago. It was at the same altar where he was christened that the Archbishop-elect prayed for his success in Chicago.

The address of welcome was made by the Rev. J. A. Nageleisen, Pastor of the church, who read from the church records entries which showed that three generations of the Mundelein family had worshiped there.

A set of engrossed resolutions was presented to Archbishop Mundelein, who was visibly touched by the welcome he had received. After the service the Archbishop held an informal reception.

HAS HOPE FOR DR. PERVEIL.

Authority Says Sleeping Sickness Victim May Recover with Care.

An examination into the condition of Dr. Albert Perveil, of 14 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, who is suffering from a form of the sleeping sickness, was made yesterday by Dr. Elmer Lee, of 125 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, an authority on the disease.

Dr. Lee said that, although Dr. Perveil is paralyzed from his waist down and is in a very critical condition, there is a possibility of recovery if care is taken in treatment. Dr. Lee, who has made a study of the tsetse fly, which spreads the disease in Africa, admits that Dr. Perveil's chances for recovery are about even.

RAILROAD PAYROLL NOW $1,500,000,000

Eastern Lines Issue Statement That Men Now Get 45 Per Cent. of Receipts.

EXPECTING NEW DEMANDS

Men of All Lines to Present Their Cases for a New Wage Schedule This Spring.

A statement issued yesterday in behalf of the railroads of the Eastern district says:

"Many millions of dollars will be added to the railroad payrolls if the 400,000 men in train service force the carriers to meet their new demands for higher wages. Engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen from Maine to California, on every mile of railroad in the country, are now voting authority to their leaders to bargain with the roads for more pay. The result of the vote will be known in March, and if it is favorable, as the leaders confidently expect, a simultaneous demand will be made on all the roads to adopt the new rates.

"This is the first country-wide demand by railroad workers for more wages. The battle ground for bigger pay checks has never been extended beyond the boundaries of one section of the country—the East, the West or the South—and even in these territorial struggles the four brotherhoods have never made joint demands. The Eastern and Western wage disputes of the past few years have been settled by arbitration, through the operation of the national laws providing for conciliation and arbitration; but some of the leaders of the men have announced that this will be a fight to a finish, and that they are opposed to arbitration.

"The railroad payroll now approaches $1,500,000,000 a year for the great army of nearly 1,800,000 men. The 1910 payroll was $1,140,000,000 for 1,700,000 men; for the same number of men in 1914 the payroll was $1,400,000,000, or $250,000,000 more, because of wage increases. The proportion of the gross receipts of the railroads paid out in wages has been steadily rising in the last few years by reason of the successive wage advances.

"Out of every dollar now received by the roads for carrying freight and passengers the employes get 45 cents; in other words, the payroll absorbs not far from half of the $3,000,000,000 of gross revenue. Two-thirds of the total cost of operation is for labor. The employes' share of the total receipts has risen from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. in the last few years.

"The men of the trains—engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen—are an army of a third of a million, and their share of the payroll approaches $400,000,000 a year. While these employes are 19 per cent. of the railroad army, they absorb 28 per cent. of the payroll. Their concerted demands for higher pay increased their yearly earnings from 1910 to 1914 by more than $70,000,000 without any increase in the number of men employed. These are the men whose nation-wide demand for a new wage schedule will be presented to the roads this Spring. They are the highest-paid men in the rank and file of the railroad service, many of them earning more than their division officers.

"Wages earned by the men of the trains vary all the way from $800 a year paid the 'green' brakeman to the $2,500 to $4,000 a year piled up by the 'aristocrats of the rail,' the engineers on the best passenger runs. Thousands of the men at the throttle earn upward of $2,000 a year, and monthly pay checks of $200 to $250 are common on roads whose stockholders have forgotten what a dividend check looks like. Many of the engineers are higher paid than bank Presidents in the smaller communities through which they run.

"Train wages are calculated throughout the United States on a dual standard—the miles run and the hours on duty, with guarantees as to minimum pay. The schedules provide that the men shall be paid by the mile or hour, whichever gives them the larger earnings. Nearly four-fifths of the train men are employed in freight and yard service. The prevailing basic day for wage fixing is a hundred miles run or ten hours on duty. If a train is delayed and the crew makes only fifty miles in ten hours the pay is for ten hours, the equivalent of a hundred miles; while if a hundred miles are completed in eight hours, the pay is still for a hundred miles, the equivalent of ten hours. Extra miles or hours beyond the basic pay day are paid for pro rata.

"The higher wage demands to be made by the leaders of the brotherhood provide that the basic pay day, for all excepting passenger service, shall be changed to a hundred miles or eight hours, with pay for overtime at one and a half times the new higher rate. In other words, the demand is that the freight speed basis for wage computing shall be increased from 10 to 12½ miles per hour, or 25 per cent., and the overtime rate increased 87½ per cent.

"That the men are asking for higher wages and not for shorter working hours is frankly stated by leaders of the unions. Val Fitzpatrick, legislative agent and Vice President of the trainmen, in an article in the current issue of The Railroad Trainman, makes this clear.

"'There is quite a difference,' he says, 'between an eight-hour workday and an eight-hour basic workday, which is the system proposed by the train service brotherhoods, contemplated that eight hours shall be the basis for a day's work and any time in excess shall be paid for as overtime. Under such a system there is no limit to the hours that may be worked.'

"Where an engineer, for example, is now paid $5 for a hundred-mile run in ten hours, or at the rate of 50 cents an hour, the proposed schedule would allow him $5 for the first eight hours, or 62½ cents an hour, and for the next two hours 93¾ cents an hour, or $1.87 for the overtime, making $6.87 for the same service now costing the railroads $5. This would mean a wage increase of 37½ per cent.

"While the demands will be made by the 400,000 members of the four train brotherhoods, the higher wage rates would be received only by the men in the freight and yard services. More than a million and a half other employes of the railroads would get no benefit, and the carriers, if compelled to add these many millions of dollars to their payrolls, would have to find the money in one of four ways—reduce the wages of the million and a half men outside the train service; reduce payments for interest and dividends to their security holders; curtail the betterment expenditures for new stations, reduction of grade crossings, and other non-productive improvements demanded by the public, or ask the Government to allow a proportionate increase in freight rates.

"The owners of the railroads—the stockholders—now number more than 600,000, and their share of the gross earnings is less than 2 per cent., as compared with 45 per cent. paid the employes. For every dollar paid the stockholders $25 is paid the employes."

TO FIGHT R. R. RATE ADVANCE

Counties Along the New York Central to Albany Prepare Protests.

A conference was held yesterday between Max Cohen, Assistant Corporation Counsel, of Yonkers, and Samuel Untermyer concerning the proposed increase of fare between Yonkers and Albany by the New York Central. Mayors and other officials of Westchester County and other counties affected are preparing to fight the proposed increase.

As a result of the conference two complaints were prepared. These will be filed with the Public Service Commission at Albany.

One protests against the proposed increase in fare from 2 to 2½ cents a mile on the ground that it discriminates, the road not changing its old rate of 2 cents a mile between Albany and Buffalo.

The second complaint asks for a reduction of commutation, family and fifty-trip tickets, the amount of the reduction to be such as conditions warrant.

LUTHER'S TROTH RING HERE.

Mrs. Dr. Pinkert Loans Relic to New York Historical Society.

The betrothal ring of Martin Luther has been brought to the United States and has been loaned to the New York Historical Society, where it is now on view in a glass case.

The ring is owned by Mrs. Maximilian Pinkert, wife of Dr. Pinkert, pastor of the German-American branch of St. Batholomew's Church at 209 East Forty-second Street, and also connected with the Sailors' Institute. The Luther relic was brought by Dr. Pinkert from Germany. The ring celebrated the betrothal of Martin Luther to Catharine von Boren. For 400 years it was in the possession of the ducal family of Anhalt-Bernburg, of which Catharine von Boren was a member. In this way the heirloom came into the possession of Mrs. Pinkert, who was Baroness von Georgi of the Georgi family, a branch of the house of Anhalt-Bernburg.

The ring is composed of an intricate device of gold work, set with a ruby, the emblem of exalted love. The gold devices represent all the symbols of the Passion. In the centre is the crucified Christ, and one side the spear with which the side was pierced, and the rod of reeds of the flagellation. On the other side is a leaf of hyssop.

TEN MEN RESCUE RESCUER.

Hoist Heavy Policeman to Pier After He Prevents a Drowning.

Patrolman Samuel Waugh, of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who is 52 years old and weighs 252 pounds, lowered himself eight feet down a rope to rescue a drowning man yesterday, and it required ten men to hoist him up again.

Waugh was standing at the foot of East Sixty-seventh Street yesterday morning watching the people going to church when he heard a shout for help from the river at the end of the pier. The policeman picked up a rope, and after making one end fast to the pier, he lowered himself down over a concrete wall, about eight feet, to the river, where the drowning man seized Waugh's hands with a firm grip.

Both men yelled for help and their cries were heard by Patrolman T. McGovern, who came to the rescue, but was unable to pull the two men up single handed.

McGovern fired his revolver, which attracted attention and ten men came from a brewery on the opposite side of the street, and Policeman Waugh and the other man was hoisted up. The man saved from drowning said he was Frank Novey and homeless, and that he had fallen into the river accidentally. He was taken to the Reception Hospital.

HYMN SAVED A DRUNKARD.

Reformed and Successful, He Recalls Incident of Seven Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 23.—Seven years ago an intoxicated man, after tottering along Teaneck Road, finally fell on the lawn of Justice Henry T. Griggs of Ridgefield Park, and would have slept there but for a stream of water that was turned on him. Justice Griggs helped to sober the drunkard, gave him something to eat and then listened to his story of how liquor had ruined him. During the recital a young woman in the Justice's home began playing the hymn, "The Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." The wanderer was overcome by the music and left the house showing deep emotion.

Two days ago an auto stopped in front of Justice Griggs's home and a well dressed man alighted and asked for the Justice. He recalled the incident of seven years ago, spoke of the hymn, and said that he had then and there made up his mind to reform. He said he went to a mission in Harlem, where he was helped and later succeeded in business.

"That little girl's hymn did it," said the caller, who refused to give his name.

To Unload Cargo of Burned Ship.

The Norwegian freighter Sygna, which left port on Friday with 5,000 tons of railroad cars for Vladivostok and put back on Saturday morning with a fire in No. 1 hold, moved from Quarantine yesterday and anchored off Stapleton. The work of unloading the cargo from the Sygna will be commenced this morning.

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR WORKERS ASKED

Senator Mills Will Introduce a Compulsory Bill in the Legislature.

THE STATE TO SHARE COST

All Workers Earning $100 a Month or Less to Receive Benefits When Ill or Injured.

A bill for compulsory health insurance for workers in this State, which would supplement the present State workmen's compensation legislation by giving medical attention and cash benefit to workers disabled by sickness as well as by accident, will be introduced in the Legislature tonight by Senator Ogden L. Mills, it was announced yesterday by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

This plan differs in principle from the present industrial accident compensation, for the reason that 40 per cent. of the cost of health insurance will be borne by the workmen. The State, it is proposed, will bear 20 per cent. of the cost and the employers 40 per cent.

The bill, which was drafted in cooperation with the American Association for Labor Legislation and the American Medical Association, will cover any case of sickness or accident not within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and it will apply to manual laborers and to all others earning less than $100 per month. Benefits to insured workers will include medical, surgical, and nursing attendance, medicine and surgical supplies, cash benefit for a maximum of twenty-six weeks of the year, and a limited funeral benefit. Local health associations created under the proposed act for the administration of those benefits would be under the joint control of employers and insured employes. The American Association for Labor Legislation said in a statement issued last night:

"Much of the best informed opinion of the country is in favor of these proposals. The United States Public Health Service, various State Departments of Health, Health Commissioner Haven Emerson in this city, labor leaders, and others advocate health insurance."

John Mitchell, Chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission and Chairman of the Compensation Bureau, said yesterday that experience with workmen's compensation laws for industrial accidents indicated the need of some system of insurance protecting workmen during periods of incapacity due to sickness.

"In my judgment," he said, "the time is not far distant when a system of health insurance will be devised by the Legislatures of the various States and by the Federal Government which will meet the needs of our present social life."

Professor Henry R. Seaver of Columbia University, one of the sponsors of the bill, said yesterday that eleven European countries had adopted some form of general health insurance, and that in no single instance had the attempts to deal with sickness by governmental agencies been abandoned in favor of the former plan of letting each family protect itself as best it could against sickness and resulting poverty and distress.

TUMULTY IS ACCUSED.

Pratt Says Religion Influenced Sinnot's Appointment.

Charging religious influence by Secretary Joseph Tumulty in the naming of John F. Sinnott for Postmaster of Newark, Llewellyn E. Pratt of Nutley, N. J., for many years a prominent worker in the Woodrow Wilson League of Essex County, has written a letter of protest to the Presiden's secretary. In his letter Mr. Pratt said:

> I have known Mr. Sinnott in a casual way for a number of years, and wish it to be understood at the outset that in what I am going to say I do not wish to reflect upon Mr. Sinnott in any way.
>
> When the delegation made up of Thomas F. Durning, A. F. Laddy, John F. Cox, Edmund A. Whittier, and myself talked with you in the White House office Jan. 3, you listened to what we had to say in the Newark Post Office matter, and then without advancing a single argument against the candidate for whom we spoke, except the suggestion that we should have come down with more than one candidate, stating that your real reason for favoring John F. Sinnott was that you wished to favor a member of your religious faith, who had taken a position with regard to certain officials of your church with which you were in sympathy.
>
> Now that it appears that you have deliberately gone ahead and thrown the weight of your influence where you said you would throw it, I do not propose to remain silent, but will denounce openly a policy with regard to patronage which is already, as many believe, jeopardizing the political future of President Wilson, for whose wise and courageous handling of the great governmental questions at home and abroad no one has more enthusiasm and admiration than very truly yours,
>
> LLEWELLYN E. PRATT.

Mr. Pratt said that before the Washington incident he had denied charges made by Republicans that Mr. Tumulty was influenced by religion in politics.

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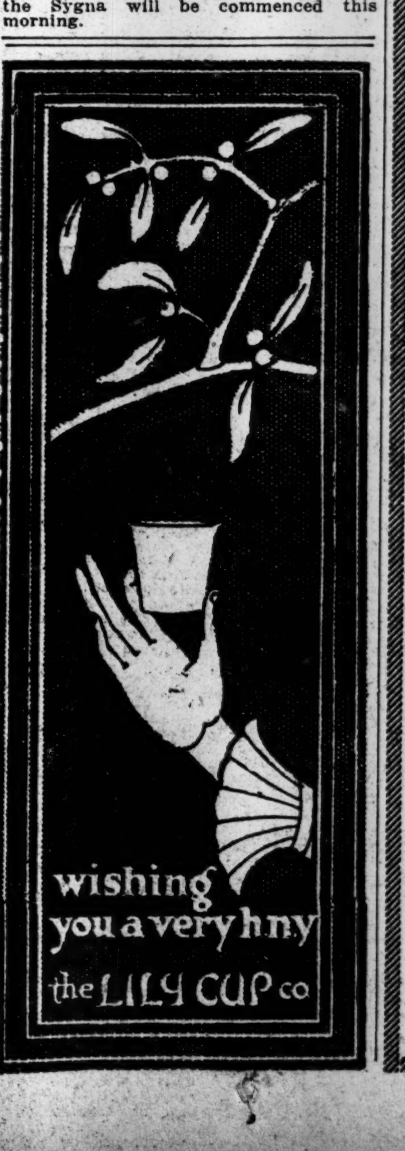

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